

Mission Statement

NCUA's mission is to foster the safety and soundness of federally insured credit unions and to better enable the credit union community to extend credit for productive and provident purposes to all Americans, particularly those of modest means.

NCUA strives to ensure that credit unions are empowered to make the necessary business decisions to serve the diverse needs of their members and potential members. We do this by establishing a regulatory environment that encourages innovation, flexibility and a continued focus on attracting new members and improving service to existing members.

70 Years of Service

1024



J. S. credit union unders Edward A ülene and Roy F

1934



1942

Federal credit union supervision is transferred to the Federal Deposit Insurance



1948

The renamed Bureau of Federal Credit Unions finds a new home at the Federal Security

June - Federal Credit Union Act signed and Federal Credit Union Division is placed within the Farm Credit August
Claude R. Orchard
assumes leadership
of federal credit union
supervision, a post
he holds for 19 years.

1982
Elizabeth F. Burkhart
Board member 1982 - 1990



The U.S. Postal Service issues a commemorative stamp honoring the 50th anniversary

1984

NCUA's Board

celebrates

the 50th

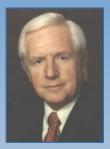
anniversary

of the Federal

Credit Union Act.



Roger W. Jepse: Chairman 1985 - 1993





1984
Vice Chair P. A. Mack Jr.
Board Member Elizabeth Flores Burkhart
Chairman Edgar F. Callahan

1970





The independent
National Credit Union
Administration and
National Credit Union Share
Insurance Fund

1976
C. Austin Montgomery is appointed
NCUA administrator.

J. Dean Gannon
is named director
of the Bureau of
Federal Credit Unions
as it moves to the
Department of Health,
Education and Welfare.

Lorena C. Matthews becomes deputy







Gannon with President Lyndon Johnson in 1964

1988 David Chatfield Board member 1988 - 1989



1990 Robert Swan

1991 Shirlee Bowne' Board member 1991 – 1997





1996 Yolanda T. Wheat Board member 1996 – 2001



1993 Norman E. D'Amours Chairman 1993 – 2000



1981 Edgar F. Callahan Chairman 1981 - 1985

1980





1978

Lawrence Connell

is appointed

NCUA Administrato

1979
The Central Liquidity
Facility is created.

1979

NCUA's administrator Connell is r placed with a three-member Boar Board Member Dr. Harold Black 1979 – 1981 Chairman Lawrence Connell 1979 – 1981 Vice Chairman P. A. Mack Jr. The Depository Institutions
Monetary Control Act of
1980 permits permanent
share draft authority for
federally insured credit
unions and increases share
insurance coverage from
\$40,000 to \$100,000







2001 Geoff Bacino Board member



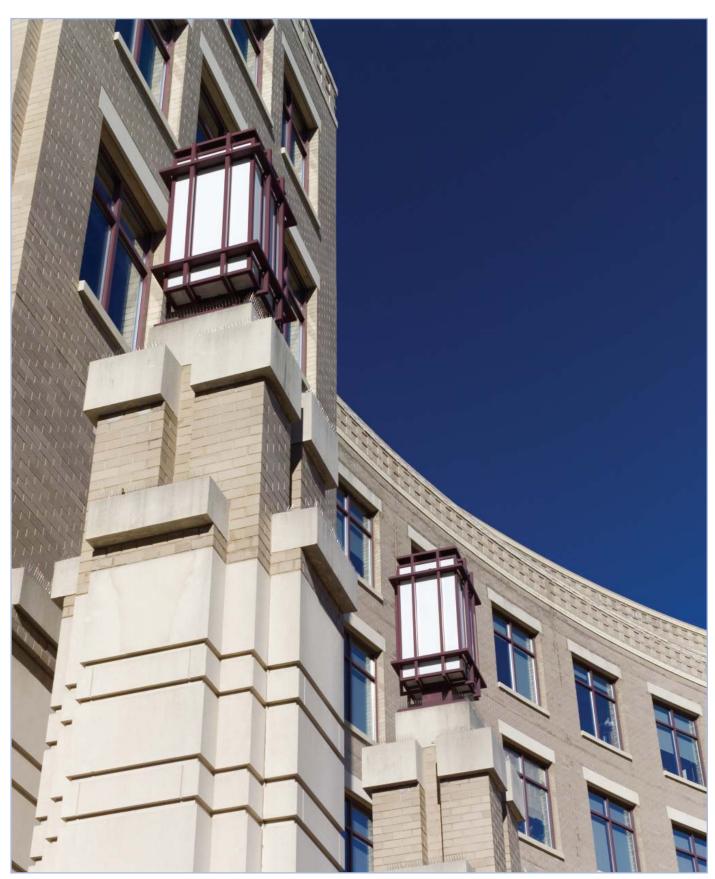


1997 Dennis Dollar Board membe 1997 – 2001 Chairman 2001 - 2004

1998
HR 1151, the Credit Union
Membership Access Act
becomes law permitting
federal credit unions to
expand their fields of
membership.



