GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA

SESSION 1993

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	SENATE BILL 718	
	Short Title: Financial Boards Merged.	(Public)
	Sponsors: Senator Shaw.	
	Referred to: Judiciary II.	
	April 7, 1993	
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT TO CONSOLIDATE THE REGULATORY AUTHORITY CREDIT UNIONS, SAVINGS AND LOANS, AND SAVINGS NEW FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS REGULATORY BOARD, CONFORMING CHANGES TO THE GENERAL STATUTES. The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts: Section 1. Effective April 1, 1995, the General Statutes adding the following new Chapter to read: "CHAPTER 54D. "FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS REGULATORY BOARD TO THE GENERAL STATUTES." "FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS REGULATORY BOARD TO THE GENERAL STATUTES." "FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS REGULATORY BOARD TO THE GENERAL STATUTES."	BANKS INTO A AND TO MAKE s are amended by ARD. RD AND
14 15 16 17	"§ 54D-1-1. Applicability of Chapter. This Chapter, unless the context otherwise specifies, applies to supervision of financial institutions as defined in G.S. 54D-1-2(3). "§ 54D-1-2. Definitions.	•
18 19 20 21 22 23	As used in this Chapter unless the context clearly requires otherwis (1) 'Board' means the Financial Institutions Regulatory F (2) 'Director' means the Director of Financial Institutions (3) 'Financial institution' means a person, firm, or corporate business of receiving, soliciting or accepting equivalent on deposit or lending money or its equivalent.	Board. s. oration engaged in ng money or its
24	any or all of the following:	

- 1 <u>a. Banks as defined and regulated under Chapter 53 of the General Statutes;</u>
 - b. <u>Credit Unions, as defined and regulated under Subchapter III of Chapter 54 of the General Statutes;</u>
 - Savings and Loan Associations as defined and regulated under Chapter 54B of the General Statutes;
 - <u>d.</u> <u>Savings Banks as defined and regulated under Chapter 54C of</u> the General Statutes.

"§ 54D-1-3. Appointment of Director of Financial Institutions.

On or before April 1, 1995, and every five years thereafter, the Governor shall appoint a Director of Financial Institutions subject to confirmation by the General Assembly by joint resolution. The name of the Director shall be submitted to the General Assembly on or before February 1 of the year in which the term of the Director's office begins. The term of office for the Director shall be five years. In case of a vacancy in the office of Director of Financial Institutions for any reason prior to the expiration of the Director's term of office, the name of the Director's successor shall be submitted by the Governor to the General Assembly, not later than four weeks after the vacancy arises. If a vacancy arises in the office when the General Assembly is not in session, the Director shall be appointed by the Governor to serve on an interim basis pending confirmation by the General Assembly. The Director shall serve as chief administrator of the Financial Institutions Regulatory Board.

"§ 54D-1-4. Financial Institutions Regulatory Board established; chair, members, terms of office; etc.

- Membership: Effective January 1, 1995, the Financial Institutions Regulatory (a) Board is created. The Board shall consist of 11 members who shall be appointed as follows: one member who represents nondepository institutions currently regulated by the State shall be appointed by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the President Pro Tempore of the Senate, and one person selected primarily as a member of the borrowing public shall be appointed by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Speaker of the House of Representatives. The remaining members shall be appointed by the Governor, one of whom shall be the State Treasurer, five of whom shall be public members, and one from each of the following industries: commercial banking, credit unions, and savings institutions. The six public members of the Board shall not be employees or directors of any financial institution, nor shall they have any interest in any regulated financial institution other than as a depositor or borrower. Under this section, no person shall be considered to have an interest in a financial institution whose interest in any financial institution does not exceed one-half of one percent (1/2 of 1%) of the capital stock of that financial institution. The public members of the Board shall be selected so as to fully represent the consumer, industrial, manufacturing, professional, business, and farming interests of the State.
 - (b) Chair: The State Treasurer shall be the Chair of the Board.
- (c) Terms: Except for the Chair of the Board, members shall serve four-year terms. No person shall serve on the Board for more than two complete consecutive terms. As the terms of office of the appointive members of the Board expire, their

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- successors shall be appointed by the original appointing authority. Any vacancy occurring in the membership of the Board shall be filled by the appropriate appointing officer, except that vacancies among members appointed by the General Assembly shall be filled in accordance with G.S. 120-122. The appointed members of the Board shall receive as compensation for their services the same per diem and expenses as is paid to the members of the Advisory Budget Commission. This compensation shall be paid from the fees collected from the examination of financial institutions as provided by law.
 - (d) Meetings: The Financial Institutions Regulatory Board shall meet at such time or times, but not less than once every three months, as the Board shall, by resolution, prescribe, and the Board may be convened in special session at the call of the Governor, or upon the request of the Director of Financial Institutions.
 - (e) Financial interest of members: No member of the Board shall act in any matter affecting any financial institution in which the member is financially interested, or with which the member is in any manner connected. No member of the Board shall divulge or make use of any information coming into the member's possession as a result of the member's service on the Board, and shall not give out any information with reference to any facts coming into the member's possession by reason of the member's services on the Board in connection with the condition of any State financial institution, unless the information is required of the member at any hearing at which the member is duly subpoenaed, or when required by order of a court of competent jurisdiction.
 - (f) Quorum: A quorum shall consist of a majority of the total membership of the Board. A majority vote of the members qualified with respect to a matter under review present at that meeting shall constitute valid action of the Board. The Chair and all disqualified members who are present shall be counted to determine whether a quorum is present at a meeting.
 - (g) Chief administrator: The Director shall act as the chief administrator of the Board, but the Board shall provide, by rules, for hearings before the Board upon any matter or thing which may arise in connection with the laws of this State governing financial institutions upon the request of any person interested therein, and review any action taken or done by the Director.

"§ 54D-1-5. Powers and duties of Board.

(a) The Board is hereby vested with full power and authority to supervise, direct, and review the exercise by the Director of all powers, duties, and functions vested in or exercised by the Director under the laws of this State; any party to a proceeding before the Board may, within 20 days after final order of the Board and by written notice to the Director, appeal to the Superior Court of Wake County for a final determination of any question of law which may be involved. The cause shall be entitled 'State of North Carolina on Relation of the Financial Institutions Regulatory Board against (here insert name of appellant)'. It shall be placed on the civil issue docket of such court and shall have precedence over other civil actions. In the event of an appeal, the Director shall certify the record to the Clerk of Superior Court of Wake County within 15 days thereafter.

(b) The Board shall, in accordance with Chapter 150B of the General Statutes, adopt rules necessary to carry out its powers and duties.

"§ 54D-1-6. Powers and duties of Director.

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 The Director shall have the powers, duties, and functions herein given, and in addition thereto such other powers and rights as may be necessary or incident to the proper discharge of the Director's duties.

"§ 54D-1-7. Deputy director; assistant directors; general counsel.

(a) The Director shall appoint, with approval of the Governor, and may remove at the Director's discretion, a deputy director, who, in the event of the absence, death, resignation, disability, or disqualification of the Director, or in case the office of Director shall for any reason become vacant, shall have and exercise all the powers and duties vested by law in the Director.

Irrespective of the conditions under which the deputy director may exercise the powers and perform the duties of the Director pursuant to the preceding paragraph, the deputy director, in addition thereto, is authorized and empowered at any and all times, at the discretion of the Director, to perform such duties and exercise such powers of the Director in the name of and on behalf of the Director as the Director may direct.

- (b) The Director shall appoint five assistant directors, one each responsible for regulating commercial banks, credit unions, savings institutions, and consumer industries, and an assistant director for administration. The assistant directors appointed pursuant to this subsection shall be subject to the State Personnel Act.
- (c) The Director shall appoint one person as general counsel, and may appoint other counsel, as necessary. All counsel positions appointed pursuant to this subsection shall be subject to the State Personnel Act.
- (d) Nothing in this section shall obligate the General Assembly to appropriate funds to support personnel appointed pursuant to this section.

"§ 54D-1-8. Right to sue and defend in actions involving financial institutions; liability to suit.

The Director is empowered to sue and prosecute or defend in any action or proceeding in any courts of this State or any other state and in any court of the United States for the enforcement or protection of any right or pursuit of any remedy necessary or proper in connection with the subjects committed to the Director for administration or in connection with any financial institution or the rights, liabilities, property or assets thereof, under the Director's supervision; but nothing herein shall be construed to render the Director liable to be sued except as other departments and agencies of the State may be liable under the general law.

"§ 54D-1-9. Director to exercise powers under supervision of Financial Institutions Regulatory Board.

All the powers, duties, and functions granted to or imposed upon the Director by law shall be exercised by the Director under the direction and supervision of the Financial Institutions Regulatory Board, and wherever provision is made in any law now in effect authorizing and permitting the Commissioner of Banks or the State Banking Commission to make rules and regulations with respect to any actions or things required to be done under the laws of this State governing banks, such rules shall be made by the

- Financial Institutions Regulatory Board, and the words 'the Commissioner of Banks' and 'the Banking Commission' used in such statutes authorizing the Commissioner of Banks or the Banking Commission to make rules, shall be construed to mean the Financial Institutions Regulatory Board, and the words 'Financial Institutions Regulatory Board' substituted in such statutes for 'Commissioner of Banks' and 'Banking Commission'.
 - "§ 54D-1-10. Salary of Director; legal assistance and compensation.

7 The salary of the Director shall be fixed by the General Assembly in the Current 8 Operations Appropriations Act.

"§ 54D-1-11. Seal of office of Director; certification of documents.

The Director shall have a seal of office bearing the legend 'State of North Carolina – Director of Financial Institutions', with such other appropriate device as the Director may adopt.

"§ 54D-1-12. Official records.

- (a) The Director shall keep a record in the Director's office of the Director's official acts, rulings, and transactions which, except as hereinafter provided, shall be open to inspection, examination, and copying by any person.
- (b) Notwithstanding any laws to the contrary, the following records of the Director shall be confidential and shall not be disclosed or be subject to public inspection:
 - (1) Records compiled during or in connection with an examination, audit, or investigation of any financial institution supervised by the Director which operates or has applied to operate under the provisions of Chapters 53, 54B, or 54C of the General Statutes, or Subchapter III of Chapter 54 of the General Statutes;
 - (2) Records containing information compiled in preparation or anticipation of litigation, examination, audit, or investigation;
 - Records containing the names of any borrowers from a bank or revealing the collateral given by any such borrower: Provided, however, that every report of insider transactions made by a financial institution which report is required to be filed with the appropriate State or federal regulatory agency by either State or federal statute, rule, or regulation shall be filed with the Director in a form prescribed by the Director and shall be open to inspection, examination, and copying by any person;
 - (4) Records prepared during or as a result of an examination, audit, or investigation of any financial institution by an agency of the United States, or jointly by such agency and the Director, if such records would be confidential under federal law or regulation;
 - (5) Records prepared during or as a result of an examination, audit, or investigation of any financial institution supervised by the Director by a regulatory agency of jurisdiction of the region defined in G.S. 53-210(11) if these records would be confidential under that jurisdiction's law or regulation;

- 1 (6) Records of information and reports submitted by financial institutions
 2 to federal regulatory agencies, if such records would be confidential
 3 under federal law or regulation;
 - (7) Records of complaints from the public received by the Financial Institutions Regulatory Board and concerning financial institutions under its supervision if such complaints would or could result in an investigation;
 - (8) Records of examinations and investigations of consumer finance licensees;
 - (9) Records of examinations and investigations of licensees under the Money Transmitters Act, Article 16 of Chapter 53 of the General Statutes;
 - (10) Records of examinations and investigations of registrants under the Registration Requirements Act for Certain Makers of Mortgages and Deeds of Trust on Residential Real Property, Article 19 of Chapter 53 of the General Statutes;
 - (11) Records of applications and investigations of registrants under the Refund Anticipation Loan Act, Article 20 of Chapter 53 of the General Statutes;
 - (12) Any letters, reports, memoranda, recordings, charts, or other documents which would disclose any information set forth in any of the confidential records referred to in subdivisions (1) through (11) of this subsection.
 - (c) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (b) of this section, the Director may, by written agreement with any state or federal regulatory agency, share with that agency any confidential information set out in subsection (b) of this section on the condition that the information shared shall be treated as confidential under the applicable laws and regulations governing the recipient agency.

"§ 54D-1-13. General or special investigations of insolvent financial institutions.

Whenever it may appear to be to the public interest, the Governor may cause a general or special investigation to be made of the affairs of any insolvent financial institutions singly or in related groups, with a view to discovering and establishing the causes of the failure of such financial institutions, and responsibility therefor; and of discovering the dealings with such financial institutions of persons, officers, corporations, or municipalities which may have led to such insolvency or which may have endangered or involved any public funds therein. The Governor may assign counsel who shall prosecute such inquiry before the Director, or a deputy or assistant director appointed by the Director for the purpose; and the Director is hereby empowered to conduct such investigation either in person or through such deputy or assistant appointed by the Director. The inquiry shall be held at the office of the Director in the City of Raleigh or at any other place or places in the State designated by the Director under such rules as the Board may adopt and may be adjourned from time to time as convenience may require. Attendance of witnesses and production of papers may be required by subpoena under the hand of the Director or the deputy director, and

on failure of any witness to appear as subpoenaed or his or her failure to produce any books or papers, as called for by the Director or deputy director on subpoena or other order, due notice shall be served, at the instance of the Director or deputy director of not less than three days to appear before a judge of the superior court residing in or holding courts within the district wherein such witness is subpoenaed or notified to appear or produce such records or papers, on a day certain and a place named, when such judge shall hear the matter and is authorized to punish such witness for contempt as the judge may find on such hearing.

A summary of such investigation shall be made with the findings and recommendations of the Director thereon, and a copy thereof submitted to the Governor, and when the facts disclose that any person or persons are criminally responsible, a summary shall be sent to the district attorney of the prosecutorial district, as defined in G.S. 7A-60, likely to have jurisdiction of the matter, whose duty it shall be to have the matter presented to the grand jury for its action. The Governor may employ counsel to assist in the prosecution of any person or persons criminally responsible and fix counsel's compensation and the manner of its payment.

"<u>§ 54D-1-14. Clerical help.</u>

The Director may employ sufficient clerical and secretarial help, and other necessary labor to conduct the affairs of the Director's office with economy and efficiency. Persons so employed shall be subject to the State Personnel Act.

