

(b) *Notice.* Prior to divestiture of a savings association, an acquiror that is subject to a capital maintenance obligation shall provide written notice of such divestiture to the Office on Form DV, including the certifications required therein. If the acquiror is unable to provide such certifications, the acquiror may submit alternative certifications addressing the subjects of each certification, in a form acceptable to the Office.

(c) *Determination of deficiency.* Upon receipt of the notice required under paragraph (b) of this section, the Office will conduct a full or limited scope examination of the savings association, as deemed appropriate, to ascertain whether a deficiency exists as of the date of the examination. If such examination is not completed within 90 days of the notice required under paragraph (b) of this section, or the Office has not communicated the results of the examination to the acquiror within such period, the deficiency, if any, shall be calculated based on the savings association's most recent Thrift Financial Report, filed prior to the notice of divestiture, *provided, however*, that if the failure to complete an examination within 90 days is caused by any failure of the association or the acquiror to cooperate, the 90 day period may be extended by the Director of the Office for additional periods, including such time as may be needed to base a deficiency on the results of a completed examination. Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, if the Office determines that fraud or misrepresentation occurred during the course of an examination conducted to determine the association's capital, compliance with the procedures set forth in this section shall not be deemed to have extinguished an acquiror's capital maintenance obligation and the Office will seek appropriate enforcement remedies.

(d) *Divestiture.* (1) In the event that the examination conducted under paragraph (c) of this section indicates that no deficiency exists, the acquiror may divest control of the savings association to which the capital maintenance obligation relates upon receiving written notice of the results of the examination. Where the examination was

not completed or the results not communicated to the acquiror in a timely manner, and the savings association's most recent Thrift Financial Report filed before the filing of the notice of divestiture indicates no deficiency existed at that time, the acquiror may divest control of the savings association to which the capital maintenance obligation relates 91 days after the receipt of the notice by the Office, or such longer period as established under paragraph (c) of this section.

(2) In the event that a deficiency exists, the acquiror may not divest control of the savings association to which the capital maintenance obligation relates unless:

(i) The acquiror provides the office with an agreement to infuse into the savings association the amount necessary to remedy the deficiency and make arrangements, satisfactory to the Office, to assure payment of the deficiency; or

(ii) The deficiency is satisfied.

(3) An acquiror may divest control of a savings association to which a capital maintenance obligation relates prior to the completion of the examination conducted under paragraph (c) of this section if the acquiror provides the Office with an agreement to infuse into the savings association the amount necessary to remedy the deficiency and makes arrangements, satisfactory to the Office, to assure payment of any deficiency.

(e) *Effect of regulation on terms of capital maintenance obligations.* This regulation does not supercede any liability imposed by a capital maintenance obligation.

(f) *Exceptions.* The Director of the Office may, upon application or upon his or her own initiative, grant or deny exemptions from this section.

[55 FR 7478, Mar. 2, 1990, as amended at 60 FR 66720, Dec. 26, 1995]

§§ 567.14–567.19 [Reserved]

## PART 568—SECURITY PROCEDURES UNDER THE BANK PROTECTION ACT

Sec.

568.1 Authority, purpose, and scope.

568.2 Designation of security officer.

568.3 Security program.

## § 568.1

568.4 Report.

568.5 Protection of customer information.

AUTHORITY: Secs. 2-5, 82 Stat. 294-295 (12 U.S.C. 1881-1884).

SOURCE: 56 FR 29566, June 28, 1991, unless otherwise noted.

### § 568.1 Authority, purpose, and scope.

(a) This part is issued by the Office of Thrift Supervision (OTS) pursuant to section 3 of the Bank Protection Act of 1968 (12 U.S.C. 1882), and sections 501 and 505(b)(1) of the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act (12 U.S.C. 6801, 6805(b)(1)). This part is applicable to savings associations. It requires each savings association to adopt appropriate security procedures to discourage robberies, burglaries, and larcenies and to assist in the identification and prosecution of persons who commit such acts. Section 568.5 of this part is applicable to savings associations and their subsidiaries (except brokers, dealers, persons providing insurance, investment companies, and investment advisers). Section 568.5 of this part requires covered institutions to establish and implement appropriate administrative, technical, and physical safeguards to protect the security, confidentiality, and integrity of customer information.

(b) It is the responsibility of an association's board of directors to comply with this regulation and ensure that a written security program for the association's main office and branches is developed and implemented.

[56 FR 29566, June 28, 1991, as amended at 66 FR 8639, Feb. 1, 2001]

### § 568.2 Designation of security officer.

Within 30 days after the effective date of insurance of accounts, the board of directors of each savings association shall designate a security officer who shall have the authority, subject to the approval of the board of directors, to develop, within a reasonable time but no later than 180 days, and to administer a written security program for each of the association's offices.