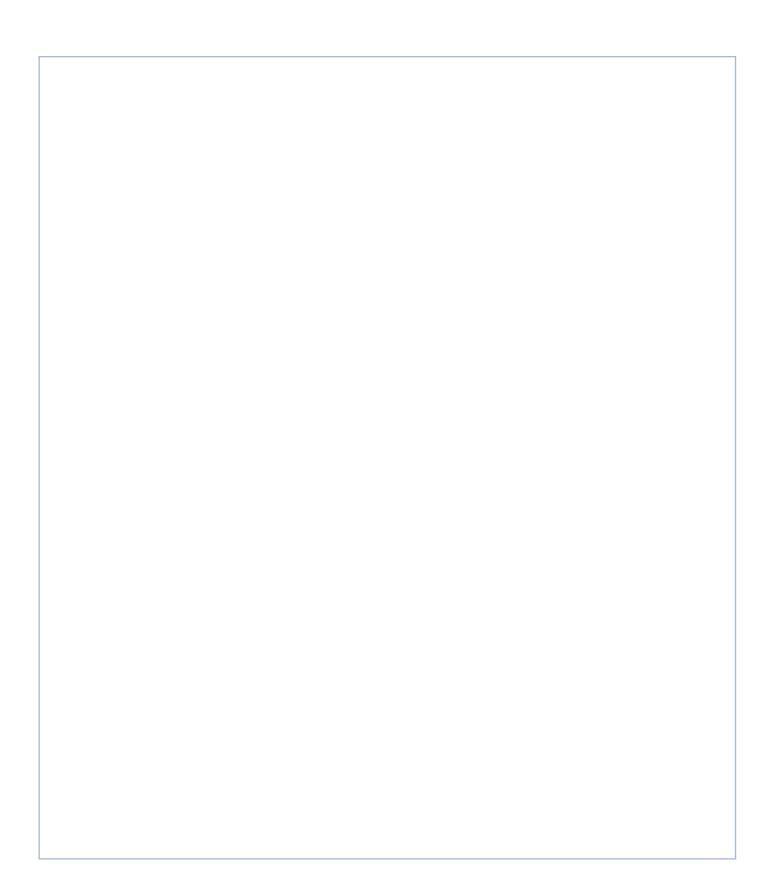
JoAnn M. Johnson Board member 2002 - 2004 Chairman 2004



Building Photos by Architectural Images - Phoenix, Maryland

Financial Highlights 2004

Operating fee revenue	\$	50.7	mill ²
Other income	4		mill
Total revenue		51.4	
Expense budget		149.9	
Actual expenses		133.5	
Expenses transferred to Share Insurance Fund		79.9	
Operating Fund expenses		53.7	
Net income		(2.3)	mill
Fund balance		14.9	
National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund			
Total revenue	\$	125.4	mill
Operating expenses		81.4	mill
Insurance expense		(3.4)	mill
Net income		47.4	mill
Reserve for losses		67.1	mill
Fund balance		6.4	billi
Equity ratio (fund balance as percentage of insured deposits)		1.27	perc
Central Liquidity Facility			
Net income before dividends	\$	19.1	mill
Dividends		19.1	mill
Net income after dividends		0.0	mill
Total assets		1.36	billi
Retained earnings		11.4	mill
Capital stock		1.35	billi
Federally Insured Credit Unions			
Number of credit unions		9,014	
Total assets	\$	647.0	billi
Total insured shares		499.0	billi
Total loans		414.3	billi
Net worth to assets		11.0	perc
Share growth		5.3	perc
Ratio of loans shares		74.5	perc
Delinquency ratio		0.7	perc
Net income (before reserve transfers)		0.92	perc