"§ 54D-1-15. Offices.

Suitable offices shall be provided for the Director in some State-owned public building in Raleigh.

"§ 54D-1-16. Revenues.

- (a) All revenues from fees or assessments lawfully collected by the Director shall be deposited by the Director into an account in the name of the Board and used for the purpose of defraying the costs to carry out the duties and responsibilities of the Director and the Board authorized under this Chapter and under Chapters 53, 54B, 54C, and Subchapter III of Chapter 54 of the General Statutes. Revenues collected pursuant to this subsection shall not revert to the General Fund.
- (b) All revenues from civil or criminal penalties lawfully collected by the Director or the Board shall be deposited into the General Fund.

"ARTICLE 2.

"SUPERVISION AND REGULATION.

"PART 1. BANKS.

"§ 54D-2-1. Definitions.

<u>Definitions applied to terms defined in Chapter 53 of the General Statutes are</u> incorporated herein and apply to the same terms used in this Part.

"§ 54D-2-2. Director shall have supervision over, etc.

Every bank or corporation transacting the business of banking, or doing a banking business in connection with any other business, under the laws of and within this State, and any individual, partnership, association, or corporation which undertakes or attempts to transact the business of banking, or do a banking business in connection with any other business, shall be under the supervision of the Director Financial

Institutions. It shall be the Director's duty to execute and enforce, through the State bank examiners and such other agents as are now or may hereafter be created or appointed, all laws which are now or may hereafter be enacted relating to banks. For the more complete and thorough enforcement of the provisions of this Part and Chapter 53 of the General Statutes, the Board may adopt such rules not inconsistent with the provisions of this Part and of Chapter 53 of the General Statutes as may, in its opinion, be necessary to carry out the provisions of the laws relating to banks and banking, and as may be further necessary to ensure safe and conservative management of the banks under its supervision, taking into consideration the appropriate interest of the depositors, creditors, stockholders, and the public in their relations with such banks. All banks doing business under the provisions of this Part and Chapter 53 of the General Statutes shall conduct their business in a manner consistent with all laws relating to banks and banking, and all rules and instructions that may be adopted or issued by the Board.

"§ 54D-2-3. Board bound by requirements imposed on Director as to certification of new banks, establishment of branches, etc.

Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Part or Chapter 53 of the General Statutes, the Financial Institutions Regulatory Board, in the exercise of its authority to review the action of the Director, shall be bound by the requirements, conditions, and limitations imposed in this Part and in Chapter 53 of the General Statutes on the Director as to the certification of new banks or the establishments of branch banks or limited service facilities.

"§ 54D-2-4. Examination of nonbanking affiliates.

The Director may examine the affiliates of a bank doing business under Chapter 53 of the General Statutes to the extent it is necessary to safeguard the interest of depositors and creditors of the bank and of the general public, and to enforce the provisions of this Part and of Chapter 53 of the General Statutes. The Director may conduct the examination in conjunction with any examination of the bank or affiliate conducted by any other state or federal regulatory authority. For the purpose of this section, the word 'affiliate' means any bank holding company of which the bank is a subsidiary and any nonbanking subsidiary of that bank holding company, as 'subsidiary' is defined by section 2 of the Federal Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (12 U.S.C. § 1841(d), as amended).

"§ 54D-2-5. Reports of condition.

Every bank shall make to the Director not less than four reports during each year in the manner and form prescribed by the Board by rule. Each report shall be in a form prescribed by the Director and shall exhibit in detail and under appropriate headings the resources, assets, and liabilities of the bank at the close of business on any past day specified by the Director, and shall be transmitted to the Director within 10 days after the receipt of a request or requisition therefor from the Director. The Director may extend the time for a period not to exceed 30 days for any bank to transmit the reports required under this section whenever in the Director's judgment the extension is necessary. A summary of reports prepared under this section shall be published in a newspaper published in the place where the bank is located, or if there is no newspaper in the place, then in the nearest one published thereto in the county in which such bank

is established. Proof of such publication shall be furnished the Director in such form as
 may be prescribed by the Director.

"§ 54D-2-6. Special reports.

The Director may call for special reports whenever in the Director's judgment it is necessary to inform the Director of the condition of any bank, or to obtain a full and complete knowledge of its affairs. The reports shall be in and according to the form prescribed by the Director, and shall be verified in the manner provided in G.S. 54D-2-5, and shall be published as therein provided, if so required by the Director. The Director may extend the time for filing special reports for a period not to exceed 30 days.

"§ 54D-2-7. Penalty for failure to report.

Every bank failing to make and transmit any report which the Director is authorized to require by this Part or Chapter 53 of the General Statutes, and in and according to the form prescribed by the Director, within 10 days after the receipt of a request or requisition therefor, or within the extension of time granted by the Director, or failing to publish the reports as required, shall forthwith be notified by the Director, and if such failure continues for five days after the receipt of the notice, the delinquent bank shall be subject to a penalty of two hundred dollars (\$200.00). The penalty herein provided for shall be recovered in a civil action in any court of competent jurisdiction, and it shall be the duty of the Attorney General to prosecute all such actions.

"§ 54D-2-8. List of shareholders of record to be kept.

Every bank doing business under this Chapter shall at all times keep a correct list of its shareholders of record and whenever called upon by the Director or his duly authorized agent, make available for examination a correct list of all its shareholders of record, the address of each, and the number of shares held by each. Whenever the word 'shareholders' is used in this section, the same shall be deemed to include, to the extent available, shareholders of any corporations which own ten percent (10%) or more of the capital stock of any bank doing business under Chapter 53 of the General Statutes or a lesser amount when required by the Director.

"§ 54D-2-9. Official communications of Director.

Each official communication directed by the Director or any State bank examiner, to any bank, or to any officer thereof, relating to an examination or investigation conducted or made by the Director, or containing suggestions or recommendations as to the conduct of the bank shall, if required by the authority submitting same, be submitted by the officer or director receiving it, to the executive committee or board of directors of such bank and duly noted in the minutes of such meeting. The receipt and submission of such notice to the executive committee or board of directors shall be certified to the Director within such time as the Director may require, by three members of such committee or board.

"§ 54D-2-10. Board to prescribe books, records, etc.; retention, reproduction, and disposition of records.

(a) Whenever in its judgment it may appear to be advisable, the Board may adopt and issue such rules and instructions prescribing the manner of keeping books, accounts,

and records of banks as will tend to produce uniformity in the books, accounts, and records of banks of the same class.

- (b) The following provisions shall be applicable to banks and trust companies operating under Chapter 53 of the General Statutes and amendments thereto, and to national banking associations insofar as this section does not contravene paramount federal law:
 - Each bank shall retain permanently the minute books of meetings of its stockholders and directors, its capital stock ledger, and capital stock certificate ledger or stubs, and all records which the Board shall, in accordance with the terms of this section, require to be retained permanently.
 - (2) All other bank records shall be retained for such periods as the Board shall, in accordance with the terms of this section, prescribe.
 - (3) The Board shall from time to time adopt rules classifying all records kept by banks and prescribing the period for which records of each class shall be retained. Such periods may be permanent or for a lesser term of years. Such rules may from time to time be amended or repealed, but any amendment or repeal shall not affect any action taken prior to such amendment or repeal. Prior to adopting any such rules, the Board shall consider:
 - a. Actions at law and administrative proceedings in which the production of bank records might be necessary or desirable;
 - <u>b.</u> <u>State and federal statutes of limitation applicable to such actions or proceedings;</u>
 - c. The availability of information contained in bank records from other sources; and
 - d. Such other matters as the Board shall deem pertinent in order that its regulation will require banks to retain their records for as short a period as is commensurate with the interest of bank customers and stockholders and of the people of this State in having bank records available.
 - (4) Any bank may cause any or all records kept by it to be recorded, copied, or reproduced by any photographic, photostatic, or miniature photographic or reproduction process of any kind which is capable of conversion into written form within a reasonable time and which correctly, accurately, and permanently copies, reproduces, or forms a medium for copying or reproducing the original record on a film or other durable material.
 - (5) Any such photographic, photostatic, or miniature photographic copy or reproduction of any kind, including electronic or computer-generated data, which is capable of conversion into written form within a reasonable time, shall be deemed to be an original record for all purposes and shall be treated as an original record in all courts and administrative agencies for the purpose of its admissibility in evidence.

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- A facsimile, exemplification, or certified copy of any such photographic copy or reproduction shall, for all purposes, be deemed a facsimile, exemplification, or certified copy of the original record.
 - (6) Any bank may dispose of any record which has been retained for the period prescribed by the Board or in accordance with the terms of this section for retention of records for its class.

"§ 54D-2-11. When reserve below legal requirement.

When the reserve of any bank falls below the amount required by law, it shall not make new loans or discounts, otherwise than by discounting or purchasing bills of exchange, payable at sight or on demand, nor make dividends of its profits until the reserve required by law is restored. The Director shall require any bank whose reserve falls below the amount herein required immediately to make good such reserve. In case the bank fails for 30 days thereafter to make good its reserve, the Director may forthwith take possession of the property and business of such bank until its affairs are adjusted or finally liquidated as provided for in this Chapter.

"§ 54D-2-12. Appraisal of assets of doubtful value.

If any assets of a bank are of a doubtful or disputed value, an appraisal of such assets may be had by the Director, and for the purpose of making such appraisal, the Director shall designate one agent as an appraiser and the bank shall designate an agent as an appraiser and the two so chosen shall designate a third. The appraisers so selected shall make an appraisal of the assets so designated as doubtful or disputed and file a written report of their appraisal with the bank and with the Director. In making such appraisal the appraisers shall determine the actual cash market value of such assets. appraisal, when made, shall be accepted as the value of such assets for the purpose of examination or for the purpose of determining the actual cash market value of such assets. The appraisers designated shall not be interested, in any way, either in the bank or as an employee of the Director, and all expenses of such appraisal shall be paid by the bank whose assets are appraised. If any bank required to appoint an appraiser hereunder shall fail for 10 days to appoint an appraiser, the Director may apply to the clerk of the superior court of the county in which the bank is located for the appointment of such an appraiser, and the clerk shall thereupon make the appointment for the bank.

"§ 54D-2-13. Certified copies of records as evidence.

In all civil actions in the courts of this State wherein are involved as evidence or otherwise any of the records of the Director, a certified copy over the signature and under the seal of the Director shall be admissible in evidence to the same effect as if produced in court at trial by the proper custodian of the records.

"§ 54D-2-14. Other powers of the Board.

In addition to all other powers conferred upon and vested in the Board, the Board, with the approval of the Governor, is hereby authorized, empowered, and directed, whenever in its judgment the circumstances warrant it:

(1) To authorize, permit, direct, or require all banking corporations under its supervision, to extend for such period and upon such terms as it

- deems necessary and expedient, payment of any demand or time deposits.
 - (2) To direct, require, or permit, upon such terms as it may deem advisable, the issuance of clearinghouse certificates or other evidences of claims against assets of such banking institutions.
 - (3) To authorize and direct the creation, in such banking institutions, of special trust accounts for the receipt of new deposits, which deposits shall be subject to withdrawal on demand without any restriction or limitation and shall be kept separate in cash or on deposit in such banking institutions as it shall designate or invested in such obligations of the United States or the State of North Carolina as it shall designate.
 - (4) To adopt for such banking institutions, such regulations as are necessary, in its discretion, to enable such banking institutions to comply fully with the federal regulations prescribed for national or state banks.

"§ 54D-2-15. Board to make rules.

The Board shall make all necessary rules and shall give all necessary instructions with respect to such actions of banking corporations which the Director may authorize, permit, or direct and require to be conducted under the provisions of G.S. 53-77, 54D-2-14, 54D-2-15, and 54D-2-16. It shall be the duty of all such banking corporations and their officers, agents, and employees to comply fully with any and all rules and instructions adopted and issued by the Board with respect to such banking corporations under the terms of G.S. 53-77, 54D-2-14, 54D-2-15, and 54D-2-16; and such orders, rules, and instructions shall have the same force and effect as rules and instructions promulgated under the existing banking laws.

"§ 54D-2-16. Director need not take over banks failing to meet deposit demands.

The Director shall not take possession of any banking corporation under the Director's supervision for failure to meet its deposit liabilities during the period in which such banking corporation is operating under the terms of G.S. 54D-2-14 (1); and the Director is hereby relieved from any and all liability for permitting such banking corporations to continue operations under the terms thereof.

"PART 2. CREDIT UNIONS.

"§ 54D-2-21. Definitions.

<u>Definitions applied to terms defined in Subchapter III of Chapter 54 of the General Statutes are incorporated herein and apply to the same terms used in this Part.</u>

"§ 54D-2-22. Creation and supervision of Division.

There is established in the Department of Commerce a Credit Union Division which shall be under the general direction and supervision of the Director of Financial Institutions. The Director shall appoint an Assistant Director for Credit Unions, whose salary shall be fixed by the State Personnel Board.

"§ 54D-2-23. Duties of Director with respect to credit unions.

