

**National Credit Union Administration
SUPPORTING STATEMENT**

Truth in Savings

**Disclosure and Recordkeeping Requirements under 12 U.S.C. 4301 et seq. and 12 CFR 707
OMB Control No. 3133-0134**

A. JUSTIFICATION

1. Circumstances that make the collection of information necessary:

The Truth in Savings Act (TISA), 12 U.S.C. 4301 et seq., requires depository institutions to disclose to consumers certain information, including interest rates, dividends, bonuses, and fees associated with their deposit accounts and accompanying services. TISA directed the Federal Reserve Board (FRB) to issue a final regulation, governing depository institutions other than credit unions. The FRB promulgated the TISA regulation, known as Regulation DD, 12 CFR Part 230. The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act transferred the FRB's rulemaking authority for TISA to the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB).

TISA also directed the National Credit Union Administration (NCUA) to promulgate a TISA regulation governing credit unions. Section 272(b) of TISA, 12 U.S.C. 4311(b), mandated that the NCUA regulation be "substantially similar" to those issued by the FRB (and now the CFPB), but the NCUA may take into account the unique nature of credit unions and the limitations under which they may pay dividends.

To implement TISA, the NCUA published its TISA regulation, 12 CFR 707, which applies to all credit unions whose accounts are either insured by, or eligible to be insured by, the National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund, except for any credit union that has been designated as a corporate credit union and any non-automated credit union that has \$2 million or less in assets (together, "credit unions"). In addition, the advertising rules apply to any person who advertises an account offered by a credit union. The NCUA's TISA regulation requires credit unions to disclose fees, dividend rates and other terms concerning accounts to members or potential members before they open accounts.

The NCUA's TISA regulation requires credit unions to provide specific disclosures when an account is opened, when a disclosed term changes or a term account is close to renewal, on periodic statements of account activity, in advertisements, and upon a member's or potential member's request. 12 CFR 707.4, 707.5, 707.6, 707.8. Credit unions that provide periodic statements are required to include information about fees imposed, the annual percentage yield (APY) earned during those statement periods, and other account terms. The requirements for creating and disseminating account disclosures, change in terms notices, term share renewal notices, statement disclosures, and advertising disclosures are necessary to implement TISA's purpose of providing the

public with information that will permit informed comparisons of accounts at financial institutions.

The collection of information pursuant to Part 707 is triggered by specific events and disclosures and must be provided to consumers within the time periods established under the regulation. There are no reporting forms associated with TISA. To ease the compliance cost (particularly for small credit unions), model clauses and sample forms are appended to the regulation.

Disclosure: Part 707 covers accounts held by members primarily for personal, family, or household purposes. The disclosure requirements associated with Part 707 are described below.

Account Disclosures (Part 707.4): Credit unions are required to provide account disclosures containing rate and fee information to a member upon request. Account disclosures must also be provided prior to opening an account or before services are provided, whichever is earlier. The purpose of the disclosure requirement is to provide members and prospective members with the type and amount of any fees that may be imposed, the dividend rate and the APY that will be paid on the account, and other key terms.

Subsequent Disclosures (Part 707.5): Change-in-terms notice (Part 707.5(a)). Credit unions are required to provide 30 days' notice of any change that may reduce the APY or adversely affect members. Certain types of event, such as changes in the dividend rate and APY for variable rate accounts, are exempt from this requirement.

Notice prior to maturity (Part 707.5(b)). Credit unions are required to provide notices prior to maturity for certain term share accounts. The timing and content requirement of the notice varies depending on the term of the share account and whether it renews automatically:

- For term share accounts with a term less than or equal to one month, no advance notice is required.
- Advance notices for automatically renewable term share accounts with a maturity longer than one month may be sent either 30 days before maturity or, as an alternative, 20 calendar days before the end of a grace period, so long as the grace period is at least 5 days.
- For automatically renewable term share accounts with terms longer than one year, credit unions must disclose for the renewed account the terms disclosed at account opening, along with the maturity date.
- For automatically renewable term share accounts with maturities of one year or less but longer than one month, credit unions must disclose for the renewed account either (1) the terms disclosed at account opening, along with the maturity date, or (2) the date the

existing account matures and new maturity date if the account is renewed, the dividend rate and APY for the new account (or the dates when they will be determined and a contact telephone number), and any difference in terms between the existing account and the new account.