NCUA Headquarters



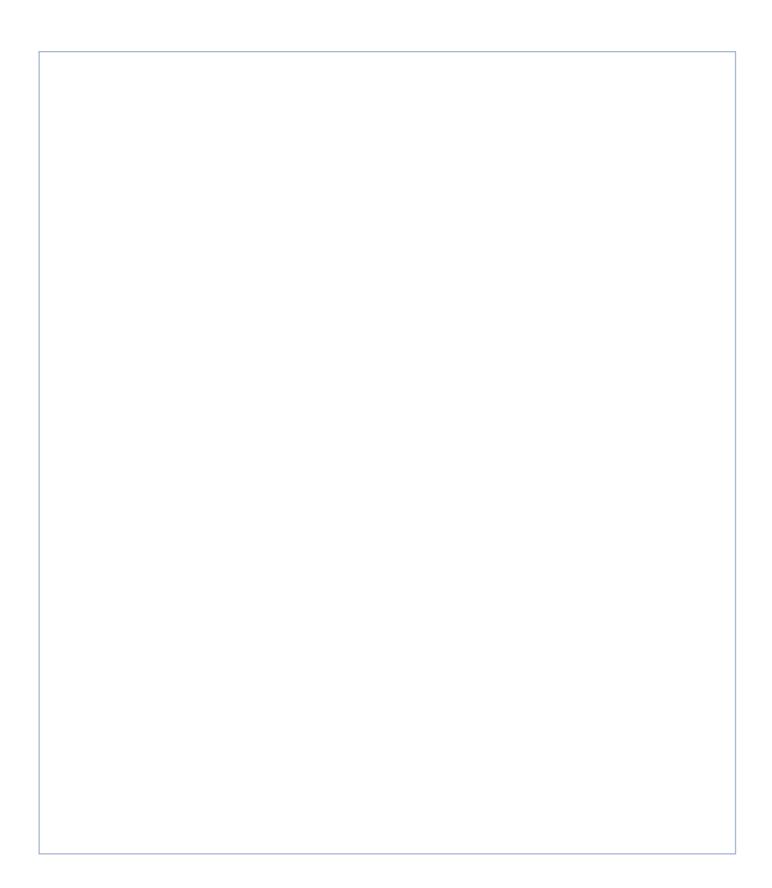
The National Credit Union Administration (NCUA) is the independent federal agency that charters and supervises federal credit unions throughout the United States and its territories.

NCUA administers the 1934 Federal Credit Union Act created by Congress to serve, protect and promote a safe, stable national system of cooperative financial institutions that encourage thrift and offer a source of credit for their members.

With the backing of the full faith and credit of the U.S. government, NCUA administers the National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund (NCUSIF), which insures the savings of over 84 million account holders in all federal credit unions and many state-chartered credit unions.

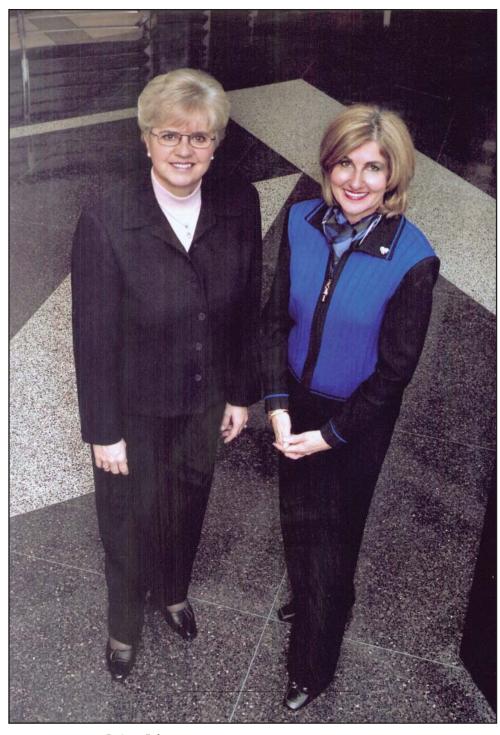
The 2004 NCUA Annual Report is NCUA's official report to the President and the Congress of the United States. The report contains the financial statements of the NCUA Operating Fund, the National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund, the Community Development Revolving Loan Fund and the Central Liquidity Facility.

NCUA, 1775 Duke Street, Alexandria, Va. 22314-3428 703-518-6300 http://www.ncua.gov



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JoAnn Johnson Chairman

Deborah Matz Board Member

Board Statement

This 2004 National Credit Union Administration (NCUA) Annual Report recognizes the 70th anniversary of the Federal Credit Union Act. It honors past federal regulatory leaders, celebrates significant historical events, and highlights agency and industry accomplishments in serving America's credit union members.

The solid financial status of today's federally chartered and federally insured credit unions reflected on the pages and charts that follow is a compliment to the credit union philosophy, the volunteers who serve on credit union boards, the professional management and all those who contribute to serving credit union members.

At the same time, this annual report documents how NCUA has fulfilled its statutory mission as an independent federal regulatory agency in its operations and policy decisions during 2004. The NCUA Board will continue to address the issues that challenge the credit union community now and in the future.