The duties of the Director with respect to credit unions shall be as follows:

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- 1 (1) To organize and conduct in the Department of Commerce a bureau of information in regard to cooperative associations and rural and industrial credits.
 - (2) Upon request, to furnish, without cost, such printed information and blank forms as in the Director's discretion may be necessary for the formation and establishment of any local credit union in the State.
 - To maintain an educational campaign in the State looking to the <u>(3)</u> promotion and organization of credit unions. Upon the written request of 12 bona fide residents of any particular locality in this State expressing a desire to form a local credit union at or in such locality, the Director, or the Assistant Director of Credit Unions, shall proceed as promptly as may be convenient to such locality and make an investigation in order that the Director may determine whether or not a local credit union should be established according to the standards set forth and provided in Subchapter III of Chapter 54 of the General Statutes. The Director shall notify the applicants of the Director's decision within 30 days after receipt of the written request. Before refusing the establishment of a credit union, the Director shall afford the applicants an opportunity to be heard therewith in person or by counsel, and at least 60 days prior to the date set for a hearing on any such matter, shall notify in writing the applicants of the date of the hearing and assign therein the grounds for the action contemplated to be taken and as to which inquiry shall be made on the date of such hearing. The determination of the Director shall be subject to judicial review in all respects according to the provisions and procedures set forth in Chapter 150B of the General Statutes.
 - (4) To examine at least once a year, and more often if deemed necessary by the Director or the Assistant Director, the credit unions formed under Subchapter III of Chapter 54 of the General Statutes. A report of the examination shall be filed with the Department of Commerce, and a copy mailed to the credit union at its proper address.
 - (5) The Director shall fix the amount of a blanket surety bond which shall be required of each credit union official, committee member, and employee, irrespective of whether such official, committee member, and employee receives, pays, or has custody of money or other personal property owned by a credit union or in the custody or control of the credit union as collateral or otherwise. The surety on the bond shall be a surety company authorized to do business in North Carolina. Any such bond or bonds shall be in a form approved by the Director with a view to providing surety coverage to the credit union with reference to loss by reason of acts of fraud or dishonesty including forgery, theft, embezzlement, wrongful abstraction, or misapplication on the part of the person, directly or through connivance with others, and such other surety coverages as the Director may determine to be

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reasonably appropriate or as elsewhere required by Subchapter III of Chapter 54 of the General Statutes. Any such bond or bonds shall be in an amount in relation to the money or other personal property involved or in relation to the assets of the credit union as the Board may from time to time prescribe by rule for the purpose of requiring reasonable coverage. The Director may also approve the use of a form of excess coverage bond whereby a credit union may obtain an amount of coverage in excess of the basic surety coverage. No agreement, compromise, or settlement of any claim or claims filed by a credit union with any surety or any surety company for less than the full amount of said claim or claims shall be entered into or made by the board of directors of any credit union unless and until the said claim or claims shall have been submitted to the Director and the Director's advice thereon given or transmitted to the board of directors of the credit union. The following schedule shall be deemed as the minimum fidelity and faithful performance bond requirements only:

10	macinty and	tarantar periormance cona rec	<u>tantements only.</u>
17		<u>Assets</u>	Minimum Coverage
18		\$ 0,000 to \$ 5,000	\$ 1,000
19		5,001 to 10,000	2,000
20		10,001 to 20,000	4,000
21		20,001 to 30,000	6,000
22		30,001 to 40,000	8,000
23		40,001 to 50,000	10,000
24		50,001 to 75,000	15,000
25		75,001 to 100,000	20,000
26		100,001 to 200,000	30,000
27		200,001 to 300,000	40,000
28		300,001 to 400,000	50,000
29		400,001 to 500,000	70,000
30		500,001 to 750,000	<u>85,000</u>
31		750,001 to 1,000,000	100,000
32		1,000,001 to 50,000,000	\$100,000
33	plus \$50,000 for each		
34	million or fraction		
35	thereof of assets		
36	over \$1,000,000		
37		\$50,000,001 to \$150,000,00	0 \$ 2,500,000
38	plus \$25,000 for each		
39	million or fraction		
40	thereof of assets		
41	over \$50,000,000		
42	Over S	\$150,000,000	<u>\$5,000,000</u>
43	It shall be the duty of the	board of directors of each c	redit union to provide proper

protection to meet any circumstances by obtaining adequate bond (an insurance)

coverage in excess of the above minimum schedule. The treasurer and all other persons handling credit union funds or records before entering upon his or their duties shall give a proper bond with good and sufficient surety, in an amount and character to be determined by the board in compliance with regulations conditioned upon the faithful performance of the treasurer's or such other person's trust.

The Director may require additional coverage for any credit union when, in the Director's opinion, the surety bonds in force are insufficient to provide adequate surety coverage, and it shall be the duty of the board of directors of any credit union to obtain such additional coverage within 60 days after the date of written notice by the Director to the board of directors. For good cause shown, the Director may extend the time to obtain additional coverage.

"§ 54D-2-24. Corporations organized hereunder subject to Director; rules.

In addition to any and all other powers, duties, and functions vested in the Director under this Part, the Director shall have general control, management, and supervision over all corporations organized under the provisions of Article 14A of Chapter 54 of the General Statutes. All corporations organized under the provisions of Article 14A of Chapter 54 of the General Statutes shall be subject to the management, control, and supervision of the Director as to their conduct, organization, management, business practices, and their financial and fiscal matters. The Board may adopt rules for the administration of this Part, as well as rules relating to financial records, business practices, and the conduct and management of credit unions, and it shall be the duty of the board of directors and of the various officers of the credit union to put into effect and to carry out such rules.

"§ 54D-2-25. Fees.

- (a) Each credit union subject to supervision and examination by the Director, including credit unions in process of voluntary liquidation, shall pay into the office of the Director twice each year, in the months of January and July, supervision fees, except those credit unions which liquidate or convert their charters shall pay into the office of the Director, to the date of dissolution, pro rata supervision fees. Examination fees shall be paid promptly upon receipt of the examination report and invoice.
- The Director, subject to the advice and consent of the Financial Institutions Regulatory Board, shall, on or before December 1 of each year, determine and fix the scale of supervisory and examination fees to be assessed during the next calendar year.
- No credit union shall be required to pay any supervisory fee until the expiration of 12 months from the date of the issuance of a certificate of incorporation to such credit union.
- (b) Moneys collected under this section shall be used to defray expenses incurred by the office of the Director in carrying out its supervisory and auditing functions under this Part and Subchapter III of Chapter 54 of the General Statutes.

"§ 54D-2-26. Reports.

(a) Credit unions organized under Articles 14A through 14L of Chapter 54 of the General Statutes shall, in January and in July of each year, make a report of condition to the Director on forms supplied for that purpose. Additional reports may be required.

(b) Any credit union that neglects to make semiannual reports as provided in subsection (a) of this section, or any of the other reports required by the Director at the time fixed by the Director, shall pay a late penalty to the Director of seventy-five dollars (\$75.00) for each day the neglect continues. The Director may revoke the certificate of incorporation and take possession of the assets and business of any credit union failing to pay a penalty imposed under this section after serving notice of at least 15 days upon the credit union of the proposed action. Penalties collected under this section shall be credited as provided under G.S. 54D-1-16(b).

"§ 54D-2-27. Annual examinations required; payment of cost.

The Director shall cause every corporation organized under Subchapter III of Chapter 54 of the General Statutes to be examined once a year and whenever the Director deems it necessary. The examiners appointed by the Director shall be given free access to all books, papers, securities, and other sources of information in respect to the corporation; and for the purpose of such examination, the Director shall have power and authority to subpoena and examine personally, or by the Assistant Director or one of the examiners, witnesses on oath and documents, whether such witnesses are members of the corporation or not, and whether such documents are documents of the corporation or not. The Director may designate an independent auditing firm to do the work under the Director's direction and supervision, with the cost to be paid by the credit union involved.

"§ 54D-2-28. Confidential information.

- (a) The following records of information of the Credit Union Division, the Director, or the agent(s) of either shall be confidential and shall not be disclosed:
 - (1) <u>Information obtained or compiled in preparation of, during, or as a result of an examination, audit, or investigation of any credit union;</u>
 - (2) <u>Information reflecting the specific collateral given by a named borrower, or specific withdrawable accounts held by a named member;</u>
 - (3) Information obtained, prepared, or compiled during or as a result of an examination, audit, or investigation of any credit union by an agency of the United States, if the records would be confidential under federal law or regulation;
 - (4) <u>Information and reports submitted by credit unions to federal regulatory agencies, if the records or information would be confidential under federal law or regulation;</u>
 - (5) <u>Information and records regarding complaints from the members received by the Division which concern credit unions when the complaint would or could result in an investigation, except to the management of those credit unions; and</u>
 - (6) Any other letters, reports, memoranda, recordings, charts, or other documents or records which would disclose any information of which disclosure is prohibited in this subsection.
- (b) A court of competent jurisdiction may order the disclosure of specific information.

- (c) The information contained in an application for a new credit union shall be deemed to be public information.
- (d) Nothing in this Part shall prevent the exchange of information relating to credit unions and the business thereof with the representatives of the agencies of this State, other states, or of the United States, or with reserve or insuring agencies for credit unions. Nothing in this Part shall prevent the Director from disclosing pertinent information relating to a credit union and the business thereof with directors, officers, or members of the credit union. The private business and affairs of an individual or company shall not be disclosed by any person employed by the Credit Union Division, or by any person with whom information is exchanged under the authority of this subsection.
- (e) Any official or employee violating this section shall be liable to any person injured by disclosure of such confidential information for all damages sustained thereby. Penalties provided shall not be exclusive of other penalties.
- (f) The willful or knowing violation of the provisions of this part by any employee of the Credit Union Division shall be a misdemeanor.

"§ 54D-2-29. Records.

- (a) A credit union shall maintain all books, records, and accounting systems and procedures in accordance with such rules as the Board from time to time prescribes. in prescribing such rules, the Board shall consider the relative size of a credit union and its reasonable capability of compliance.
- (b) A credit union is not liable for destroying records after the expiration of the record retention time prescribed by the Board.
- (c) A photostatic or photographic reproduction of any credit union records shall be admissible as evidence of transactions with the credit union.

"§ 54D-2-30. Selection of attorneys to handle loan-closing proceedings.

The Board shall adopt rules relating to selection of attorneys-at-law to handle credit union loan closing proceedings.

"PART 3. SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

"§ 54D-2-34. Definitions.

Definitions applied to terms defined in Article 1 of Chapter 54B of the General Statutes are incorporated herein and apply to the same terms used in this Part.

"§ 54D-2-35. Savings Institutions Division.

There is established in the Department of Commerce the Savings Institutions Division which shall be under the direction and general supervision of the Director.

"§ 54D-2-36. Board to adopt rules; reproduction of records.

- (a) The Board shall adopt rules and issue instructions as may be necessary for the discharge of the Director's duties and powers as to savings and loan associations for the supervision and regulation of the associations, and for the protection of the public investing in the savings and loan associations.
- (b) Without limiting the generality of the foregoing paragraph, rules and instructions may be adopted and issued with respect to:
 - (1) Reserve requirements;
 - (2) Stock ownership and dividends;

- 1 (3) Stock transfers; 2 (4) Incorporators, stockholders, directors, officers, and employees of an 3 association; Bylaws: 4 <u>(5)</u> 5 The structure of the Division: (6) 6 **(7)** The operation of associations: 7 (8) Withdrawable accounts, bonus plans, and contracts for savings 8 programs; 9 (9) Loans and loan expenses: 10 (10)Investments; (11)Forms and definitions: 11 12 (12)Types of financial records to be maintained by associations: Retention periods of various financial records; 13 (13)14 (14)Internal control procedures of associations; 15 (15)Conduct and management of associations; Chartering and branching: 16 (16)17 (17)Liquidations; 18 (18)Mergers; 19 (19)Conversions; 20 (20)Reports which may be required by the Director: 21 (21)Conflicts of interest; Collection of State savings and loan taxes: 22 (22)23 (23)Service corporations; and 24 Savings and loan holding companies. (24)Any association may cause any or all records by it to be recorded, copied, or 25 reproduced by any photographic, photostatic, or miniature photographic process which 26 27 correctly, accurately, permanently copies, reproduces, or forms a medium for copying or reproducing the original record on a film or other durable material. 28 29 Any such photographic, photostatic, or miniature photographic copy or 30 reproduction shall be deemed to be an original record in all courts and administrative agencies for the purpose of its admissibility in evidence. A facsimile, exemplification, 31 32 or certified copy of any such photographic copy or reproduction shall, for all purposes, be deemed a facsimile, exemplification, or certified copy of the original record. 33 The provisions of this section with reference to the retention and disposition 34 (e)
 - (e) The provisions of this section with reference to the retention and disposition of records shall apply to any federal savings and loan association operating in North Carolina unless in conflict with regulations prescribed by its supervisory authority.

"§ 54D-2-37. Examinations by Director; report.

(a) If at any time the Director deems it prudent, it shall be the Director's duty to examine and investigate everything relating to the business of a State association or a savings and loan holding company, and to appoint a suitable and competent person to make such investigation, who shall file with the Director a full report of the person's finding in such case, including in the report any violation of law or any unauthorized or unsafe practices of the association disclosed by the person's examination.

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- (b) The Director shall furnish a copy of the report to the association examined and may, upon request, furnish a copy of or excerpts from the report to the appropriate federal regulatory authorities.
- (c) No association may willfully delay or willfully obstruct an examination in any fashion. Any person failing to comply with this subsection shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.
- (d) No person who has possession or control of any books, accounts, or papers of any State association shall refuse to exhibit same to the Director or the Director's agents on demand, or shall knowingly or willingly make any false statement in regard to the same. Any person failing to comply with this subsection shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

"§ 54D-2-38. Supervision and examination fees.

- (a) Every State association, including associations in process of voluntary liquidation, or savings and loan holding company, shall pay into the office of the Director each July a supervisory fee. Examination fees shall be paid promptly upon an association's receipt of the examination billing. The Director, subject to the advice and consent of the Board, shall, on or before June 1 of each year:
 - (1) Determine and fix the scale of supervisory and examination fees to be assessed and collected during the next fiscal year; and
 - (2) Determine and fix the amount of the fee and set the fee collection schedule for the fees to be assessed to and collected from applicants to defray the cost of processing their charter, branch, merger, conversion, location change, savings and loan holding company acquisition, and name change applications.
- (b) All funds and revenue collected by the Division under the provisions of this section and the provisions of all other sections of Chapter 54B of the General Statutes which authorize the collection of fees and other funds shall be used to defray expenses incurred by the office of the Director in carrying out its supervisory and auditing functions.
- (c) Notwithstanding any of the provisions of subsections (a) and (b) of this section, whenever the Director under the provisions of G.S. 54D-2-37 appoints a suitable and competent person, other than a person employed by the Director's office, to make an examination and investigation of the business of a State association, all costs and expenses relative to such examination and investigation shall be paid by such association.

"§ 54D-2-39. Prolonged audit, examination, or revaluation; payment of costs.

- (a) If, in the opinion of the Director, an examination conducted under the provisions of G.S. 54D-2-37 fails to disclose the complete financial condition of an association, the Director may in order to ascertain its complete financial condition:
 - (1) Make an extended audit or examination of the association or cause such an audit or examination to be made by an independent auditor; or
 - Make an extended revaluation of any of the assets or liabilities of the association or cause an independent appraiser to make such revaluation.