- For nonrenewable term share accounts with a maturity of less than or equal to one year, no notice is required.
- For nonrenewable term share accounts with a maturity longer than one year, the notice must provide information on the maturity date and whether or not dividends will be paid after maturity, at least 10 days before maturity.

Periodic statement disclosures (Part 707.6): The regulation does not mandate that credit unions provide periodic statements. If a credit union chooses to provide periodic statements, however, the statements must contain specific information: the dollar amount of dividends earned and APY earned; the fees imposed on the account, itemized by type and dollar amount; and the total number of days in, or the beginning and ending dates of, the statement period.

Additional periodic statement disclosures (Part 707.11): Credit unions providing periodic statements must separately disclose on such statements the total amount of fees or charges imposed on the account for paying overdrafts and the total amount of fees charged for returning items unpaid. These disclosures must be provided for the statement period and for the calendar year-to-date.

Advertising (Part 707.8): The purpose of the advertising rules is to provide potential members with uniform and accurate information that they can use in deciding various accounts. Advertisements must not be misleading or inaccurate, describe an account as free if there is a maintenance fee associated with it or use the word profit when referring to dividends or interest on an account. Rates on return, if stated, must be stated as annual percentage yield (APY). Additionally, several other disclosures are required if the APY is stated, including variable rates, the minimum balance required to earn the APY, the minimum opening deposit, and effect of fees on the account. Term share accounts must disclose certain features including time requirements, early withdrawal penalties, and required dividend payouts. Further, if an advertisement discusses a bonus, the bonus must include the APY, the time requirements to obtain the bonus, the minimum balance required to obtain the bonus, the minimum required to open the account, and the timing for the bonus.

Additional advertising (Part 707.11): Advertisements promoting the payment of overdrafts must disclose the fees for the payment of each overdraft, the categories of transactions for which a fee for paying an overdraft may be imposed, the time period by which a member must repay or cover any overdraft, and the circumstances under which the credit union will not pay an overdraft.

Recordkeeping: Credit unions must retain evidence of compliance for a minimum of

two years after the disclosures are required to be made or an action is required to be taken. 12 CFR 707.9(c).

2. Purpose and use of the information collected:

Members and prospective members rely on the disclosures required by TISA and Part 707 to facilitate informed decision making regarding accounts offered by credit unions. Without this information, members would be severely hindered in their ability to assess the true costs and terms of the accounts offered.

Also, the record retention requirements enable the NCUA to determine whether a credit union is in compliance with TISA and Part 707.

3. Use of information technology:

The regulation does not prescribe any particular form in which the collected information must be kept. Therefore, to the degree that credit unions have available to them technology that would simplify retaining the necessary information, they may use it to reduce the burden imposed by the regulation. For purposes of disclosure to the public, credit unions may also rely upon the Electronic Signatures in Global and National Commerce Act (E-Sign Act), 15 U.S.C. 7001, et seq., when complying with TISA and Part 707.

Use of electronic communications is also consistent with the Government Paperwork Elimination Act (GPEA), Title XVII of Pub. L. 105-277, codified at 44 U.S.C. 3504. The E-Sign Act and GPEA serve to reduce the compliance burden related to federal requirements, including Part 707, by enabling credit unions to use more efficient electronic media for disclosures and compliance.

4. Duplication of information:

Credit unions are the only source of information contained in the disclosures required by Part 707. No other federal law mandates these disclosures.

The recordkeeping requirement of Part 707 preserves the information a credit union uses in making disclosures regarding accounts. The credit union is the only source of this information. No other federal law mandates its retention. State laws do not duplicate these requirements, although some state may have other rules or regulations applicable to share accounts.

5. Efforts to reduce burden on small entities:

Most credit unions, including small credit unions, use some degree of information technology in their business, and Part 707 permits credit unions to rely on technological support, among other alternatives, to meet their recordkeeping and disclosure requirements. This flexibility yields reduced recordkeeping and disclosure costs. (See

number 3 above.) Moreover, as previously noted, Part 707 provides model clauses and sample forms that may be used in compliance with its requirements. Correct use of these clauses and forms insulates a credit union from liability as to proper format.

6. Consequences of not conducting the collection:

The disclosure requirements are needed to facilitate comparison cost shopping and to spur informed decision making regarding share accounts. Without these disclosure requirements, TISA provisions would not be effectuated.

If the record retention period were shortened, the NCUA might find that credit union records needed to evaluate compliance with Part 707 no longer exist.