In 2004, our contributions to the NCUA legacy include approval of final rules to:

 improve information and disclosures provided to members when they are asked to vote on proposals to convert their credit union to a mutual savings bank;

- simplify NCUA share insurance rules, clarify treatment of living trust accounts and maintain parity with bank deposit insurance rules;
- enable federal credit unions to serve as trustees for Health Savings Accounts;
- improve the member business lending rule to allow for broader participation in Small Business Administration-guaranteed loan programs;
- permit student credit unions to participate in NCUA's Community Development Revolving Loan Program; and
- provide for proper disclosure of consumer information.

We also focused on priorities that will enhance safety and soundness and consumer protections in the future, including the implementation of the Fair and Accurate Credit Transaction Act to protect the personal financial information of members and combat identity theft.

NCUA took the initiative and convened a Summit on Credit Union Capital to formally receive input and guidance in several areas of concern to the industry. This Summit resulted in a risk-based prompt corrective action reform plan which the agency developed for congressional consideration.

We are pleased that NCUA has again received an unqualified opinion from Deloitte and Touche for the funds managed by this agency on behalf of the credit unions we serve. Prudent financial management of agency resources remains a priority. The 2004 NCUA budget was revised downward at the mid-year review in recognition of lower spending needs, and that trend continued with adoption of a 2005 budget slightly below the approved 2004 budget.

The Board also changed the name of the Office of Credit Union Development to the Office of Small Credit Union Initiatives, reflecting the priority the agency places on helping that segment of the industry succeed in a challenging environment.

NCUA's Access Across America (AAA) initiative, designed to focus agency resources on building economic empowerment for all Americans, has proven to be successful in extending and enhancing credit union service to those who need it most. In 2004, 139 credit unions voluntarily took advantage of streamlined expansion procedures by adopting 240 underserved areas

into their fields of membership with over 27.4 million potential new members. These credit unions established both a presence and a plan to serve those communities and neighborhoods. Over 92 million Americans have gained access to affordable financial services through the adoption of underserved areas in the last four years.

The Partnering and Leadership Successes (PALS) initiative provides credit unions with the resources and best practices to turn potential members into members. Through free workshops and the PALS Best Practices website, which was launched in 2004, thousands of credit union officials are sharing initiatives that are bringing innovative credit union services to new members from all walks of life.

In addition to our primary role of ensuring a safe, sound federal credit union system, empowering credit unions to serve underserved consumers remains a high priority for NCUA. We will continue our efforts to help credit unions fulfill their statutory mission and build upon the proud history documented in this report.

JoAnn Johnson Chairman

Jo Ann Johnson

Deborah Matz **Board Member**

Debut hats



Management's Discussion and Analysis

NCUA and Credit Unions Were Strong Performers in 2004

2004 marked another year of strong performance for both NCUA and federally insured credit unions. Credit unions continued to enjoy strong net worth despite earnings challenges posed by the persistent low-interest rate environment of recent years. NCUA smoothly acclimated to the lingering effects of its 2003 realignment from six regions to five. This major undertaking, which generated major cost savings, occurred without disruption to strong oversight or flexible regulatory initiatives and, for the most, was a seamless transfer of responsibilities for affected credit unions.

Operational direction and efficiency

NCUA continued to improve its strong safety and soundness program through risk focused examination and other programs. This operational emphasis is balanced with the need to maintain efficiency by controlling costs. Cautious stewardship of agency expenses remains a priority and is critical to the continuing evaluation of existing programs and new initiatives. The strong health and stability of federally insured credit unions gives NCUA added flexibility to enhance its internal operations, reduce costs and promote different approaches to addressing the unique issues of small credit unions.

Strategically, NCUA worked to promote a flexible regulatory environment. Among other things, during the year the agency sponsored several initiatives designed to seek the views of its stakeholders. Chairman JoAnn Johnson called for a summit on capital and invited

representatives from throughout the credit union movement and the public to provide their views on possible enhancements to the capital structure of credit unions. Separately, the Chairman named a working group on examination and supervision of low-income credit unions to seek ideas for enhancing oversight processes.

Outreach efforts

Access Across America

NCUA's Access Across America program promotes and facilitates the extension of affordable financial services to individuals and communities by partnering with key federal agencies. Chairman Johnson identified NCUA resources and those of other federal agencies as well as the expertise of the private sector and made this expertise available to the credit union community through Economic Empowerment Summits. These were held in Milwaukee, Tampa and Albuquerque in 2004.

Some federal agencies and organizations participating at these summits include the Community Development Financial Institutions Fund, the Small Business Administration, Jump\$tart Coalition and the National Endowment of Financial Education. Information regarding continuing Access Across America activities is available at http://www.accessacrossamerica.gov/.

The Access Across America initiative has succeeded in introducing those who manage federal and private programs to an extensive credit union network. The combined awareness of each other's capabilities have developed new outlets and opportunities to serve the public good.