(b) The Director shall collect from the association a reasonable sum for actual or necessary expenses of such an audit, examination, or revaluation.

"§ 54D-2-40. Director to have right of access to books and records of association; right to issue subpoenas, administer oaths, examine witnesses.

(a) The Director and the Director's agents:

- (1) Shall have free access to all books and records of an association, or a service corporation thereof, that relate to its business, and the books and records kept by an officer, agent, or employee relating to or upon which any record is kept;
- (2) May subpoen witnesses and administer oaths or affirmations in the examination of any director, officer, agent, or employee of an association, or a service corporation thereof or of any other person in relation to its affairs, transactions, and conditions;
- (3) May require the production of records, books, papers, contracts, and other documents; and
- (4) May order that improper entries be corrected on the books and records of an association.
- (b) The Director may issue subpoenas duces tecum.
- (c) If a person fails to comply with a subpoena so issued or a party or witness refuses to testify on any matters, a court of competent jurisdiction, on the application of the Director, shall compel compliance by proceedings for contempt as in the case of disobedience of the requirements of a subpoena issued from such court or a refusal to testify in such court.

"§ 54D-2-41. Test appraisals of collateral for loans; expense paid.

- (a) The Director may direct the making of test appraisals of real estate and other collateral securing loans made by associations doing business in this State, employ competent appraisers, or prescribe a list from which competent appraisers may be selected, for the making of such appraisals by the Director, and do any and all other acts incident to the making of such test appraisals.
- (b) <u>In lieu of causing such appraisals to be made, the Director may accept an</u> appraisal caused to be made by the appropriate federal regulatory authority.
- (c) The expense and cost of test appraisals made pursuant to this section shall be defrayed by the association subjected to such test appraisals, and each association doing business in this State shall pay all reasonable costs and expenses of such test appraisals when it shall be directed.

"§ 54D-2-42. Relationship of savings and loan associations with the Division.

- (a) Except as provided by subsection (b) of this section, a savings and loan association or any director, officer, employee, or representative thereof shall not grant or give to the Director or to any employee of the Director's office, or to their spouses, any loan or gratuity, directly or indirectly.
 - (b) Neither the Director nor any person on the staff of the Division shall:
 - (1) Hold an office or position in any State association or exercise any right to vote on any State association matter by reason of being a member of the association;

- Be interested, directly or indirectly, in any savings and loan 1 (2) 2 association organized under the laws of this state; or 3 <u>(3)</u> Undertake any indebtedness as a borrower, directly or indirectly, or endorser, surety, or guarantor, or sell or otherwise dispose of any loan 4 5 or investment to any savings and loan association organized under the 6 laws of this state. 7 Notwithstanding subsection (b) of this section, the Director or any other (c) 8 person employed in or by his office may be a withdrawable account holder and receive 9 earnings on such account. 10 (d) If the Director or other person has any prohibited right or interest in a savings and loan association, either directly or indirectly, at the time of the Director's 11 12 appointment or the person's employment, the Director or such other person shall dispose of it within 60 days after the date of appointment or employment. If the Director or 13 14 other such person is indebted as borrower directly or indirectly, or is an endorser, 15 surety, or guarantor on a note, at the time of appointment or employment, the Director 16 or such other person may continue in such capacity until such loan is paid off. 17 If the Director or any employee of the Division has a loan or other note 18 acquired by a State savings bank through the secondary market, the Director or such employee may continue with the debt until such loan or note is paid off. 19 20 "§ 54D-2-43. Confidential information. 21 The following records or information of the Board, the Director, or the agent(s) of either shall be confidential and shall not be disclosed: 22 23 <u>(1)</u> Information obtained or compiled in preparation of or anticipation of, 24 or during an examination, audit, or investigation of any association; Information reflecting the specific collateral given by a named 25 <u>(2)</u> borrower, the specific amount of stock owned by a named stockholder. 26 27 or specific withdrawable accounts held by a named member or 28 customer; 29 Information obtained, prepared, or compiled during or as a result of an (3) 30 examination, audit, or investigation of any association by an agency of the United States, if the records would be confidential under federal 31 32 law or regulation: 33 Information and reports submitted by associations to federal regulatory <u>(4)</u> agencies, if the records or information would be confidential under 34 35 federal law or regulation; Information and records regarding complaints from the public received 36 <u>(5)</u> by the Division which concern associations when the complaint would 37 38 or could result in an investigation, except to the management of those 39 associations; and Any other letters, reports, memoranda, recordings, charts, or other 40 (6)
 - (b) A court of competent jurisdiction may order the disclosure of specific information.

disclosure is prohibited in this subsection.

documents or records which would disclose any information of which

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- (c) The information contained in an application shall be deemed to be public information. Disclosure shall not extend to the financial statement of the incorporators nor to any further information deemed by the Director to be confidential.
- (d) Nothing in this section shall prevent the exchange of information relating to associations and the business thereof with the representatives of the agencies of this State, other states, or of the United States, or with reserve or insuring agencies for associations. The private business and affairs of an individual or company shall not be disclosed by any person employed by the Savings Institutions Division, any member of the Board, or by any person with whom information is exchanged under the authority of this subsection.
- (e) Any official or employee violating this section shall be liable to any person injured by disclosure of such confidential information for all damages sustained thereby. Penalties provided shall not be exclusive of other penalties.

"§ 54D-2-44. Annual license fees.

 All State associations shall pay an annual license fee set by the Director subject to the advice and consent of the Board. Such license fee shall be used to defray the expenses incurred by the Division in supervising State associations. The Director may license each State association upon receipt of the license fee and filing of an application in such form as the Director may prescribe.

"§ 54D-2-45. Statement; fees.

Every State association shall file in the office of the Director, on or before the first day of February in each year, in such form as the Director shall prescribe, a statement of the business standing and financial condition of such association on the preceding 31st day of December. This statement shall be signed and sworn to by the secretary of the association before a notary public. The statement shall be accompanied by a filing fee set by the Director, subject to the advice and consent of the Board. The filing fees shall be used as provided in G.S. 54D-1-16(a).

"§ 54D-2-46. Statement examined, approved, and published.

It shall be the duty of the Administrator to receive and thoroughly examine each annual statement required by G.S. 54D-2-45, and if made in compliance with the requirements thereof, each State association shall publish an abstract of the same in one of the newspapers of the State, to be selected by the managing officer making the statement, and at the expense of the association.

"§ 54D-2-47. Certain powers granted to State associations.

- (a) In addition to the powers granted under this Chapter and Chapter 54B of the General Statutes, any savings and loan association incorporated or operated under the provisions of Chapter 54B of the General Statutes may:
 - (1) Establish off the premises of any principal office or branch a customer communications terminal, point-of-sale terminal, automated teller machine, automated or other direct or remote information-processing device or machine, whether manned or unmanned, through or by means of which funds or information relating to any financial service or transaction rendered to the public is stored and transmitted, instantaneously or otherwise to or from an association terminal or

1			terminals controlled or used by or with other parties; and the
2			establishment and use of such a device or machine shall not be deemed
3			to constitute a branch office and the capital requirements and standard
4			for approval of a branch office as set forth in the statutes and
5			regulations, shall not be applicable to the establishment of any sucl
6			off-premises terminal, device, or machine; and associations may
7			through mutual consent share on-premises unmanned automated telle
8			machines and cash dispensers. The Board may adopt rules with regard
9			to the application for permission for use, maintenance, and supervision
10			of the terminals, devices, and machines;
11		<u>(2)</u>	Subject to such rules as the Board may adopt, a State-chartered
12		,	association is authorized to issue credit cards, extend credit in
13			connection therewith, and otherwise engage in or participate in credi
14			card operations;
15		(3)	Subject to such rules as the Board may adopt, a State-chartered
16			association may act as a trustee, executor, administrator, guardian, o
17			in any other fiduciary capacity permitted for federal savings and loan
18			associations;
19		<u>(4)</u>	a. In accordance with rules adopted by the Board, mutual capita
20			certificates may be issued by State-chartered associations and solo
21			directly to subscribers or through underwriters, and such certificate
22 23			shall constitute part of the general reserve and net worth of the issuing
23			association. The Board, in the rules relating to the issuance and sale o
24			mutual capital certificates, shall provide that such certificates:
25			1. Shall be subordinate to all savings accounts, saving
26			certificates, and debt obligations;
27			2. Shall constitute a claim in liquidation on the genera
28			reserves, surplus, and undivided profits of the association
29			remaining after the payment of all savings accounts
30			savings certificates, and debt obligations;
31			3. Shall be entitled to the payment of dividends; and
32			<u>4.</u> <u>May have a fixed or variable dividend rate.</u>
33			b. The Board shall provide in the rules for charging losses to the
34			mutual capital certificate, reserves, and other net worth
35			accounts.
36	(b)	To su	ch extent as the Board may authorize by rule or advice in writing,

(b) To such extent as the Board may authorize by rule or advice in writing, a State association may issue notes, bonds, debentures, or other obligations or securities.

"§ 54D-2-48. Prohibited practices.

Any person or association who shall engage in any of the following acts or practices shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined or imprisoned, or both, in the discretion of the court:

(1) Defamation. – Making, publishing, disseminating, or circulating, directly or indirectly, or aiding, abetting, or encouraging the making, publishing, disseminating, or circulating of any oral, written, or printed

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- statement which is false regarding the financial condition of any association.
 - False information and advertising. Making, publishing, disseminating, or circulating or causing, directly or indirectly, to be made published, disseminated, circulated, or otherwise placed before the public in any publication, media, notice, pamphlet, letter, poster, or any other way, an advertisement, announcement, or statement containing any assertion, representation, or statement with respect to the savings and loan business or with respect to any person in the conduct of the savings and loan business which is untrue, deceptive, or misleading.

"PART 4. SAVINGS BANKS.

"§ 54D-2-52. Definitions.

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<u>Definitions applied to terms defined in chapter 54c of the general statutes are incorporated herein and apply to the same terms used in this part.</u>

"<u>§ 54D-2-53. Supervision.</u>

- (a) The Director shall perform the duties and exercise the powers as to savings banks organized or operated under Chapter 54C of the General Statutes, except as otherwise provided herein.
- (b) The Board may review, approve, disapprove, or modify any action taken by the Director in the exercise of the powers, duties, and functions granted to the Director by this Part and Chapter 54C of the General Statutes.

"§ 54D-2-54. Power of Board to adopt rules and definitions; reproduction of records.

- (a) The Board shall adopt rules, definitions, and forms as may be necessary for the supervision and regulation of savings banks and for the protection of the public investing in savings banks.
- (b) Without limiting the generality of subsection (a) of this section, the Board may adopt rules, definitions, and forms with respect to the following:
 - (1) Reserve requirements;
 - (2) Stock ownership and dividends;
 - (3) Stock transfers;
 - (4) Original incorporators, stockholders, directors, officers, and employees of a savings bank;
 - (5) Bylaws;
- 36 (6) The operation of savings banks;
- 37 <u>Deposit accounts, bonus plans, and contracts for savings programs;</u>
- 38 (8) Loans and loan expenses;
 - (9) Investments and resource management;
 - (10) Forms of proxies, holders of proxies, and proxy solicitations;
- 41 (11) Types of financial records to be maintained by savings banks:
 - (12) Retention periods of various financial records;
- 43 (13) Internal control procedures of savings banks;
- 44 (14) Conduct and management of savings banks;

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- 1 (15)Chartering and branching; 2
 - Liquidations, dissolutions, and receiverships; (16)
- 3 (17)Mergers, consolidations, conversions, and combination mergers and conversions; 4 5
 - (18)Interim savings banks:
 - (19)Reports that may be required by the Director:
 - Conflicts of interest; (20)
 - (21) Service corporations; and
 - (22)Subsidiary savings banks and holding companies, including the rights of members, levels of investment in the subsidiaries, and stock sales.
 - A savings bank may cause any or all of its records to be recorded, copied, or reproduced by any photographic, photostatic, or miniature photographic process that correctly, accurately, permanently copies, reproduces, or forms a medium for copying or reproducing the original record on a film or other durable material.
 - A photographic, photostatic, or miniature photographic copy or reproduction is deemed to be an original record in all courts and administrative agencies for the purpose of its admissibility in evidence. A facsimile, exemplification, or certified copy of any photographic copy or reproduction is deemed to be a facsimile, exemplification, or certified copy of the original record for all purposes.
 - This section, with reference to the retention and disposition of records, shall apply to any federal savings bank operating in North Carolina unless in conflict with regulations prescribed by its federal regulatory authority.

"§ 54D-2-55. Examinations by Director; report.

- It is the Director's duty, if at any time the Director deems it prudent, to (a) examine and investigate everything relating to the business of a State savings bank or a holding company thereof, and to appoint a suitable and competent person to make the investigation. The investigator shall file with the Director a full report of the findings in the case, including any violation of law or any unauthorized or unsafe practices of the savings bank disclosed by the examination.
- The Director shall furnish a copy of the report to the savings bank examined (b) and may, upon request, furnish a copy of, or excerpts from, the report to the insurer of accounts.
- No savings bank may willfully delay or willfully obstruct an examination in (c) any fashion. A person failing to comply with this subsection is guilty of a misdemeanor.
- (d) No person who possesses or controls any books, accounts, or papers of any State savings bank shall refuse to exhibit same to the Director or the Director's agent on demand, or shall knowingly or willingly make any false statement in regard to the same. A person failing to comply with this subsection is guilty of a misdemeanor.

"§ 54D-2-56. Supervision and examination fees authorized; use of funds collected under Part.

Every State savings bank, including savings banks in process of voluntary liquidation, or a holding company thereof, shall pay into the office of the Director each july a supervisory fee. Examination fees shall be paid promptly upon an association's

receipt of the examination billing. The Director, subject to the advice and consent of the Board, shall, on or before June 1 of each year:

- (1) Determine and fix the scale of supervisory and examination fees to be assessed and collected during the next fiscal year; and
- (2) Determine and fix the amount of the fee and set the fee collection schedule for the fees to be assessed to and collected from applicants to defray the cost of processing their charter, branch, merger, conversion, holding company acquisition, and name change applications.
- (b) All funds and revenue collected by the Division under this section and all other sections of this Part that authorize the collection of fees and other funds shall be used to defray expenses incurred by the office of the Director in carrying out its supervisory and auditing functions. Civil penalties collected under this Chapter shall be credited pursuant to G.S. 54D-1-16(b).
- (c) Notwithstanding subsections (a) and (b) of this section, whenever the Director under G.S. 54D-2-55 appoints a suitable and competent person, other than a person employed by the Director's office, to make an examination and investigation of the business of a state savings bank, the Savings bank shall pay all costs and expenses relative to the examination and investigation.

