

**Supporting Statement
Sound Incentive Compensation Guidance
(OMB No. 1550-0129)**

A. Justification.

1. Circumstances that make the collection necessary:

Incentive compensation practices in the financial services industry contributed to the financial crisis that began in 2007. Financial institution employees too often were rewarded for increasing short-term revenue or profit without adequate regard to the risks taken to achieve those results. These practices exacerbated the risks and losses at a number of financial institutions and resulted in the misalignment of the interests of employees with the long-term safety and soundness of their organizations. It is urgent that incentive compensation practices be brought under control through supervisory action. This guidance would also fulfill the commitment made at the G-20 meeting in September 2009 by President Obama and the Department of the Treasury to implement the Financial Stability Board's Compensation Principles.

The guidance is based on three key principles that are designed to ensure that incentive compensation arrangements at savings associations and their holding companies do not encourage employees to take excessive risks. These principles provide that incentive compensation arrangements should:

- Provide employees incentives that do not encourage excessive risk-taking beyond the organization's ability to effectively identify and manage risk;
- Be compatible with effective controls and risk management; and
- Be supported by strong corporate governance, including active and effective oversight by the organization's board of directors.

These principles and the guidance are consistent with the Principles for Sound Compensation Practices adopted by the Financial Stability Board (FSB) in April 2009, as well as the Implementation Standards for those principles issued by the FSB in September 2009.

This Guidance will promote the prompt improvement of incentive compensation practices in the financial industry by providing a common prudential foundation for incentive compensation arrangements across financial institutions and promoting the overall movement of the industry towards better practices. Supervisory action could play a critical role in addressing misaligned compensation incentives, especially where issues of competition may make it difficult for individual firms to act alone. Through their actions, supervisors could help to better align the interests of managers and other employees with organizations' long-term health and reduce concerns that making prudent modifications to incentive compensation arrangements might have adverse competitive

consequences.

Given the issues of compensation competition within the financial services industry, the OTS believes that the guidance would have a greater effect on the industry if issued jointly with the FRB and the OCC. Failure to issue the guidance jointly would weaken the supervisory expectations for financial institutions and could create the opportunity for regulatory arbitrage in compensation practices at the financial institution level.

2. Use of the information:

The guidance would help ensure that incentive compensation policies at savings associations and their holding companies do not encourage excessive risk-taking and are consistent with the safety and soundness of the organization. Under the guidance, savings associations and their holding companies would be required to: (i) have policies and procedures that identify and describe the role(s) of the personnel and units authorized to be involved in incentive compensation arrangements, identify the source of significant risk-related inputs, establish appropriate controls governing these inputs to help ensure their integrity, and identify the individual(s) and unit(s) whose approval is necessary for the establishment or modification of incentive compensation arrangements; (ii) create and maintain sufficient documentation to permit an audit of the organization's processes for incentive compensation arrangements; (iii) have any material exceptions or adjustments to the incentive compensation arrangements established for senior executives approved and documented by its board of directors; and (iv) have its board of directors receive and review, on an annual or more frequent basis, an assessment by management of the effectiveness of the design and operation of the organization's incentive compensation system in providing risk-taking incentives that are consistent with the organization's safety and soundness.

3. Consideration of the use of improved information technology:

Savings associations and their holding companies may use any information technology that permits review by the OTS examiners.

4. Efforts to identify duplication:

The required information is unique and is not duplicative of any other information already collected.

5. Methods used to minimize burden if the collection has a significant impact on a substantial number of small entities:

The collection does not have a significant impact on a substantial number of small entities. Smaller institutions have less complex compensation incentives, if any, placing less burden on them.

6. Consequences to the Federal program if the collection were conducted less frequently:

Conducting the collection less frequently would present safety and soundness risks.

7. Special circumstances that would cause an information collection to be conducted in a manner inconsistent with 5 CFR Part 1320.5.

The information collection will be conducted in a manner consistent with 5 CFR Part 1320.

8. Efforts to consult with persons outside the agency:

Notice of intent to collect this information was published in the Federal Register on August 30, 2010 (75 FR 53023). OTS has not received any comments.

9. Payment or gift to respondents:

None.

10. Any assurance of confidentiality:

To the extent that the OTS collects the information during an examination, confidential treatment may be afforded to the records under exemption 8 of the Freedom of Information Act, 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(8).

11. Justification for questions of a sensitive nature:

There are no questions of a sensitive nature.

12. Burden estimate:

Estimated Number of Respondents: 757

Estimated Burden per Respondent: 40 hours.

Frequency of Response: On occasion

Total Annual Burden: 30,280 hours.

13. Estimate of total annual costs to respondents (excluding cost of hour burden in Item #12):

Not applicable.

14. Estimate of annualized costs to the Federal government:

Not applicable.

15. Change in burden:

OTS is citing a decrease in the inventory burden in the amount of 30,280 hours due to a reduction in the number of respondents.

16. Information regarding collections whose results are to be published for statistical use:

The OTS has no plans to publish the information for statistical purposes.

17. Reasons for not displaying OMB approval expiration date:

The OTS will display the OMB approval expiration date.

18. Exceptions to the certification statement in Item 19 of OMB Form 83-I:

There are no exceptions to the certification statement in item 19 of OMB Form 83-I.

B. Collections of Information Employing Statistical Methods.

This information collection does not employ statistical methods.