Partnering and Leadership Successes

As Board Member Matz expanded her Partnering and Leadership Successes (PALS) initiative in 2004, NCUA hosted five PALS workshops reaching 1,300 credit union staff and volunteers. These workshops featured credit union leaders sharing best practices that have proven successful in reaching new members from all walks of life.

To encourage more credit union officials to network with each other and share innovations, a PALS Best Practices section was launched on the NCUA website (http://www.ncua.gov/PALS/Index.htm). This section includes more than 500 innovative programs to improve services and attract new members.

As a result of PALS, many credit unions implemented new programs to reach people who are most in need of affordable financial services. For instance, at the PALS workshop in Rochester, N.Y., credit unions pledged \$100 million to make more affordable mortgages to low-income borrowers who would not qualify for conventional mortgages.

Board Member Matz, as NCUA's representative on the board of NeighborWorks America (formerly Neighborhood Reinvestment Corp.), also inspired more credit unions to partner with their local NeighborWorks organizations, which provide affordable housing and homebuyer education through 230 affiliates across the nation.

Management/labor relations

NCUA staff voted in favor of joining the National Treasury Employee's Union (NTEU) in July 2004. The process of establishing new labor relations procedures continues to be an ongoing priority. While the impact of this management/labor relations environment is unknown, it will be the catalyst for changing some procedures, all of which must be negotiated. NCUA is committed to a well-trained and highly motivated workforce and recognizes establishing a successful labor relations process is imperative to maintaining a competitive, career enhancing work environment.

Market risk challenges ahead

The economy improved in 2004 and market interest rates are now on an uptrend. Credit unions will face a combination of challenges when managing the transition to higher interest rates. Both NCUA and credit unions are well positioned to absorb and manage risk and must remain poised to respond to problems arising when asset/liability mismatches adversely impact earnings and net worth. NCUA maintains a strong cadre of trained specialists who assist with oversight of the credit unions dealing with market risk pressures.

NCUA Structure and Programs

NCUA accomplishes its mission of serving and maintaining a safe, secure credit union community using a dynamic structure.

Headquartered in Alexandria, Virginia, NCUA has five regional offices throughout the U.S. Assigned to the regions, the bulk of NCUA staff are its 555 examiners who scrutinize the credit unions regularly to ensure safe and sound operations. As the cornerstone, NCUA's Board and executive director are located in Alexandria headquarters with the following major offices that administer the agency's various programs.

The Office of the Executive Director is responsible for the agency's daily operation and the executive director reports directly to the NCUA Board. All regional and central office directors' report to the executive director and NCUA's Equal Opportunity Program is included in this office.

The Office of Examination and Insurance (E&I) provides national guidance for NCUA's supervision program ensuring the safety and soundness of federally insured credit unions. Within E&I, the Division of Supervision oversees NCUA's examination and supervision program. The Division of Risk Management oversees the agency's

credit union problem resolution program and compiles the financial data submitted quarterly by all federally insured credit unions.

The Office of Public & Congressional Affairs (PACA) includes Congressional and Government Affairs and External Affairs. Congressional and Government Affairs covers federal legislation and serves as NCUA's liaison with Capitol Hill and fellow government agencies. External Affairs is the source of information about NCUA for the public, credit unions, league and trade organizations, the media and NCUA employees.

The Office of Small Credit Union Initiatives (OSCUI) fosters credit union development and the effective delivery of financial services, facilitates expansion of credit union services through new charters and field of membership expansions, and coordinates efforts, with third-party organizations, to improve the viability and successful operation of small credit unions. OSCUI administers the Community Development Revolving Loan Program, which supports low-income designated credit unions with low-interest loans and grants.

The Office of General Counsel is responsible for legal matters affecting NCUA. This includes representing the agency in litigation, executing administrative actions, interpreting the Federal Credit Union Act and NCUA Rules and Regulations, processing Freedom of Information Act requests, advising the Board and the agency on general legal matters, and drafting regulations designed to ensure the safety and soundness of credit unions.

The Office of Capital Markets and Planning (OCMP) develops agency policies and procedures related to credit union investments and asset liability management, and the office assists examiners in evaluating investment issues in credit unions. OCMP provides expert advice to the Board on investment issues. NCUA's strategic planning program directs the agency's long-range and annual planning process, which includes providing Congress with the annual NCUA plan, plus tracking and reporting on goal achievement.

The Office of the Chief Financial Officer is responsible for agency budget preparation and management, ongoing finance and accounting functions, and administration of credit union operating fees and National Credit Union

Share Insurance Fund capitalization deposits and operating fees.