"§ 54D-2-57. Prolonged audit, examination, or revaluation; payment of costs.

- (a) If, in the opinion of the Director, an examination conducted under G.S. 54D-2-56 fails to disclose the complete financial condition of a savings bank, the Director may in order to ascertain its complete financial condition:
 - (1) Make an extended audit or examination of the savings bank or cause an audit or examination to be made by an independent auditor; and
 - (2) Make an extended revaluation of any of the assets or liabilities of the savings bank or cause an independent appraiser to make a revaluation.
- (b) The Director shall collect from the savings bank a reasonable sum for actual or necessary expenses of an audit, examination, or revaluation.

"§ 54D-2-58. Director to have right of access to books and records of the savings bank; right to issue subpoenas, administer oaths, examine witnesses.

- (a) The Director and the Director's agents:
 - (1) Shall have free access to all books and records of a savings bank, or a service corporation or holding company thereof, that relate to its business, and the books and records kept by an officer, agent, or employee relating to or upon which any record is kept;
 - (2) May subpoena witnesses and administer oaths or affirmations in the examination of any director, officer, agent, or employee of a savings bank, or a service corporation or holding company thereof or of any other person in relation to its affairs, transactions, and conditions;
 - (3) May require the production of records, books, papers, contracts, and other documents; and
 - (4) May order that improper entries be corrected on the books and records of a savings bank.
- (b) The Director may issue subpoenas **duces tecum**.

 (c) If a person fails to comply with a subpoena so issued or a party or witness refuses to testify on any matters, a court of competent jurisdiction, on the application of the Director, shall compel compliance by proceedings for contempt as in the case of disobedience of the requirements of a subpoena issued from the court or a refusal to testify in the court.

"§ 54D-2-59. Test appraisals of collateral for loans; expense paid.

- (a) The Director may direct the making of test appraisals of real estate and other collateral securing loans made by savings banks doing business in this State, employ competent appraisers, or prescribe a list from which competent appraisers may be selected, for the making of these appraisals by the Director, and any and all other acts incident to the making of test appraisals.
- (b) In lieu of causing an appraisal to be made, the Director may accept an appraisal caused to be made by the insurer of accounts.
- (c) The expense and cost of test appraisals made under this section shall be defrayed by the savings bank subjected to the test appraisals, and each savings bank doing business in this State shall pay all reasonable costs and expenses of the test appraisals when it is directed.

"§ 54D-2-60. Relationship of savings banks with the Division.

- (a) Except as provided by subsection (b) of this section, a savings bank or any director, officer, employee, or representative thereof shall not grant or give to the Director or to any employee of the Division or to their spouses, any loan or gratuity, directly or indirectly.
 - (b) Neither the Director nor any employee of the Division shall:
 - (1) Hold an office or position in any State savings bank or exercise any right to vote on any State savings bank matter by reason of being a member of the savings bank;
 - (2) Be interested, directly or indirectly, in any savings bank organized under the laws of this State; or
 - (3) Undertake any indebtedness as a borrower, directly or indirectly, or act as endorser, surety, or guarantor, or sell or otherwise dispose of any loan or investment to any savings bank organized under the laws of this State.
- (c) Notwithstanding subsection (b) of this section, the Director or any employee of the Division may be a deposit account holder and receive earnings on a deposit account.
- (d) The Director or any employee of the Division shall dispose of any prohibited right or interest in a savings bank, either directly or indirectly, within 60 days after the date of the Director's or employee's appointment or employment. If the Director or any employee of the Division is indebted as borrower, directly or indirectly, or is an endorser, surety, or guarantor on a note, at the time of appointment or employment, the Director or employee may continue in that capacity until the loan is paid off.
- (e) If the Director or any employee of the Division has a loan or other note acquired by a State savings bank through the secondary market, the Director or employee may continue with the debt until the loan or note is paid off.

"§ 54D-2-61. Confidential information.

- (a) The following records or information of the Board, the Director, or the agent of either shall be confidential and shall not be disclosed:
 - (1) <u>Information obtained or compiled in preparation of or anticipation of, or during an examination, audit, or investigation of any association;</u>
 - (2) <u>Information reflecting the specific collateral given by a named borrower, the specific amount of stock owned by a named stockholder, any stockholder list supplied to the Director under G.S. 54C-22, or specific deposit accounts held by a named member or customer;</u>
 - (3) Information obtained, prepared, or compiled during or as a result of an examination, audit, or investigation of any savings bank by an agency of the United States, if the records would be confidential under federal law or regulation;
 - (4) <u>Information and reports submitted by savings banks to federal regulatory agencies, if the records or information would be confidential under federal law or regulation;</u>
 - (5) Information and records regarding complaints from the public received by the Division that concern savings banks when the complaint would or could result in an investigation, except to the management of those savings banks; and
 - (6) Any other letters, reports, memoranda, recordings, charts, or other documents or records that would disclose any information of which disclosure is prohibited in this subsection.
- (b) A court of competent jurisdiction may order the disclosure of specific information.
- (c) The information contained in an application is deemed to be public information. Disclosure shall not extend to the financial statement of the incorporators nor to any further information deemed by the Director to be confidential.
- (d) Nothing in this section shall prevent the exchange of information relating to savings banks and the business thereof with the representatives of the agencies of this State, other states, or of the United States, or with reserve or insuring agencies for savings banks. The private business and affairs of an individual or company shall not be disclosed by any person employed by the Division, any member of the Board, or by any person with whom information is exchanged under the authority of this subsection.
- (e) An official or employee of this State violating this section is liable to any person injured by disclosure of the confidential information for all damages sustained thereby. Penalties provided are not exclusive of other penalties.

"§ 54D-2-62. Annual license fees.

A state savings bank shall pay an annual license fee set by the Director, subject to the advice and consent of the Board. The license fee shall be used to defray the expenses incurred by savings institution division in supervising State savings banks. The Director may license each State savings bank upon receipt of the license fee and filing of an application in the form prescribed by the Director.

"§ 54D-2-63. Statement filed by savings bank; fees.

 A State savings bank shall file in the office of the Director, on or before the first day of February in each year, in the form prescribed by the Director, a statement of the business standing and financial condition of the savings bank on the preceding thirty-first day of December, signed and sworn to by the secretary of the savings bank before a notary public. The statement shall be accompanied by a filing fee set by the Director, subject to the advice and consent of the Board. The filing fees shall be used to defray the expenses incurred by the Division in supervising State savings banks.

"§ 54D-2-64. Statement examined, approved, and published.

It is the duty of the Director to receive and thoroughly examine each annual statement required by G.S. 54D-2-63, and if made in compliance with the requirements thereof, each State savings bank shall publish an abstract of the same in one of the newspapers of the State, to be selected by the managing officer making the statement, and at the expense of the savings bank.

"§ 54D-2-65. Prohibited practices.

A person who engages in any of the following acts or practices is guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined or imprisoned, or both, in the discretion of the court:

- (1) <u>Defamation: Making, publishing, disseminating, or circulating, directly or indirectly, or aiding, abetting, or encouraging the making, publishing, disseminating, or circulating of any oral, written, or printed statement that is false regarding the financial condition of any savings bank.</u>
- False information and advertising: Making, publishing, disseminating, circulating, or otherwise placing before the public in any publication, media, notice, pamphlet, letter, poster, or any other way, an advertisement, announcement, or statement containing any assertion, representation, or statement with respect to the savings bank business or with respect to any person in the conduct of the savings bank business that is untrue, deceptive, or misleading.
- Misleading advertising: Use of a name or designation by a savings bank in advertisements, announcements, or statements concerning the savings bank that does not include the words 'savings bank' and the designation 'SSB' in type that is equally prominent with the other terms in the name or designation of the savings bank.

"ARTICLE 3. "ENFORCEMENT AND PENALTIES. "PART 1. BANKS.

"§ 54D-3-1. Definitions.

<u>Definitions applied to terms defined in Chapter 53 of the General Statutes are incorporated herein and apply to the same terms used in this Part.</u>

"§ 54D-3-2. Examiner making false report.

If any bank examiner shall knowingly and willfully make any false or fraudulent report of the condition of any bank, which shall have been examined by him, with the intent to aid or abet the officers, owners, or agents of such bank in continuing to operate

an insolvent bank, or if any such examiner shall keep or accept any bribe or gratuity given for the purpose of inducing the examiner not to file any report of examination of any bank made by the examiner or shall neglect to make an examination of any bank by reason of having received or accepted any bribe or gratuity, the examiner shall be guilty of a felony, and on conviction thereof shall be imprisoned in the State prison for not less than four months nor more than 10 years.

"§ 54D-3-3. Examiners disclosing confidential information.

If any bank examiner or other employee of the Director of Banks fails to keep secret the facts and information obtained in the course of an examination of a bank, except when the public duty of such examiner or employee requires him to report upon or take official action regarding the affairs of such bank, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars (\$500.00) or imprisoned not more than 12 months, or both, in the discretion of the court. Nothing in this section shall prevent the proper exchange of information with the representatives of the banking departments of other states, with the federal reserve bank or national bank examiners, or other authorities, with the creditors of such bank or others with whom a proper exchange of information is wise or necessary, or with the clearinghouse officials and examiners.

"§ 54D-3-4. Loans or gratuities forbidden.

No State bank, or any officer, director, or employee thereof shall hereafter make any loan or grant any gratuity to the Director, any bank examiner or assistant bank examiner of the Director of Financial Institutions of North Carolina. Any such officer, director, or employee violating this provision shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and imprisoned not exceeding one year or fined not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or both; and they may be fined a further sum equal to the money so loaned or gratuity given. If the Director, or any bank examiner, or assistant bank examiner of the Director of Financial Institutions of North Carolina shall accept a loan or gratuity from any State bank, or from any officer, director, or employee thereof, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and imprisoned not exceeding one year, or fined not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or both, and may be fined a further sum equal to the money so loaned or gratuity given.

"§ 54D-3-5. Unlawful use of terms indicating that business is bank or trust company.

- (a) <u>Definitions. The following definitions apply in this section:</u>
 - (1) Banking. The business of receiving or soliciting money on deposit.
 - Banking entity. A person, partnership, corporation, or other entity that is engaged in the banking or trust business in North Carolina and is (i) subject to the supervision of the Commissioner of Banks under this Chapter, (ii) subject to supervision by the Administrator of Savings Institutions under Chapter 54B or Chapter 54C, or (iii) a banking or savings institution authorized to transact a banking or trust business in this State under federal law.
 - (3) Nonbanking entity. A person, partnership, corporation, or other entity that is not a banking entity.

- (b) Restrictions. No nonbanking entity may use any sign or written or printed paper indicating that it is a bank, savings bank, trust company, or place of banking. No entity may use the word 'bank,' 'savings bank,' 'banking,' 'banker,' or 'trust company,' or the equivalent or plural of any of these words in connection with any business other than that of banking. This section does not prohibit an individual from acting in a trust capacity.
 - (c) Exceptions.
 - (1) A nonbanking entity may use any of the terms listed above in its name if the context or remaining words show clearly that the business is not a bank or trust company and is not engaged in the banking or trust business.
 - (2) A nonbanking entity may use any of the terms listed above where the term is the proper name of a principal or former principal in the entity and the use of the name is made in good faith and not in an effort to deceive the public.
 - A corporation that is a bank holding company as defined in G.S. 53-226(2) or a savings and loan holding company as defined in G.S. 54B-261(d) may use the words 'bank,' 'banker,' and 'trust company,' and the equivalent and plural of these words in its name and may use a name similar to that of any of its subsidiary banks or stock associations.
 - (4) A corporation incorporated before January 1, 1905, may retain the word 'trust' in its name, although it does not transact a business that requires examination by the Commissioner of Banks.
- (d) Penalty. Violation of this section is a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of up to five hundred dollars (\$500.00).

"§ 54D-3-6. Willfully and maliciously making derogatory reports.

Any person who shall willfully and maliciously make, circulate, or transmit to another or others any statement, rumor, or suggestion, written, printed, or by word of mouth, which is directly or by inference false and derogatory to the financial condition, or affects the solvency or financial standing of any bank, or who shall counsel, aid, procure, or induce another to state, transmit, or circulate any such statement or rumor shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined or imprisoned, or both, in the discretion of the court.

"§ 54D-3-7. Misapplication, embezzlement of funds, etc.

Whoever being an officer, employee, agent or director of a bank, with intent to defraud or injure the bank, or any person or corporation, or to deceive an officer of the bank or an agent appointed to examine the affairs of such bank, embezzles, abstracts, or misapplies any of the money, funds, credit, or property of such bank, whether owned by it or held in trust, or who, with such intent, willfully and fraudulently issues or puts forth a certificate of deposit, draws an order or bill of exchange, makes an acceptance, assigns a note, bond, draft, bill of exchange, mortgage, judgment, decree or fictitiously borrows or solicits, obtains or receives money for a bank not in good faith, intended to become the property of such bank; or whoever being an officer, employee, agent, or director of a bank, makes or permits the making of a false statement or certificate, as to

a deposit, trust fund or contract, or makes or permits to be made a false entry in a book, report, statement, or record of such bank, or conceals or permits to be concealed by any means or manner, the true and correct entries of said bank, or its true and correct transactions, who knowingly loans, or permits to be loaned, the funds or credit of any bank to any insolvent company or corporation, or corporation which has ceased to exist, or which never had any existence, or upon collateral consisting of stocks or bonds of such company or corporation, or who makes or publishes or knowingly permits to be made or published a false report, statement, or certificate as to the true financial condition of such bank, shall be punished as a Class E felon.

"§ 54D-3-8. Making false entries in banking accounts; misrepresenting assets and liabilities of banks.

