

(f) *Request for modification or rescission of order.* Any bank that is subject to an order under this subpart may, upon a change in circumstances, request in writing that the Board reconsider the terms of the order, and may propose that the order be rescinded or modified. Unless otherwise ordered by the Board, the order shall continue in place while such request is pending before the Board.

§ 263.305 Enforcement of orders.

(a) *Judicial remedies.* Whenever a State member bank fails to comply with an order issued under section 39, the Board may seek enforcement of the order in the appropriate United States district court pursuant to section 8(i)(1) of the FDI Act.

(b) *Failure to comply with order.* Pursuant to section 8(i)(2)(A) of the FDI Act, the Board may assess a civil money penalty against any State member bank that violates or otherwise fails to comply with any final order issued under section 39 and against any institution-affiliated party who participates in such violation or non-compliance.

(c) *Other enforcement action.* In addition to the actions described in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section, the Board may seek enforcement of the provisions of section 39 or this part through any other judicial or administrative proceeding authorized by law.

PART 264—EMPLOYEE RESPONSIBILITIES AND CONDUCT

AUTHORITY: 5 U.S.C. 7301; 12 U.S.C. 244.

§ 264.101 Cross-reference to employees' ethical conduct standards and financial disclosure regulations.

Employees of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (Board) are subject to the executive branch-wide standards of ethical conduct at 5 CFR part 2635 and the Board's regulation at 5 CFR part 6801, which supplements the executive branch-wide standards, and the executive branch-wide financial disclosure regulation at 5 CFR part 2634.

[61 FR 53830, Oct. 16, 1996]

PART 264a—RESERVE BANK DIRECTORS—ACTIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Sec.

264a.1 Purpose.

264a.2 Definitions.

264a.3 Prohibition against director participation in particular matters.

264a.4 Granting of ad hoc exemptions.

264a.5 Exemption of remote or inconsequential financial interests.

AUTHORITY: 18 U.S.C. 208, as amended by the Federal Reserve Reform Act of 1977, Pub. L. 95–188, sec. 205, 91 Stat. 1387; 12 U.S.C. 248, 301.

SOURCE: 43 FR 24667, June 7, 1978, unless otherwise noted.

§ 264a.1 Purpose.

Directors of Federal Reserve Banks are charged by law with the responsibility of supervising and controlling the operations of the Reserve Banks, under the general supervision of the Board of Governors, and for assuring that the affairs of the Banks are administered fairly and impartially. The Federal Reserve Act provides that Reserve bank directors will be selected with due consideration to the interests of various segments of the population and the economy, thus assuring that the Federal Reserve System will receive the benefit of the experienced judgment of individuals from a broad spectrum of the communities that will be affected by actions of the System. For example, the provisions of section 4 of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended by the Federal Reserve Reform Act of 1977, provide that both class B and C directors shall be chosen to represent the public and with "due but not exclusive consideration to the interests of agriculture, commerce, industry, services, labor, and consumers." Section 4 further provides that class A directors "shall be chosen by and be representative of the stock-holding banks" of the Federal Reserve System. Recognizing that Reserve Bank directors may have, in their private capacities, business, consumer, or other interests to which legitimate attention is to be given; but recognizing also that these same individuals have fiduciary responsibilities as directors of Reserve Banks, this regulation is promulgated for the purpose