The Office of Corporate Credit Unions (OCCU) supervises the corporate credit union system. Corporate credit unions provide a variety of investment services and payment systems for other credit unions. There are 31 corporate credit unions that range from \$7.5 million to \$36 billion in assets.

The Asset Management and Assistance
Center (AMAC) conducts credit union
liquidations and performs management
and asset recovery. The office assists NCUA
regional offices with the review of large,
complex loan portfolios and actual or
potential bond claims. Staff also participates
extensively in the operational phases of
conservatorships and records reconstruction.

Program Messages

Adapting to internal, industry and market evolution, fewer credit unions, large and small credit union stakeholders, increasingly complex financial operations, and security and privacy concerns, NCUA's offices provide the following messages describing 2004 operations and plans for 2005.

Supervision

Effective supervision

Off-site monitoring and data collection systems enhanced

Robust off-site monitoring is integral to the success of the risk-focused examination and risk-based scheduling programs initiated by the NCUA in 2001. NCUA's risk-focused examination program evaluates management's ability to identify, measure, monitor and manage exposure in seven key areas necessary to maintain a viable financial institution. These risk areas are: (1) compliance; (2) credit; (3) interest rate; (4) liquidity; (5) transaction; (6) reputation and (7) strategic.

Complementing the on-site examination and supervision programs, NCUA data collected through the 5300 call report program to identify and manage risk. In 2004, NCUA adjusted the call report to reflect changes in the member business loan rule, and expanded the investment, real estate loan and indirect lending schedules to provide better analysis of these areas.

In addition, in 2004 NCUA began a significant initiative to improve the 5300 data collection and analysis processes. These improvements will result in cost savings, expedite information dissemination, increase data integrity and significantly increase our risk analysis capabilities.

In conjunction with improvements in off-site surveillance systems, NCUA continues to enhance the examination platform (AIRES) used on-site by examiner staff to ease data collection and analysis. By leveraging technology, NCUA will provide the credit union community with a more efficient means to report data and new tools to access and work with this data. NCUA plans to implement the new systems and process changes in late 2005.

Training is key for the risk-focused examination program

Along with improving off-site supervision and implementing a successful risk-focused examination program, NCUA continues to enhance senior examiners' skills through the Subject Matter Examiners (SMEs) initiative. NCUA's SME program focuses on examiner resources in select risk areas. SMEs have concentrated knowledge in these risk areas.

Current SME risk focus areas are: capital markets, consumer compliance, information systems and technology, payment systems, recordkeeping and internal controls, small credit unions, and specialized lending.

In 2004, NCUA implemented specific SME competencies and related curriculums. SME

competencies expand NCUA's knowledgeable resources to identify current and emerging issues in a risk focused environment. SME program enhancements will be an ongoing priority in 2005.

Consumer compliance expands

Consumer compliance regulations continued to expand and change in 2004. The Fair and Accurate Credit Transactions Act (FACT) became effective, the Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) took punitive action against six credit unions, and the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network changed oversight processes for the Bank Secrecy Act (BSA).

NCUA revised Part 717 of the regulations to comply with the medical information and affiliate marketing provisions of the FACT.

NCUA is participating in an interagency project to create examination procedures and to provide FACT training to examination staff.

During 2004, fines were levied against six federally insured credit unions by OFAC due

to inappropriate wire transactions. To increase credit union awareness of OFAC requirements, NCUA issued four *Regulatory Alerts* reminding credit unions watch for changes to the specially designated nationals list.

NCUA (and all federal banking regulators) signed an agreement with the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (FinCEN) to strengthen interagency communication and enhance the reporting system for significant BSA violations. To collect the standard data requested by FinCEN, NCUA updated internal instructions and incorporated new data collection fields into the updated AIRES program planned for 2005.

Looking to the future, credit unions face significant exposure to reputation risk and strategic risk due to consumer compliance regulations. During 2005, consumer compliance will continue to be an examination focus, with NCUA making efforts to enhance both examiner and credit union staff and officials understanding of consumer compliance regulations.

External and Legislative Affairs

Public outreach characterizes 2004

The Office of Public and Congressional Affairs (PACA) completed initiatives in 2004 to improve the ability of NCUA to provide service and information to our stakeholders and the general public. NCUA made several appearances before the U.S. Congress and positive federal legislation advanced. PACA efforts helped NCUA demonstrate the benefits of credit union service with many publicized outreach programs in neighborhoods around the country and with international visitors at NCUA.

External operations

The Department of the Treasury was the site of the first meeting of the newly formed Financial Literacy and Education Commission in January 2004. NCUA Chairman Johnson, a Commission member, met with Secretary Snow before the event and welcomed the national platform from which to pursue her financial education priorities for NCUA, credit unions and their members. NCUA offices were the location for the public rollout of the new U.S. Government financial education website www.mymoney.gov, an early product of the Commission.