If any person shall willfully and knowingly subscribe to, or make, or cause to be made, any false statement or false entry in the books of any bank, or shall knowingly subscribe to or exhibit false papers, with intent to deceive any person authorized to examine into the affairs of such bank, or shall willfully and knowingly make, state, or publish any false statement of the amount of the assets or liabilities of any bank, he shall be guilty of a felony, and upon conviction thereof shall be imprisoned in the State's prison not less than four months nor more than 10 years.

"§ 54D-3-9. False certification of a check.

Whoever, being an officer, employee, agent, or director of a bank, certifies a check drawn on such bank, and willfully fails to forthwith charge the amount thereof against the account of the drawer thereof, or willfully certifies a check drawn on such bank unless the drawer of such check has on deposit with the bank an amount of money subject to the payment of such check and equivalent to the amount therein specified, shall be guilty of a felony, and upon conviction shall be fined not more than five thousand dollars (\$5,000) or imprisoned in the State prison for not more than five years, or both.

"§ 54D-3-10. Receiving deposits in insolvent banks.

Any person, being an officer or employee of a bank, who receives, or being an officer thereof, permits an employee to receive money, checks, drafts, or other property as a deposit therein when he has knowledge that such bank is insolvent, shall be guilty of a felony, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than five thousand dollars (\$5,000) or imprisoned in the State prison not more than five years, or both. Provided, that in any indictment hereunder, insolvency shall not be deemed to include insolvency as defined under G.S. 53-1(3)d.

"§ 54D-3-11. Advertising larger amount than that paid in capital stock.

It shall be unlawful for any bank to advertise in a newspaper, letterhead, or any other way, a larger capital stock than has been actually paid in in cash. Any bank violating this section shall be subject to a penalty of five hundred dollars (\$500.00) for each and every offense. The penalty herein provided for shall be recovered by the State in a civil action in any court of competent jurisdiction, and it shall be the duty of the Attorney General to prosecute all such actions.

"§ 54D-3-12. Offenses declared misdemeanors; prosecution; employment of counsel; punishment.

 Any offense against the banking laws of the State of North Carolina which is not elsewhere specifically declared to be a crime, or for which elsewhere a penalty is not specifically provided, is hereby declared to be a misdemeanor, and shall be punishable at the discretion of the court. The Director of Financial Institutions is authorized and directed to prosecute all offenses against the banking laws of the state, and to that end is expressly authorized to employ counsel to prosecute in the inferior courts and to aid the district attorney in the superior courts. The Auditor of the State shall, upon the certificate of the Director of Financial Institutions, accompanied by an itemized statement of the account, draw his warrant upon the State Treasurer to compensate the counsel so employed, and the State Treasurer shall pay the same out of the funds in the treasury and not otherwise appropriated.

"§ 54D-3-13. General corporation law to apply.

All provisions of the law relating to private corporations, and particularly those enumerated in the Chapter entitled 'North Carolina Business Corporation Act,' not inconsistent with this Chapter or with the business of banking, shall be applicable to banks.

"§ 54D-3-14. Administrative orders; penalties for violation.

- (a) In addition to any other powers conferred by this Chapter or Chapter 53 of the General Statutes, the Director shall have the power to:
 - (1) Order any bank, trust company, or subsidiary thereof, or any director, officer, or employee to cease and desist violating any provision of this Chapter or any lawful regulation issued thereunder; and
 - Order any bank, trust company, or subsidiary thereof, or any director, officer, or employee to cease and desist from a course of conduct that is unsafe or unsound and which is likely to cause insolvency or dissipation of assets or is likely to jeopardize or otherwise seriously prejudice the interests of a depositor.
- (b) Consistent with Article 3A of Chapter 150B of the General Statutes, notice and opportunity for hearing shall be provided before any of the foregoing actions shall be undertaken by the Commissioner. Provided, however, in cases involving extraordinary circumstances requiring immediate action, the Director may take such action, but shall promptly afford a subsequent hearing upon application to rescind the action taken.
- (c) The Director shall have the power to subpoena witnesses, compel their attendance, require the production of evidence, administer oaths, and examine any person under oath in connection with any subject related to a duty imposed or a power vested in the Commissioner.
- (d) The Director may impose a civil money penalty of not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000) for each violation by any bank, trust company, or subsidiary thereof, or any director, officer, or employee of an order issued under subdivision (1) of subsection (a) of this section. Provided further, the Commissioner may impose a civil money penalty of not more than five hundred dollars (\$500.00) per day for each day that a bank, trust company, or subsidiary thereof, or any director, officer, or employee violates a cease and desist order issued under subdivision (2) of subsection (a) of this

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section. All civil money penalties collected under this section shall be deposited in the General Fund.

"§ 54D-3-15. Review by the board; additional penalties.

- (a) Administrative orders issued by the Director and civil money penalties imposed for violation of such orders shall be subject to review by the Board which shall have power to amend, modify, or disapprove the same at any regular or special meeting.
- (b) Notwithstanding any penalty imposed by the Director, the Board may after notice of and opportunity for hearing, impose, enter judgment for, and enforce by appropriate process, a penalty of not more than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) against any bank, trust company, or subsidiary thereof, or against any of its directors, officers, or employees for violating any lawful orders of the Commission or Commissioner of Banks. All civil money penalties collected under this section shall be deposited in the General Fund.

"PART 2. CREDIT UNIONS.

"§ 54D-3-16. Removal of directors, officers, committee members, and employees of credit unions.

- (a) The Director may serve a written notice of the Director's intention to remove from office any officer, director, committee member, or employee of any credit union doing business under Articles 14A through 15 of Chapter 54 of the General Statutes who shall be found to be dishonest, incompetent, or reckless in the management of the affairs of the credit union, or who persistently violates the laws of this State or the lawful orders, instructions, and regulations issued by the Director or the Board.
- A notice of intention to remove a director, officer, committee member, or employee from office shall contain a statement of the alleged facts constituting the grounds therefor and shall fix a time and place at which a hearing before the Board will be held thereon. Such hearing shall be fixed for a date not earlier than 30 days nor later than 60 days after the date of service of such notice unless an earlier or a later date is set by the Board at the request of such director, officer, committee member, or employee and for good cause shown. Pending this hearing, the Director may remove the alleged violator if the Director finds that it is essential to the continued well-being of the credit union or the public to do so. Unless, such director, officer, committee member, or employee appears at the hearing in person or by a duly authorized representative, such person shall be deemed to have consented to the issuance of an order of such removal. In the event of such consent, or if upon the record made at any such hearing the Board shall find that any of the grounds specified in such notice has been determined by the greater weight of the evidence, the Board may issue such orders of removal from office as it may deem appropriate. Any such order shall become effective at the expiration of 30 days after service upon such credit union and the director, officer, committee member, or employee concerned (except in the case of an order issued upon consent, which shall become effective at the time specified therein), such order shall remain effective and enforceable except to such extent as it is stayed, modified, terminated, or set aside by action of the Board or a reviewing court.
- "§ 54D-3-17. Revocation of certificate, liquidation of credit unions.

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If any corporation shall neglect to make its annual report, as provided in Part 2 of Article 2 of this Chapter, or any other report required by the Director for more than 15 days, or shall fail to pay the charges required, including the fines for delay in filing reports, the Director shall give notice to such corporation of the Director's intention to revoke the certificate of approval of the corporation for such neglect or failure, and if such neglect or failure continues for 15 days after such notice, the Director may personally or by an agent appointed by the Director, take possession of the property and business of the corporation and retain possession until such time as the Director may permit it to resume business, or until its affairs be finally liquidated as provided for in G.S. 54-109.93.

"<u>PART 3. SAVINGS BANKS; SAVINGS & LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.</u> "<u>§ 54D-3-18. Cease and desist orders.</u>

- (a) If a person, savings and loan association, or savings bank is engaging in, or has engaged in, any unsafe or unsound practice or unfair and discriminatory practice in conducting the business of the association or the savings bank, or of any other law, rule, order, or condition imposed in writing by the Board or the Director, the Director may issue a notice of charges to the person, association, or savings bank. A notice of charges shall specify the acts alleged to sustain a cease and desist order, and state the time and place at which a hearing shall be held. A hearing before the Board on the charges shall be held no earlier than seven days, and no later than 15 days after issuance of the notice. The charged institution is entitled to a further extension of seven days upon filing a request with the Director. The Director may also issue a notice of charges if there are reasonable grounds to believe that a person, association, or savings bank is about to engage in any unsafe or unsound business practice, or any violation of this Part or Parts 3 or 4 of Article 2 of this Chapter, Chapters 54B or 54C of the General Statutes, or any other law, rule, or order. If, by a preponderance of the evidence, it is shown that any person, association, or savings bank is engaged in, or has been engaged in, or is about to engage in, any unsafe or unsound business practice, or unfair and discriminatory practice or any violation of Parts 3 or 4 of Article 2 of this Chapter, Chapters 54B or 54C of the General Statutes, or any other law, rule, or order, a cease and desist order shall be issued. The Board may issue a temporary cease and desist order to be effective for 15 days and which may be extended once for a period of 15 davs.
- (b) If a person, State association, or State savings bank is engaging in, has engaged in, or is about to engage in any unsafe or unsound practice in conducting the association's or savings bank's business, or any violation of Parts 3 or 4 of Article 2 of this Chapter, Chapters 54B or 54C of the General Statutes, or of any other law, rule, order, or condition imposed in writing by the Board or the Director, and the Director has determined that immediate corrective action is required, the Director may issue a temporary cease and desist order. A temporary cease and desist order is effective immediately upon issuance for a period of 15 days, and may be extended once for a period of 15 days. The order shall state its duration on its face and the words, 'Temporary Cease and Desist Order.' A hearing before the Board shall be held within

 the time that the order remains effective, at which time a temporary order may be dissolved or made permanent.

"§ 54D-3-19. Civil penalties; State associations, and State savings banks.

- (a) Except as otherwise provided in Parts 3 or 4 of Article 2 of this Chapter, an association or savings bank that is found to have violated Parts 3 or 4 may be ordered to pay a civil penalty of up to twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000). An association or savings bank that is found to have violated or failed to comply with any cease and desist order issued under the authority of Parts 3 or 4 of Article 2 of this Chapter may be ordered to pay a civil penalty of up to twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000) for each day that the violation or failure to comply continues.
- (b) To enforce this section, the Director may assess the penalty, appear in a court of competent jurisdiction, and move the court to order payment of the penalty. Before the assessment of the penalty, the Board shall hold a hearing, which shall comply with Article 3A of Chapter 150B of the General Statutes.
- (c) If the Director determines that, as a result of a violation of Parts 3 or 4 of Article 2 of this Chapter or of a failure to comply with any cease and desist order issued under the authority of this Part, a situation exists requiring immediate corrective action, the Director may impose the civil penalty in this section on the association or savings bank without a prior hearing, and the penalty is effective as of the date of notice to the association or savings bank. Imposition of the penalty may be directly appealed to the Wake County Superior Court.
- (d) Nothing in this section shall prevent anyone damaged by a State association or State savings bank from bringing a separate cause of action in a court of competent jurisdiction.

"§ 54D-3-20. Civil penalties; directors, officers, and employees.

- (a) A person, whether a director, officer, or employee, who is found to have violated Parts 3 or 4 of Article 2 of this Chapter, whether willfully or as a result of gross negligence, gross incompetence, or recklessness, may be ordered to pay a civil penalty of up to five thousand dollars (\$5,000) per violation. A person who is found to have violated or failed to comply with any cease and desist order issued under the authority of Parts 3 or 4 of Article 2 of this Chapter, may be ordered to pay a civil penalty of up to five thousand dollars (\$5,000) per violation for each day that the violation or failure to comply continues. All civil penalties, plus interest and cost, that are collected under this subsection shall be deposited into the General Fund of the State treasury.
- (b) To enforce this section, the Director may assess the penalty, appear in a court of competent jurisdiction, and move the court to order payment of the penalty. Before the assessment of the penalty, the Board shall hold a hearing, which shall comply with Article 3A of Chapter 150B of the General Statutes.
- (c) Whenever the Director determines that an emergency exists that requires immediate corrective action, the Director, either before or after instituting any other action or proceeding authorized by Parts 3 or 4 of Article 2 of this Chapter, or by this Article, may request the Attorney General to institute a civil action in a court of competent jurisdiction, in the name of the State upon the relation of the Director seeking injunctive relief to restrain or enjoin the violation or threatened violation of Parts 3 or 4

- of this Article and for any other and further relief as the court may deem proper. Instituting an action for injunctive relief shall not relieve any party to the proceedings from any civil or criminal penalty prescribed for violation of Parts 3 or 4 of Article 2 of this Chapter.
- (d) Nothing in this section shall prevent anyone damaged by a director, officer, or employee of a State association or a State savings bank from bringing a separate cause of action in a court of competent jurisdiction.

"§ 54D-3-21. Criminal penalties.

- (a) This section shall in no event extend to persons who are found to have acted only with gross negligence, simple negligence, recklessness, or incompetence.
- (b) In addition to any of the other penalties or remedies provided by Parts 3 or 4 of Article 2 of this Chapter, or by this Article, the following are deemed to be misdemeanors and are punishable as provided in Chapter 14 of the General Statutes:
 - (1) The willful or knowing violation of Parts 3 or 4 of Article 2 of this Chapter by any employee of the Savings Institution Division.
 - (2) The willful or knowing violation of a cease and desist order that has become final in that no further administrative or judicial appeal is available.
- (c) In addition to any of the other penalties or remedies provided by Parts 3 or 4 of Article 2 of this Chapter, or by this Article, the willful omission, making, or concurrence in making or publishing a written report, exhibit, or entry in a financial statement on the books of the association or savings bank, which contains a material statement known to be false is deemed to be a misdemeanor and is punishable as provided in Chapter 14 of the General Statutes. For purposes of this section, 'material' shall mean 'so substantial and important as to influence a reasonable and prudent businessman or investor.'
 - (d) The Director may enforce this section in a court of competent jurisdiction.

"§ 54D-3-22. Primary jurisdiction.

Whenever an agency of the United States government defers to the Director, or notifies the director of pending action against a savings association or a savings bank chartered by this State, or fails to exercise its authority over any state or federally chartered savings association or savings bank doing business in this State, the Director may exercise jurisdiction over the savings association or savings bank.

"§ 54D-3-23. Supervisory control.

