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until the first maturity date after the six-month period. A share certificate that matures within the six-month grace period that is renewed on any other basis, or that is not renewed, is separately insured only until the end of the six-month grace period.

[51 FR 37560, Oct. 23, 1986, as amended at 65 FR 34924, June 1, 2000; 68 FR 75114, Dec. 30, 2003; 71 FR 14635, Mar. 23, 2006]

§ 745.3 Single ownership accounts.

(a) Funds owned by an individual and deposited in the manner set forth below shall be added together and insured up to the SMSIA in the aggregate.

(1) *Individual accounts.* Funds owned by an individual (or by the husband-wife community of which the individual is a member) and deposited in one or more accounts in the individual's own name shall be insured up to the SMSIA in the aggregate.

(2) *Accounts held by agents or nominees.* Funds owned by a principal and deposited in one or more accounts in the name or names of agents or nominees shall be added to any individual account of the principal and insured up to the SMSIA in the aggregate. This applies to interests created in qualified tuition savings programs established in connection with section 529 of the Internal Revenue Code (26 U.S.C. 529).

(3) *Mortgage servicing accounts.* Accounts maintained by a mortgage servicer, in a custodial or other fiduciary capacity, which are comprised of payments by mortgagors of principal and interest, shall be insured for the cumulative balance paid into the account by the mortgagors, up to the limit of the SMSIA per mortgagor. Accounts maintained by a mortgage servicer, in a custodial or other fiduciary capacity, which are comprised of payments by mortgagors of taxes and insurance premiums shall be added together and insured in accordance with paragraph (a)(2) of this section for the ownership interest of each mortgagor in such accounts. This provision is effective as of October 22, 2008, for all existing and future mortgage servicing accounts.

(b) Funds held by a guardian, custodian, or conservator for the benefit of his ward or for the benefit of a minor

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under a Uniform Gifts to Minors Act and deposited in one or more accounts in the name of the guardian, custodian, or conservator are insured up to the SMSIA in the aggregate, separately from any other accounts of the guardian, custodian, conservator, ward, or minor.

[51 FR 37560, Oct. 23, 1986, as amended at 71 FR 14635, Mar. 23, 2006; 73 FR 62858, Oct. 22, 2008; 74 FR 55749, Oct. 29, 2009]

§ 745.4 Revocable trust accounts.

(a) *General rule.* Except as provided in paragraph (e) of this section, the funds owned by an individual and deposited into one or more accounts with respect to which the owner evidences an intention that upon his or her death the funds shall belong to one or more beneficiaries shall be separately insured (from other types of accounts the owner has at the same insured credit union) in an amount equal to the total number of different beneficiaries named in the account(s) multiplied by the SMSIA. This section applies to all accounts held in connection with informal and formal testamentary revocable trusts. Such informal trusts are commonly referred to as payable-on-death accounts, in-trust-for accounts or Totten Trust accounts, and such formal trusts are commonly referred to as living trusts or family trusts. (EXAMPLE 1: Account Owner “A” has a living trust account with four different beneficiaries named in the trust. A has no other revocable trust accounts at the same NCUA-insured credit union. The maximum insurance coverage would be \$1,000,000, determined by multiplying 4 times \$250,000 (the number of beneficiaries times the SMSIA). (EXAMPLE 2: Account Owner “A” has a payable-on-death account naming his niece and cousin as beneficiaries, and A also has, at the same NCUA-insured credit union, another payable-on-death account naming the same niece and a friend as beneficiaries. The maximum coverage available to the account owner would be \$750,000. This is because the account owner has named only three different beneficiaries in the revocable trust accounts—his niece and cousin in the first, and the same niece and a friend in the second. The naming of the same beneficiary in more than

one revocable trust account, whether it be a payable-on-death account or living trust account, does not increase the total coverage amount.) (EXAMPLE 3: Account Owner "A" establishes a living trust account with a balance of \$300,000, naming his two children "B" and "C" as beneficiaries. A also establishes, at the same NCUA-insured credit union, a payable-on-death account, with a balance of \$300,000, also naming his children B and C as beneficiaries. The maximum coverage available to A is \$500,000, determined by multiplying 2 times \$250,000 (the number of different beneficiaries times the SMSIA). A is uninsured in the amount of \$100,000. This is because all funds that an owner holds in both living trust accounts and payable-on-death accounts, at the same NCUA-insured credit union and naming the same beneficiaries, are aggregated for insurance purposes and insured to the applicable coverage limits.)

(b) *Required intention and naming of beneficiaries.* The required intention in paragraph (a) of this section that upon the owner's death the funds shall belong to one or more beneficiaries must be manifested in the title of the account or elsewhere in the account records of the credit union using commonly accepted terms such as, but not limited to, *in trust for*, *as trustee for*, *payable-on-death to*, or any acronym therefore, or by listing one or more beneficiaries in the account records of the credit union. In addition, for informal revocable trust accounts, the beneficiaries must be specifically named in the account records of the insured credit union. The settlor of a revocable trust shall be presumed to own the funds deposited into the account.