During the year, a dozen Access Across
America and PALS initiatives were conducted throughout the country. A Chairman's Forum with U.S. House Financial Services Committee Chairman Michael Oxley (R-OH) was held in two towns in his Ohio congressional district. Local credit unions had the benefit of hearing from the Member of Congress largely responsible for establishing new federal protections for consumers to prevent and combat identity theft. Many public outreach programs are also planned for 2005.

NCUA's redesigned website was implemented in the spring of 2004 to improve navigation and content available to accommodate the 35,000 daily page visits accessing NCUA's extensive online resources. A"Best Practices" section was added to the PALs webpage that features successful, innovative programs submitted by credit unions from across the country and designed to improve service, attract new members and enrich the lives of credit union members across America.

Legislative affairs

Legislation funding the Community

Development Revolving Loan Fund, NCUA's

program to distribute loans and grants to "low-income" designated credit unions, was addressed twice in 2004 by the U.S. Congress. In January, \$1.2 million was provided for 2004 grant and loan applicants, and in December Congress designated \$1 million for these initiatives in 2005.

NCUA's chairmen presented congressional testimony six times in 2004. Joining the Federal Reserve Board Chairman and other federal financial regulators in the Senate, NCUA Chairman JoAnn Johnson testified on the "Condition of the Financial Services Industry" at an oversight hearing taking a close look at financial and regulatory trends and events. NCUA House and Senate testimony supporting regulatory reform and the Credit Union Regulatory Improvement Act contributed to progress made on these proposals.

The House of Representatives passed the Financial Services Regulatory Relief Act of 2004 in March. Five of six NCUA recommendations were included; with 13 credit union provisions overall, plus technical corrections to the Federal Credit Union Act.

The Senate studied, but did not produce, similar legislation. Since 2004 concluded the two-year 108th Congress, this and other House-passed bills are being re-introduced in the 109th Congress and will begin on a strong footing.

International visitors

NCUA's international visitors program welcomed the opportunity to host and exchange information with credit union officials from Taiwan, Kenya, Mexico, Australia, South Africa, Romania, Albania, Macedonia, Paraguay, Colombia, Ecuador, China, Ireland, and Canada. Many of these meetings are arranged by the World Council of Credit Unions.

Litigation, Regulation and Enforcement

ABA and Utah bankers launch latest challenge

The American Bankers Association (ABA), Utah Bankers Association and four Utah banks filed a lawsuit in July 2003 challenging NCUA's decision authorizing Tooele FCU to expand its community boundaries beyond Tooele County to include five additional counties. The proposed area included the Utah counties of Tooele, Davis, Morgan, Weber, Summit, and Salt Lake with a population of approximately 1.41 million people.

NCUA regulations permit expansion of community boundaries provided the area being sought constitutes a "well defined local community." After reviewing Tooele FCU's request, the NCUA Board concluded there was ample evidence the proposed community met the regulatory requirement of being a "well defined area where residents have common interests or interact." Three other credit unions, America First FCU, University of Utah FCU and Goldenwest FCU applied for and received the same six county field of membership after the Tooele application was approved. The plaintiffs' challenge argued that NCUA's action of

approving the expansion was arbitrary and capricious and should be set aside.

This lawsuit, filed in U.S. District Court in Salt Lake City, was the latest attack on NCUA's field of membership policies. When NCUA issued its field of membership regulation implementing the Credit Union Membership Access Act of 1998, the ABA immediately filed a lawsuit challenging NCUA's policy. The U.S. Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit affirmed the District Court's ruling and dismissed that challenge in November 2001.

The U.S. District Court issued its opinion in the Utah case December 8, 2004. The Court granted the Plaintiff's request invalidating NCUA's action and sending the matter back to the NCUA for further review. While the matter is remanded to NCUA, the four credit unions involved lost the disputed six county field of membership and either reverted to a prior field of membership or received approval to operate with an interim field of membership.

Enforcement orders issued

NCUA continued to use its supervisory enforcement tools, in appropriate cases, to deal with abuses in federally insured credit unions. During 2004, the agency issued 31 prohibition orders and one cease and desist order.

The judicious use of NCUA's enforcement powers remedies specific cases and serves as a powerful deterrent discouraging wrongdoing.