(a) Whenever the Director determines that a savings association or a savings bank is conducting its business in an unsafe or unsound manner or in any fashion that threatens the financial integrity or sound operation of the association or savings bank, the Director may serve a notice of charges on the association or savings bank, requiring it to show cause why it should not be placed under supervisory control. The notice of charges shall specify the grounds for supervisory control, and set the time and place for a hearing. A hearing before the Board shall be held within 15 days after issuance of the notice of charges, and shall comply with Article 3A of Chapter 150B of the General Statutes.

- (b) If, after the hearing provided in subsection (a) of this section, the Board determines that supervisory control of the association or savings bank is necessary to protect the members, customers, stockholders, or creditors of the association or savings bank, or necessary to protect the general public, the Director shall issue an order taking supervisory control of the association or savings bank. An appeal may be filed in the Wake County Superior Court.
- (c) If the order taking supervisory control becomes final, the Director may appoint an agent to supervise and monitor the operations of the association or savings bank during the period of supervisory control. During the period of supervisory control, the association or savings bank shall act in accordance with any instructions and directions as may be given by the Director, directly or through a supervisory agent, and shall not act or fail to act except when to do so would violate an outstanding cease and desist order.
- (d) Within 180 days of the date the order taking supervisory control becomes final, the Director shall issue an order approving a plan for the termination of supervisory control. The plan may provide for:
 - (1) The issuance by the association or savings bank of capital stock;
 - (2) The appointment of one or more officers, one or more directors, or one or more officers and directors;
 - (3) The reorganization, merger, or consolidation of the association or savings bank; and
 - (4) The dissolution and liquidation of the association or savings bank.

The order approving the plan shall not take effect for 30 days during which time period an appeal may be filed in the Wake County Superior Court.

- (e) The costs incident to this proceeding shall be paid by the association or savings bank, provided the costs are found to be reasonable.
 - (f) For the purposes of this section, an order is deemed final if:
 - (1) No appeal is filed within the specific time allowed for the appeal, or
 - (2) After all judicial appeals are exhausted.

"§ 54D-3-24. Removal of directors, officers, and employees of savings associations and savings banks.

(a) If, in the Director's opinion, one or more directors, officers, or employees of a savings association or a savings bank has participated in or consented to any violation of Parts 3 or 4 of Article 2 of this Chapter, Chapters 54B or 54C of the General Statutes, or any other law, rule, or order, or any unsafe or unsound business practice in the operation of any association or savings bank; or any insider loan not specifically authorized by or under Parts 3 or 4 of Article 2 of this Chapter, or Chapters 54B or 54C of the General Statutes; or any repeated violation of or failure to comply with the bylaws of an association or savings bank, the Director may serve a written notice of charges upon the director, officer, and employee in question, and the association or savings bank, stating the Director's intent to remove the director, officer, or employee. The notice shall specify the conduct and place for the hearing before the Board to be held. A hearing shall be held no earlier than 15 days and no later than 30 days after the notice of charges is served, and it shall comply with Article 3A of Chapter 150B of the General Statutes.

- If, after the hearing, the Board determines that the charges asserted have been proven by a preponderance of the evidence, the Director may issue an order removing the director, officer, or employee in question. The order is effective upon issuance and may include the entire board of directors or all of the officers of the association or savings bank.
- (b) If it is determined that a director, officer, or employee of an association or savings bank has knowingly participated in or consented to any violation of Parts 3 or 4 of Article 2 of this Chapter, Chapters 54B or 54C of the General Statutes, or any other law, rule, or order, or engaged in any unsafe or unsound business practice in the operation of any association or savings bank, or any repeated violation of or failure to comply with the bylaws of an association or savings bank, and that as a result, a situation exists requiring immediate corrective action, the Director may issue an order temporarily removing the person pending a hearing. The order shall state its duration on its face and the words, 'Temporary Order of Removal,' and is effective upon issuance, for a period of 15 days, and may be extended once for a period of 15 days. A hearing shall be held within 10 days of the expiration of a temporary order, or any extension thereof, at which time a temporary order may be dissolved or converted to a permanent order.
- (c) Any removal under subsections (a) or (b) of this section is effective in all respects as if the removal had been made by the board of directors and the members or the stockholders of the association or savings bank in question.
- (d) Without the prior written approval of the Director, no director, officer, or employee permanently removed under this section shall be eligible to be elected, reelected, or appointed to any position as a director, officer, or employee of that association or savings bank, nor shall that director, officer, or employee be eligible to be elected to or retain a position as a director, officer, or employee of any other state association or savings bank.

"§ 54D-3-25. Involuntary liquidation of savings associations and savings banks.

- (a) The director, with prior approval of the Board, may take custody of the books, records, and assets of every kind and character of any savings association or savings bank organized and operated under Chapters 54B and 54C of the General Statutes, as applicable, for any of the purposes enumerated in this section, if it reasonably appears from examinations or from reports made to the Director that:
 - (1) The directors, officers, or liquidators have neglected, failed, or refused to take action that the Director may deem necessary for the protection of the association or savings bank or have impeded or obstructed an examination;
 - (2) The net worth of the association or savings bank is impaired to the extent that the realizable value of its assets is insufficient to pay in full its creditors and holders of deposit accounts;
 - (3) The business of the association or savings bank is being conducted in a fraudulent, illegal, or unsafe manner, or that the association or savings bank is in an unsafe or unsound condition to transact business; for purposes of this subdivision, any association or savings bank that, except as authorized in writing by the Director, fails to make full

- payment of any withdrawal when due is in an unsafe or unsound condition to transact business, notwithstanding the certificate of incorporation or the statutes or regulations with respect to payment of withdrawals in event an association or savings bank does not pay all withdrawals in full;
 - (4) The officers, directors, or employees have assumed duties or performed acts in excess of those authorized by statute or regulation or charter, or without supplying the required bond;
 - (5) The association or savings bank has experienced a substantial dissipation of assets or earnings due to any violation or violation of statute or regulation, or due to any unsafe or unsound practice or practices;
 - (6) The association or savings bank is insolvent, or is in imminent danger of insolvency or has suspended its ordinary business transactions due to insufficient funds; or
 - (7) The association or savings bank is unable to continue operations.
 - (b) Unless the Director finds that an emergency exists that may result in loss to members, deposit account holders, stockholders, or creditors, and that requires that the Director take custody immediately, the Director shall first give written notice to the directors and officers specifying the conditions criticized and allowing a reasonable time in which corrections may be made before a receiver shall be appointed as outlined in subsection (d) of this section.
 - (c) The purposes for which the Director may take custody of an association or savings bank include examination or further examination, conservation of its assets, restoration of impaired capital, and the making of any reasonable or equitable adjustment deemed necessary by the Director under any plan of reorganization.
 - (d) If the Director, after taking custody of an association or savings bank, finds that one or more of the reasons for having taken custody continue to exist through the period of custody, with little or no likelihood of amelioration of the situation, then the Director shall appoint as receiver or coreceiver any qualified person, firm, or corporation for the purpose of liquidation of the association or savings bank, which receiver shall furnish bond in form, amount, and with surety as the Director may require. The Director may appoint the association's or savings bank's deposit account insurance corporation or its nominee as the receiver, and the insuring corporation shall be permitted to serve without posting bond.
 - (e) In the event the Director appoints a receiver for an association or savings bank, the Director shall mail a certified copy of the appointment order by certified mail to the address of the association or savings bank as it appears on the records of the Division, and to any previous receiver or other legal custodian of the association or savings bank, and to any court or other authority to which the previous receiver or other legal custodian is subject. Notice of the appointment may be published in a newspaper of general circulation in the county where the association or savings bank has its principal office.

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- (f) Whenever a receiver for an association or savings bank is appointed under subsection (d) of this section, the association or savings bank may within 30 days thereafter bring an action in the Superior Court of Wake County, for an order requiring the Director to remove the receiver.
- The duly appointed and qualified receiver shall take possession promptly of the association or savings bank for which the receiver has been so appointed, in accordance with the terms of the appointment, by service of a certified copy of the Director's appointment order upon the association or savings bank at its principal office through the officer or employee who is present and appears to be in charge. Immediately upon taking possession of the association or savings bank, the receiver shall take possession and title to books, records, and assets of every description of the association or savings bank. The receiver, by operation of law and without any conveyance or other instrument, act, or deed, shall succeed to all the rights, titles, powers, and privileges of the association or savings bank, its members or stockholders, holders of deposit accounts, its officers and directors, or any of them; and to the titles to the books, records, and assets of every description of any previous receiver or other legal custodian of the association or savings bank. The members, stockholders, holders of deposit accounts, officers or directors, or any of them, shall not thereafter, except as expressly provided in this section have or exercise any rights, powers, or privileges or act in connection with any assets or property of any nature of the association or savings bank in receivership. The Director, with the approval of the Board, may at any time, direct the receiver to return the association or savings bank to its previous or a newly constituted management. The Director may provide for a meeting or meetings of the members or stockholders for any purpose, including the election of directors or an increase in the number of directors, or both, or the election of an entire new board of directors; and may provide for a meeting or meetings of the directors for any purpose including the filling of vacancies on the board, the removal of officers and the election of new officers, or for any of these purposes. Any meeting of members or stockholders, or of directors, shall be supervised or conducted by a representative of the director.
 - (h) A duly appointed and qualified receiver may:
 - (1) Demand, sue for, collect, receive, and take into possession all the goods and chattels, rights and credits, moneys and effects, lands and tenements, books, papers, choses in action, bills, notes, and property of every description of the association or savings bank;
 - (2) Foreclose mortgages, deeds of trust, and other liens executed to the association or savings bank to the extent the association or savings bank would have had this right;
 - (3) Institute suits for the recovery of any estate, property, damages, or demands existing in favor of the association or savings bank, and shall, upon the receiver's own application, be substituted as party plaintiff in the place of the association or savings bank in any suit or proceeding pending at the time of the receiver's appointment;
 - (4) Sell, convey, and assign all the property rights and interests owned by the association or savings bank;

1 (5) Appoint agents; 2 (6) Examine and in

- (6) Examine and investigate papers and persons, and pass on claims as provided in the regulations as prescribed by the director;
- (7) Make and carry out agreements with the insuring corporation or with any other financial institution for the payment or assumption of the association's or savings bank's liabilities, in whole or in part, and to sell, convey, transfer, pledge, or assign assets as security or otherwise and to make guarantees in connection therewith; and
- (8) Perform all other acts that might be done by the employees, officers, and directors.

These powers shall be continued in effect until liquidation and dissolution or until return of the association or savings bank to its prior or newly constituted management.

- (i) A receiver may, at any time during the receivership and before final liquidation, be removed and a replacement appointed by the Director.
- (j) The Director may determine that the liquidation proceedings should be discontinued. The Director shall then remove the receiver and restore all the rights, powers, and privileges of its members and stockholders, customers, employees, officers, and directors, or restore these rights, powers, and privileges to its members, stockholders, and customers, and grant these rights, powers, and privileges to a newly constituted management, all as of the time of the restoration of the association or savings bank to its management unless another time for the restoration is specified by the Director. The return of an association or savings bank to its management or to a newly constituted management from the possession of a receiver shall, by operation of law and without any conveyance or other instrument, act, or deed, vest in the association or savings bank the title to all property held by the receiver in the capacity as receiver for the association or savings bank.
- (k) A receiver may also be appointed under the authority of G.S. 1-502. No judge or court, however, shall appoint a receiver for any State association or State savings bank unless five days' advance notice of the motion, petition, or application for appointment of a receiver has been given to the association or savings bank and to the Director.
- (l) Following the appointment of a receiver, the Director may request the Attorney General to institute an action in the name of the Director in the superior court against the association or savings bank for the orderly liquidation and dissolution of the association or savings bank, and for an injunction to restrain the officers, directors, and employees from continuing the operation of the association or savings bank.
- (m) Claims against a State association or State savings bank in receivership shall have the following order of priority for payment:
 - (1) Costs, expenses, and debts of the association or savings bank incurred on or after the date of the appointment of the receiver, including compensation for the receiver.
 - (2) Claims of holders of special purpose or thrift accounts.
 - (3) Claims of holders of deposit accounts.
 - (4) Claims of general creditors.

- 1 (5) Claims of stockholders of a stock savings bank.
 2 (6) All remaining assets to members and stock
 - (6) All remaining assets to members and stockholders in an amount proportionate to their holdings as of the date of the appointment of the receiver.
 - (n) All claims of each class described within subsection (m) of this section shall be paid in full so long as sufficient assets remain. Members of the class for which the receiver cannot make payment in full because assets will be depleted during payment to that class shall be paid an amount proportionate to their total claims.
 - (o) The Director may direct the payment of claims for which no provision is made in this section, and may direct the payment of claims within a class.
 - (p) When all assets of the association or savings bank have been fully liquidated, and all claims and expenses have been paid or settled, and the receiver has recommended a final distribution, the dissolution of the association or savings bank in receivership shall be accomplished in the following manner:
 - (1) The receiver shall file with the Director a detailed report, in a form to be prescribed by the Director, of the receiver's acts and proposed final distribution, and dissolution.
 - (2) Upon the Director's approval of the final report of the receiver, the receiver shall provide notice and thereafter shall make the final distribution, in any manner as the Director may direct.
 - When a final distribution has been made except as to any unclaimed funds, the receiver shall deposit the unclaimed funds with the Director and shall deliver to the Director all books and records of the dissolved association or savings bank.
 - (4) Upon completion of the foregoing procedure, and upon the joint petition of the Director and receiver to the superior court, the court may find that the association or savings bank should be dissolved, and following publication of notice of dissolution as the court may direct, the court may enter a decree of final resolution and the association or savings bank shall therefore be dissolved.
 - (5) Upon final dissolution of the association or savings bank in receivership or at any time as the receiver shall be otherwise relieved of duties, the Director shall cause an audit to be conducted, during which the receiver shall be available to assist. The accounts of the receiver shall then be ruled upon by the Director and Board and if approved, the receiver shall thereupon be given a final and complete discharge and release.

"§ 54D-3-26. Judicial review for savings associations and savings banks.

A person, State savings association, or State savings bank against whom a cease and desist order is issued or a fine is imposed may have the order or fine reviewed by a court of competent jurisdiction. Except as otherwise provided, an appeal may be made only within 30 days of the issuance of the order or the imposition of the fine, whichever is later.