(c) *Definition of beneficiary.* For purposes of this section, a beneficiary includes a natural person as well as a charitable organization and other non-profit entity recognized as such under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended.

(d) *Interests of beneficiaries outside the definition of beneficiary in this section.* If a beneficiary named in a trust covered by this section does not meet the definition of beneficiary in paragraph (c) of this section, the funds corresponding to that beneficiary shall be treated as the individually owned (single ownership)

funds of the owner(s). As such, they shall be aggregated with any other single ownership accounts of such owner(s) and insured up to the SMSIA per owner. (EXAMPLE: Account Owner "A" establishes a payable-on-death account naming a pet as beneficiary with a balance of \$100,000. A also has an individual account at the same NCUA-insured credit union with a balance of \$175,000. Because the pet is not a "beneficiary," the two accounts are aggregated and treated as a single ownership account. As a result, A is insured in the amount of \$250,000, but is uninsured for the remaining \$25,000.)

(e) *Revocable trust accounts with aggregate balances exceeding five times the SMSIA and naming more than five different beneficiaries.* Notwithstanding the general coverage provisions in paragraph (a) of this section, for funds owned by an individual in one or more revocable trust accounts naming more than five different beneficiaries and whose aggregate balance is more than five times the SMSIA, the maximum revocable trust account coverage for the account owner shall be the greater of either: five times the SMSIA or the aggregate amount of the interests of each different beneficiary named in the trusts, to a limit of the SMSIA per different beneficiary. (EXAMPLE 1: Account Owner "A" has a living trust with a balance of \$1 million and names two friends, "B" and "C" as beneficiaries. At the same NCUA-insured credit union, A establishes a payable-on-death account, with a balance of \$1 million naming his two cousins, "D" and "E" as beneficiaries. Coverage is determined under the general coverage provisions in paragraph (a) of this section, and not this paragraph (e). This is because all funds that A holds in both living trust accounts and payable-on-death accounts, at the same NCUA-insured credit union, are aggregated for insurance purposes. Although A's aggregated balance of \$2 million is more than five times the SMDIA, A names only four different beneficiaries, and coverage under this paragraph (e) applies only if there are more than five different beneficiaries. A is insured in the amount of \$1 million (4 beneficiaries times the SMSIA), and uninsured for the remaining \$1 million.)

(EXAMPLE 2: Account Owner “A” has a living trust account with a balance of \$1,500,000. Under the terms of the trust, upon A’s death, A’s three children are each entitled to \$125,000, A’s friend is entitled to \$15,000, and a designated charity is entitled to \$175,000. The trust also provides that the remainder of the trust assets shall belong to A’s spouse. In this case, because the balance of the account exceeds \$1,250,000 (5 times the SMSIA) and there are more than five different beneficiaries named in the trust, the maximum coverage available to A would be the greater of: \$1,250,000 or the aggregate of each different beneficiary’s interest to a limit of \$250,000 per beneficiary. The beneficial interests in the trust for purposes of determining coverage are: \$125,000 for each of the children (totaling \$375,000), \$15,000 for the friend, \$175,000 for the charity, and \$250,000 for the spouse (because the spouse’s \$935,000 is subject to the \$250,000 per-beneficiary limitation). The aggregate beneficial interests total \$815,000. Thus, the maximum coverage afforded to the account owner would be \$1,250,000, the greater of \$1,250,000 or \$815,000.)

(f) *Co-owned revocable trust accounts.*

(1) Where an account described in paragraph (a) of this section is established by more than one owner, the respective interest of each account owner (which shall be deemed equal) shall be insured separately, per different beneficiary, up to the SMSIA, subject to the limitation imposed in paragraph (e) of this section. (EXAMPLE 1: A and B, two individuals, establish a payable-on-death account naming their three nieces as beneficiaries. Neither A nor B has any other revocable trust accounts at the same NCUA-insured credit union. The maximum coverage afforded to A and B would be \$1,500,000, determined by multiplying the number of owners (2) times the SMSIA (\$250,000) times the number of different beneficiaries (3). In this example, A would be entitled to revocable trust coverage of \$750,000 and B would be entitled to revocable trust coverage of \$750,000.) (EXAMPLE 2: A and B, two individuals, establish a payable-on-death account naming their two children, two cousins, and a charity as beneficiaries. The balance in the account is \$1,750,000. Neither A nor B has