7. Inconsistencies with guidelines in 5 CFR 1320.5(d)(2):

There are no special circumstances. This collection is consistent with the guidelines in 5 CFR 1320.5(d)(2).

8. Efforts to consult with persons outside the agency:

A 60-day notice was published in the *Federal Register* on July 16, 2026 at 91 FR 43672, soliciting comments from the public. One comment was received in response to that notice. No response was provided because the comment was unrelated to the actual information collection request.

9. Payment or gifts to respondents:

There is no intent by NCUA to provide payment or gifts for information collected.

10. Assurance of confidentiality:

There is no assurance of confidentiality other than that provided by law.

11. Questions of a sensitive nature:

No questions of a sensitive nature are asked. The information collection does not collect any Personally Identifiable Information.

12. Burden of information collection:

The number of respondents includes the total number of credit unions based on the NCUA Call Report ending on Q1 2026.

Truth in Savings 12 CFR Part 707	Number of Respondents	Estimated Annual Frequency	Number of Responses per Respondent	Average Time per Response	Estimated Annual Burden Hours
Account Disclosures (707.4)	4,250	170	722,500	1.5 minutes	18,063
Subsequent Disclosures (707.5)					
• Change-in-Terms Notices (707.5(a))	4,250	380	1,615,000	1 minute	26,917
• Notices Prior to Maturity (707.5(b))	4,250	340	1,445,000	1 minute	24,083
Periodic Statement Disclosures (707.6, 707.11)	4,250	12	51,000	4 hours	204,000
Advertising (707.8, 707.11)	4,250	12	51,000	30 minutes	25,500
Record Retention (707.9(c) (OMB #3133-0134)	4,250	1	4,250	0	0
Total	4,250		3,166,250		298,563

The total annual burden is estimated to be 298,563 hours for the 4,250 credit unions that are deemed to be respondents for purposes of PRA.¹ This estimated burden arises exclusively from the disclosures required under the regulation and is shown in the table above.²

The cost to respondents is based on the 2026 GS-11 RUS salary tabled with a labor rate of \$42.80 per hour. The total estimated annual costs to respondents is \$12,778,496.

Information Collection Activity	Annual Hourly Burden	Hourly \$ Rate per Response	Total \$ Amount
Account Disclosures	18,063	\$42.80	\$773,096
Change-in-Terms Notices	26,917	\$42.80	\$1,152,048
Notices Prior to Maturity	24,083	\$42.80	\$1,030,752
Periodic Statement Disclosures	204,000	\$42.80	\$8,731,200
Advertising	25,500	\$42.80	\$1,091,400
Record Retention	0	\$42.80	\$0
Total	298,563	\$42.80	\$12,778,496

¹Part 707 provides model clauses and sample forms that may be used in compliance with TISA's disclosure requirements. Although the use of the model clauses and sample forms is optional, Section 269(b) of TISA provides that federally-insured credit unions that use these model clauses and sample forms will be in compliance with TISA's disclosure requirements. NCUA does not estimate any difference in burden for those federally-insured credit unions that do not use the model clauses or sample forms.

² The estimated annual burden is calculated by multiplying the number of credit unions that are deemed to be respondents by the estimated annual frequency and by the average time per response.

Other than the \$12,778,496 labor burden cost, any other costs to respondents would be associated with usual and customary business practices.

13. Capital start-up or ongoing maintenance costs:

Other than the costs to respondents that are associated with the usual and customary business practice, there are no capital start-up costs or ongoing operation and maintenance costs associated with this information collection.

14. Annualized costs to Federal government:

There are no costs to the Federal government.

15. Changes in Burden:

Adjustments to the burden estimates are due to a decrease in the NCUA's estimate to the number of credit unions/respondents, resulting in a decrease in the total estimated annual burden hours from 336,919 to 298,563.

16. Information collection planned for statistical purposes:

This information is not planned for publication.

17. Request non-display the expiration date of the OMB control number:

There are no traditional forms associated with this information collection requirement. The OMB control number and expiration date associated with this PRA submission will be displayed on the Federal Government's electronic PRA docket website at www.reginfo.gov.

18. Exceptions to certification for Paperwork Reduction Act submissions:

There are no exceptions to the certification statement.

B. COLLECTIONS OF INFORMATION EMPLOYING STATISTICAL METHODS:

This collection does not involve statistical methods.