"<u>§ 54D-3-27. Indemnity.</u>

No person who is fined or penalized for a violation of any criminal provision of Parts 3 or 4 of Article 2 of this Chapter shall be reimbursed or indemnified in any fashion by the association or savings bank for the fine or penalty.

"§ 54D-3-28. Cumulative penalties.

 All penalties, fines, and remedies provided by Parts 3 and 4 of Article 2 of this Chapter are cumulative.

"§ 54D-3-29. Emergency limitations.

The Director, with the approval of the Governor, may impose a limitation upon the amounts withdrawable or payable from deposit accounts of savings associations and savings banks during any specifically defined period when the limitation is in the public interest and welfare."

Sec. 2. Effective April 1, 1995, G.S. 54B-4(b) reads as rewritten:

- "(b) As used in this Chapter, unless the context otherwise requires, the term:
 - (1) 'Administrator' means the Administrator of the Savings Institutions Division.-Director of Financial Institutions.
 - (2) 'Aggregate withdrawal value of withdrawable accounts' means the total value of all withdrawable accounts held by an association.
 - (3) 'Application' means the completed package of the application to organize a State association, establish a branch office or conversion of structure of a savings and loan association which the Administrator Director considers in making his recommendation.
 - (3a) 'Affiliate' means a person or corporation that controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with an association.
 - 'Associate' when used to indicate a relationship with any person, means (i) any corporation or organization (other than the applicant or a majority-owned subsidiary of the applicant) of which such person is an officer or partner or is, directly or indirectly, the beneficial owner of ten percent (10%) or more of any class of equity securities, (ii) any trust or other estate in which such person has a substantial beneficial interest or as to which such person serves as trustee or in a similar fiduciary capacity, and (iii) any relative or spouse who lives in the same house as that person, or any relative of that person's spouse who lives in the same house as that person, or who is a director or officer of the applicant or any of its parents or subsidiaries.
 - (5) 'Association' includes a State association or a federal association unless limited by use of the words 'State' or 'federal.'
 - (6) 'Borrowers' means those who borrow funds from or in any other way become obligated on a loan to an association.
 - (7) 'Branch office' means an office of an association other than its principal office which renders savings and loan services.
 - (8) 'Capital stock' means securities which represent ownership of a stock association.
 - (9) 'Certificate of approval' means a document signed by the Administrator <u>Director</u> informing the North Carolina Secretary of State that the

Board has approved the certificate of incorporation of a proposed 1 2 association. 3 (10)Repealed by Session Laws 1985, c. 659, s. 1. 'Certificate of incorporation or charter' means the document which 4 (11)5 represents the corporate existence of a State association. 6 (12)'Certified copy' means a copy of an original document or paper which 7 has been signed by the person or persons who certify such document to 8 be an exact copy of the original. 9 (13)'This Chapter' means Chapter 54B of the North Carolina General 10 Statutes. 'Board' means the North Carolina Savings Financial Institutions 11 (14)12 Regulatory Board of the Department of Commerce. 'Conflict of interest' means a matter before the board of directors in 13 (15)14 which one or more of the directors, officers or employees has a direct 15 or indirect financial interest in its outcome. 16 (16)'Conformed copies' means photocopies or carbon copies or other 17 mechanical reproductions of an original document or paper. 18 'Control' means the power, directly or indirectly, to direct the management or policies of an association or to vote twenty-five 19 20 percent (25%) or more of any class of voting securities for an 21 association. 22 (17)'Court of competent jurisdiction' means a court in North Carolina which is qualified to hear the case at hand. 23 24 'Disinterested directors' means those directors who have absolutely no (18)25 direct or indirect financial interest in the matter before them. 'Dividends on stock' means the earnings of an association paid out to 26 (19)27 holders of capital stock in a stock association. 'Dividends on withdrawable accounts' means the consideration paid by 28 (20)29 an association to a holder of a withdrawable account for the use of his 30 money. 31 'Division' means the Savings Institutions Division of the North (21) 32 Carolina Department of Commerce. 'Entrance fee per withdrawable account' means the amount to be paid 33 (22)34 by each person, firm or corporation when he or it pledges to a 35 proposed mutual association to deposit funds in a withdrawable account. 36 37 'Examination and investigation' means a supervisory inspection of an (23)38 association or proposed association which may include inspection of 39 every relevant piece of information including subsidiary or affiliated businesses. 40 41 (24)'Federal association' means a corporation or association organized and 42 operated under the provisions of federal law and regulation to conduct 43 a savings and loan business.

(25)'Financial institution' means a person, firm or corporation engaged in 1 the business of receiving, soliciting or accepting money or its 2 3 equivalent on deposit and/or lending money or its equivalent. Repealed by Session Laws 1985, c. 659, s. 1. 4 (26)5 'General reserve' means appropriated or restricted funds in the form of (27)6 cash or investments to be used solely for the purpose of absorbing 7 losses. 8 (28)'Guaranty association' means a mutual deposit guaranty association 9 which is a corporation organized under this Chapter or its predecessor 10 and operated under the provisions of Article 12 of this Chapter. (29)'Immediate family' means one's spouse, father, mother, children, 11 12 brothers, sisters, and grandchildren; and the father, mother, brothers, 13 and sisters of one's spouse; and the spouse of one's child, brother or 14 sister. 15 (30)'Initial pledges for withdrawable accounts' means those pledges of 16 funds by persons who promise to a proposed mutual association to 17 deposit such amount if and when such proposed association becomes 18 established. 19 (31)'Insurance of withdrawable accounts' means insurance on an 20 association's withdrawable accounts when the beneficiary is the holder 21 of such insured account. 22 (32)'Liquidity fund' means that portion of the assets of an association which is required to be held in readily marketable form. 23 24 'Interim association' means an association formed to facilitate the 25 acquisition of one hundred percent (100%) of the voting shares of an existing stock association by a newly-formed association or an existing 26 27 savings and loan holding company or to facilitate any other transaction 28 the Administrator-Director may approve. 29 'Members' means withdrawable account holders and borrowers in a (33)30 state mutual association. 31 'Minimum amount of consideration' means the amount of money a (34)32 stock association shall be required to have received on the sale of its stock, before it shall commence business. 33 'Minimum amount on deposit in withdrawable accounts' means the 34 (35)35 amount of money which a mutual association must have on hand prior to its commencement of business. 36 'Mutual association' means all mutual savings and loan associations 37 (36)38 owned by members of the association, and organized under the 39 provisions of this Chapter or its predecessor for the primary purpose of promoting thrift and home financing. 40 'Net withdrawal value of withdrawable accounts' means the aggregate 41 (37)42 of the withdrawal value of an association's withdrawable accounts less

security for a loan.

43 44 the amount of any pledged withdrawable account which serves as

(38)'Net worth' means an association's total assets less total liabilities. 1 2 (39)'Original incorporators' means the organizers of a state association 3 responsible for the business of a proposed association from the filing 4 of the application to the Board's final decision on such application. 5 (40)'Plan of conversion' means a detailed outline of the procedure of the 6 conversion of an association from one to another regulatory authority 7 or from one to another form of ownership. 8 (41) 'Principal office' means the office which houses the headquarters of an 9 association. 10 (42)'Proposed association' means an entity in organizational procedures prior to the Board's final decision on its charter application. 11 'Registered agent' means the person named in the certificate of 12 (43) 13 incorporation upon whom service of legal process shall be deemed 14 binding upon the association. 'Rules and regulations' means those regulatory procedures and 15 (44)guidelines issued by the adopted Administrator and approved by the 16 17 Board 18 (44a) Repealed by Session Laws 1991, c. 680, s. 2, effective October 1, 19 20 (45)'Service corporation' means a corporation operating under the 21 provision of Article 8 of this Chapter which engages in activities 22 determined by the Administrator-Board by rules and regulations—to be incidental to the conduct of a savings and loan business as provided in 23 24 this Chapter or activities which further or facilitate the corporate 25 purposes of an association, or which furnishes services to an association or subsidiaries of an association, the voting stock of which 26 27 is owned directly or indirectly by one or more associations. 'Specific reserve account' means an account held by an association as a 28 (46)29 loss reserve for coverage on specific loans and investments. 30 'This State' means the State of North Carolina. (47) 31 (48)'State association' means a corporation or association organized under 32 this Chapter or its predecessor and operated under the provisions of 33 this Chapter to conduct the savings and loan business; or a corporation 34 organized under the provisions of the predecessors to this Chapter and 35 operated under the provisions of this Chapter; or a corporation organized under the provisions of federal law and so converted as to be 36 operated under the provisions of this Chapter. 37 38 (49) 'Stock association' means any corporation or company owned by 39 holders of capital stock and organized under the provisions of this 40 Chapter for the primary purpose of promoting thrift and home 41 financing.

'Subscriptions' means the promise to purchase capital stock in a stock

association and payment of a portion of the selling price.

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1	(51)	'Total assets' means the aggregate amount of assets of any and every	y
2		kind held by an association.	
3	(52)	'Voluntary dissolution' means the dissolution and liquidation of an	n
4		association initiated by its ownership.	
5	(53)	'Withdrawable accounts' means accounts in which a customer o	r
6		member places funds with an association which may be withdrawn by	y
7		the account holder.	
8	(54)	Repealed by Session Laws 1989, c. 76, s. 1, effective April 26, 1989."	
9	Sec. 3	. Effective April 1, 1995, G.S. 54C-4(b)(1) reads as rewritten:	
10	"(1)	Administrator the Administrator of the Savings Institution Division	 .
11		Director of Financial Institutions."	
12	Sec. 4	. Effective April 1, 1995, G.S. 54C-4(b)(8) reads as rewritten:	
13	"(8)	Board The North Carolina Savings-Financial Institutions Regulatory	y
14		Board."	
15	Sec. 5	. Effective April 1, 1995, G.S. 143B-431(a) reads as rewritten:	
16	"(a) The fun	tions of the Department of Commerce, except as otherwise expressly	y
17	provided by Ar	icle 1 of this Chapter or by the Constitution of North Carolina, shal	1
18	include:		
19	(1)	All of the executive functions of the State in relation to economic	С
20		development including by way of enumeration and not of limitation	i,
21		the expansion and recruitment of environmentally sound industry	,
22		labor force development, the promotion of and assistance in the	e
23		orderly development of North Carolina counties and communities, the	e
24		promotion and growth of the travel and tourism industries, the	e
25		development of our State's ports, energy resource management and	d
26		energy policy development;	
27	(2)	All functions, powers, duties and obligations heretofore vested in an	n
28		agency enumerated in Article 15 of Chapter 143A, to wit:	
29		a. The State Board of Alcoholic Control,	
30		b. The North Carolina Utilities Board,	
31		c. The Employment Security Board,	
32		d. The North Carolina Industrial Board,	
33		e. State Banking Commission and the Commissioner of Banks	
34		Financial Institutions Regulatory Board and the Director o	<u>f</u>
35		<u>Financial Institutions</u> ,	
36		f. Savings and Loan Association Division,	
37		g. The State Savings Institutions Commission,	
38		h. Credit Union Commission,	
39		i. The North Carolina Milk Board,	
40		j. The North Carolina Mutual Burial Association Board,	
41		k. The North Carolina Rural Electrification Authority,	
42		1. The North Carolina State Ports Authority, all of which	
43		enumerated agencies are hereby expressly transferred by a Type	Δ

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	"(a)	(3) Sec. 6.	II transfer, as defined by G.S. 143A-6, to this recreated and Reconstituted Department of Commerce; and, All other functions, powers, duties and obligations as are conferred by this Chapter, delegated or assigned by the Governor and conferred by the Constitution and laws of this State. Any agency transferred to the Department of Commerce by a Type II transfer, as defined by G.S. 143A-6, shall have the authority to employ, direct and supervise professional and technical personnel, and such agencies shall not be accountable to the Secretary of Commerce in their exercise of quasijudicial powers authorized by statute, notwithstanding any other provisions of this Chapter, provided that the authority of the North Carolina State Ports Authority to employ, direct and supervise personnel shall be as provided in Part 10 of this Article." Effective April 1, 1995, G.S. 143B-433(a) reads as rewritten: (1) The North Carolina Alcoholic Beverage Control Board, The North Carolina Utilities Board,
17		(3)	The Employment Security Board,
18		(4)	The North Carolina Industrial Board,
19		(5)	State Banking Commission, Financial Institutions Regulatory Board,
20		(6)	Savings and Loan Association Division,
21		(7)	The State Savings Institutions Commission,
22		(8)	Credit Union Commission,
23		(9)	The North Carolina Milk Board,
24		(10)	The North Carolina Mutual Burial Association Board,
25		(11)	North Carolina Cemetery Board,
26		(12)	The North Carolina Rural Electrification Authority,
27		(13)	Repealed by Session Laws 1985, c. 757, s. 179(d),
28		(14)	North Carolina Science and Technology Research Center,
29		(15)	The North Carolina State Ports Authority,
30		(16)	North Carolina National Park, Parkway and Forests Development
31			Council,
32		(17)	Economic Development Board,
33		(18)	Labor Force Development Council,
34		(19)	Energy Policy Council,
35		(20)	Energy Division,
36		(21)	Navigation and Pilotage Boards established by Chapter 76 of the
37			General Statutes,
38		(22)	The North Carolina Technological Development Authority."
39			. Effective April 1, 1995, the following are repealed: (i) Articles 8 and
40		-	of the General Statutes; (ii) Articles 14B and 14M of Chapter 54 of the
41	General Statutes; (iii) Article 4 of Chapter 54B of the General Statutes; (iv) Articles 4		
42			r 54C of the General Statutes; and (v) Part 4 of Article 10 of Chapter
43	143B of t	he Gen	eral Statutes.

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- Sec. 8. Effective April 1, 1995, (a) The phrase "commissioner of banks" is deleted and replaced by the phrase "Director of Financial Institutions" wherever it occurs in the General Statutes.
- (b) The phrase "State Banking Commission" is deleted and replaced by the phrase "Financial Institutions Regulatory Board" wherever it occurs in the General Statutes.
- Sec. 9. The Revisor of Statutes is authorized to correct any reference or citation in the General Statues to any portion of the General Statutes which is recodified, subdivided, or amended by this act by deleting incorrect references and substituting correct references.
 - Sec. 10. This act is effective upon ratification.