any other revocable trust accounts at the same NCUA-insured credit union. The maximum coverage would be determined under paragraph (a) of this section by multiplying the number of account owners (2) times the number of different beneficiaries (5) times \$250,000, totaling \$2,500,000. Because the account balance (\$1,750,000) is less than the maximum coverage amount (\$2,500,000), the account would be fully insured.) (EXAMPLE 3: A and B, two individuals, establish a living trust account with a balance of \$3.75 million. Under the terms of the trust, upon the death of both A and B, each of their three children is entitled to \$600,000, B’s cousin is entitled to \$380,000, A’s friend is entitled to \$70,000, and the remaining amount (\$1,500,000) goes to a charity. Under paragraph (e) of this section, the maximum coverage, as to each co-owned account owner, would be the greater of \$1,250,000 or the aggregate amount (as to each co-owner) of the interest of each different beneficiary named in the trust, to a limit of \$250,000 per account owner per beneficiary. The beneficial interests in the trust considered for purposes of determining coverage for account owner A are: \$750,000 for the children (each child’s interest attributable to A, \$300,000, is subject to the \$250,000-per-beneficiary limitation), \$190,000 for the cousin, \$35,000 for the friend, and \$250,000 for the charity (the charity’s interest attributable to A, \$750,000, is subject to the \$250,000 per-beneficiary limitation). As to A, the aggregate amount of the beneficial interests eligible for deposit insurance coverage totals \$1,225,000. Thus, the maximum coverage afforded to account co-owner A would be \$1,250,000, which is the greater of \$1,250,000 or the aggregate of all the beneficial interests attributable to A (limited to \$250,000 per beneficiary), which totaled slightly less at \$1,225,000. Because B has equal ownership interest in the trust, the same analysis and coverage determination also would apply to B. Thus, of the total account balance of \$3.75 million, \$2.5 million would be insured and \$1.25 million would be uninsured.)

(2) Notwithstanding paragraph (f)(1) of this section, where the owners of a co-owned revocable trust account are

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themselves the sole beneficiaries of the corresponding trust, the account shall be insured as a joint account under section 745.8 and shall not be insured under the provisions of this section. (EXAMPLE: If A and B establish a payable-on-death account naming themselves as the sole beneficiaries of the account, the account will be insured as a joint account because the account does not satisfy the intent requirement (under paragraph (a) of this section) that the funds in the account belong to the named beneficiaries upon the owners' death. The beneficiaries are in fact the actual owners of the funds during the account owners' lifetimes.)

(g) For deposit accounts held in connection with a living trust that provides for a life estate interest for designated beneficiaries, NCUA shall value each such life estate interest as the SMSIA for purposes of determining the insurance coverage available to the account owner under paragraph (e) of this section. (EXAMPLE: Account Owner "A" has a living trust account with a balance of \$1,500,000. Under the terms of the trust, A provides a life estate interest for his spouse. Moreover, A's three children are each entitled to \$275,000, A's friend is entitled to \$15,000, and a designated charity is entitled to \$175,000. The trust also provides that the remainder of the trust assets shall belong to A's granddaughter. In this case, because the balance of the account exceeds \$1,250,000 (5 five times the SMSIA) and there are more than five different beneficiaries named in the trust, the maximum coverage available to A would be the greater of: \$1,250,000 or the aggregate of each different beneficiary's interest to a limit of \$250,000 per beneficiary. The beneficial interests in the trust considered for purposes of determining coverage are: \$250,000 for the spouse's life estate, \$750,000 for the children (because each child's \$275,000 is subject to the \$250,000 per-beneficiary limitation), \$15,000 for the friend, \$175,000 for the charity, and \$250,000 for the granddaughter (because the granddaughter's \$310,000 remainder is limited by the \$250,000 per-beneficiary limitation). The aggregate beneficial interests total \$1,440,000. Thus, the maximum coverage afforded to the

account owner would be \$1,440,000, the greater of \$1,250,000 or \$1,440,000.)

(h) *Revocable trusts that become irrevocable trusts.* Notwithstanding the provisions in section 745.9-1 on the insurance coverage of irrevocable trust accounts, if a revocable trust account converts in part or entirely to an irrevocable trust upon the death of one or more of the trust's owners, the trust account shall continue to be insured under the provisions of this section. (EXAMPLE: Assume A and B have a trust account in connection with a living trust, of which they are joint grantors. If upon the death of either A or B the trust transforms into an irrevocable trust as to the deceased grantor's ownership in the trust, the account will continue to be insured under the provisions of this section.)

(i) This section shall apply to all existing and future revocable trust accounts and all existing and future irrevocable trust accounts resulting from formal revocable trust accounts.

[74 FR 55749, Oct. 29, 2009]

§ 745.5 Accounts held by executors or administrators.

Funds of a decedent held in the name of the decedent or in the name of the executor or administrator of the decedent's estate and deposited in one or more accounts shall be insured up to the SMSIA in the aggregate for all such accounts, separately from the individual accounts of the beneficiaries of the estate or of the executor or administrator.

[51 FR 37560, Oct. 23, 1986, as amended at 71 FR 14635, Mar. 23, 2006]

§ 745.6 Accounts held by a corporation, partnership, or unincorporated association.

Accounts of a corporation, partnership, or unincorporated association engaged in any independent activity shall be insured up to the SMSIA in the aggregate. The account of a corporation, partnership, or unincorporated association not engaged in an independent activity shall be deemed to be owned by the person or persons owning such corporation or comprising such partnership or unincorporated association and,