### § 568.3 Security program.

(a) *Contents of security program.* The security program shall:

(1) Establish procedures for opening and closing for business and for the

## 12 CFR Ch. V (1-1-04 Edition)

safekeeping of all currency, negotiable securities, and similar valuables at all times;

(2) Establish procedures that will assist in identifying persons committing crimes against the association and that will preserve evidence that may aid in their identification and prosecution. Such procedures may include, but are not limited to:

(i) Maintaining a camera that records activity in the office;

(ii) Using identification devices, such as prerecorded serial-numbered bills, or chemical and electronic devices; and

(iii) Retaining a record of any robbery, burglary, or larceny committed against the association;

(3) Provide for initial and periodic training of officers and employees in their responsibilities under the security program and in proper employee conduct during and after a burglary, robbery, or larceny; and

(4) Provide for selecting, testing, operating and maintaining appropriate security devices, as specified in paragraph (b) of this section.

(b) *Security devices.* Each savings association shall have, at a minimum, the following security devices:

(1) A means of protecting cash and other liquid assets, such as a vault, safe, or other secure space;

(2) A lighting system for illuminating, during the hours of darkness, the area around the vault, if the vault is visible from outside the office;

(3) Tamper-resistant locks on exterior doors and exterior windows that may be opened;

(4) An alarm system or other appropriate device for promptly notifying the nearest responsible law enforcement officers of an attempted or perpetrated robbery or burglary; and

(5) Such other devices as the security officer determines to be appropriate, taking into consideration:

(i) The incidence of crimes against financial institutions in the area;

(ii) The amount of currency and other valuables exposed to robbery, burglary, or larceny;

(iii) The distance of the office from the nearest responsible law enforcement officers;

(iv) The cost of the security devices;

(v) Other security measures in effect at the office; and

(vi) The physical characteristics of the structure of the office and its surroundings.

#### § 568.4 Report.

The security officer for each savings association shall report at least annually to the association's board of directors on the implementation, administration, and effectiveness of the security program.

#### § 568.5 Protection of customer information.

Savings associations and their subsidiaries (except brokers, dealers, persons providing insurance, investment companies, and investment advisers) must comply with the Interagency Guidelines Establishing Standards for Safeguarding Customer Information prescribed pursuant to sections 501 and 505 of the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act (15 U.S.C. 6801 and 6805), set forth in appendix B to part 570 of this chapter.

[66 FR 8639, Feb. 1, 2001]

### PART 569—PROXIES

Sec.

569.1 Definitions.

569.2 Form of proxies.

569.3 Holders of proxies.

569.4 Proxy soliciting material.

AUTHORITY: Sec. 2, 48 Stat. 128, as amended (12 U.S.C. 1462); sec. 3, as added by sec. 301, 103 Stat. 278 (12 U.S.C. 1462a); sec. 4, as added by sec. 301, 103 Stat. 280 (12 U.S.C. 1463).

SOURCE: 54 FR 49665, Nov. 30, 1989, unless otherwise noted.

#### § 569.1 Definitions.

As used in this part:

(a) *Security holder*. The term *security holder* means any person having the right to vote in the affairs of a savings association by virtue of:

(1) Ownership of any security of the association or

(2) Any indebtedness to the association.

For purposes of this part, the term *security holder* shall include any account holder having the right to vote in the affairs of a mutual savings association.

(b) *Person*. The term *person* includes, in addition to natural persons, corporations, partnerships, pension funds, profit-sharing funds, trusts, and any other group of associated persons of whatever nature.

(c) *Proxy*. The term *proxy* includes every form of authorization by which a person is, or may be deemed to be, designated to act for the security holder in the exercise of his or her voting rights in the affairs of a savings association. Such an authorization may take the form of failure to dissent or object.

(d) *Solicit; solicitation*. The terms *solicit* and *solicitation* refer to:

(1) Any request for a proxy whether or not accompanied by or included in a form of proxy;

(2) Any request to execute, not execute, or revoke a proxy; or

(3) The furnishing of a form of proxy or other communication to security holders under circumstances reasonably calculated to result in the procurement, withholding, or revocation of a proxy.

The terms do not apply, however, to the furnishing of a form of proxy to a security holder upon the request of such security holder or to the performance by any person of ministerial acts on behalf of a person soliciting a proxy.

#### § 569.2 Form of proxies.

Every form of proxy shall conform to the following requirements:

(a) The proxy shall be revocable at will by the person giving it. The power to revoke may not be conditioned on any event or occurrence or be otherwise limited; except that, in the case of a proxy relating to capital stock if such proxy is coupled with an interest, states such fact on its face, and is valid under the laws of the State in which it is to be exercised, such proxy may be made irrevocable to the extent permitted by such State law.

(b) The proxy may not be part of any other document or instrument (such as an account card).

(c) The proxy shall be clearly labeled "Revocable Proxy" in boldface type (at least as large as 18 point).