Regulatory initiatives enhance credit union services

Regulatory initiatives in 2004 addressed a broad range of member services and credit union business topics. The Office of General Counsel initiated regulations involving health savings accounts, living trust accounts, enhanced business lending programs and credit union investment and borrowing authority. Proposed rules issued in 2004 and finalized in early 2005 improved disclosures to

members when credit unions are considering converting to a mutual savings bank or terminating federal insurance. Also, staff attorneys began working along with other federal agencies on regulations implementing the recently enacted Fair and Accurate Credit Transactions (FACT) Act focusing on identity theft and consumer privacy issues.

In addition, the Office of General Counsel issued approximately 35 formal legal opinions on a variety of questions including lending, incidental powers activities, share insurance coverage, governance issues and benefits for credit union employees.

Attorney staff continued to represent the agency before credit union leagues and trade groups and on various interagency regulatory groups addressing, among other matters, regulatory review, consumer privacy issues and fair lending.

Credit Union Development

Strengthening those we serve

The Office of Small Credit Union Initiatives (OSCUI), formerly Office of Credit Union Development, supports small credit unions' efforts to provide basic financial and related services to community residents and stimulate economic activities within the communities they serve. OSCUI programs are implemented by partnering with government agencies and other organizations. Major accomplishments can be attributed to the Community Development Revolving Loan Fund Program administered by OSCUI, various outreach programs and the Small Credit Union Program.

Community Development Revolving Loan Fund

The Community Development Revolving Loan Fund Program (Fund) supports the efforts of designated low-income credit unions (LICUs) through loans and grants.

"Low-income" is an official NCUA designation granted credit unions that serve a majority of members whose annual household income falls below 80 percent of the U.S. median household income. LICUs can accept non-member deposits as well as secondary capital and receive assistance from the Fund. There were 1,025 LICUs at

December 31, 2004, and over \$1.7 million in Fund loans were approved last year.

Technical Assistance Grants

Income derived from Fund assets and Congressional appropriations also fund a Technical Assistance Grant (TAG) program. Based on successful TAG programs, Congress appropriated an additional \$1.65 million over the last three years to continue the work of serving low-income communities and enhance the safety and soundness of LICUs serving those communities. All 2004 appropriated Congressional funds were awarded. The program received 383 TAG requests totaling \$3.6 million and 309 grants were awarded totaling \$1.2 million.

Additional details on the CDRLF can be found in the Fund Messages section of this report.

A few examples of 2004 program initiatives follow.

Officials & staff training assistance

This initiative provides credit union officials and staff training opportunities. Originally, \$100,000 was designated for this initiative, but with requests totaling \$763,000, nearly \$160,000 was eventually allocated for the program.

Enhanced technology

Credit union members increasingly use technology and connect to the Internet to conduct financial transactions. Recognizing the funding costs specifically associated with offering greater technology access, the Fund initially allocated \$150,000 for this initiative. Approximately 150 LICUs submitted technology requests totaling \$1.7 million. Due to the overwhelming response, an additional \$300,000 was allocated to fund requests.

Expanding service to underserved areas

The Fund allocated \$100,000 to offset a portion of the costs to make financial services available to underserved communities. The Fund approved \$82,000 in grants under this initiative in 2004.

Volunteer Income Tax Assistance (VITA)

The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) VITA program was initiated in August 2003, with 13 credit unions receiving an average grant of \$3,834. Participating credit unions processed 4,368 tax returns in early 2004, resulting in over \$2.5 million in Earned Income Tax Credits refunds/share account deposits. The credit unions also reported opening over 740 deposit

accounts. The IRS estimates that participating credit union members saved over \$350,000. The Fund approved \$56,322 in VITA TAG assistance in 2004 and results will be reported after the 2005 tax season ends.

Outreach programs

OCUD participated in the Partnering and Leadership Successes (PALS) workshops held in Rochester, Honolulu, Boston, San Francisco and Dallas. PALS workshops encourage credit unions to share innovations that improve member services and reach everyone within their fields of membership. Additional information can be found at http://www.ncua.gov/PALS/Index.htm.

OCUD staff hosted exhibits at White House Conferences on faith-based and community initiatives held in Miami, Boston, Pittsburgh, Los Angeles and Phoenix. Conference attendance provided opportunities to discuss credit union involvement in these initiatives. Follow the link for future conferences: http://www.whitehouse.gov/government/fbci/conferences.html.

In 2004, OCUD also hosted exhibits and/ or participated in the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation's Community Affairs Conference, Corporate for Enterprise

Development's Individual Development

Accounts Conference, National Association
of Federal Credit Union's Annual Meeting
and the National Federation of Community

Development Credit Union's Annual

Conference.

One of the most rewarding partnerships developed between credit unions and the Internal Revenue Service. To enhance the partnership, IRS hosted a workshop in California to highlight opportunities for credit unions to provide taxpayers an additional service by acting as acceptance agents processing individual taxpayer identification number (ITIN) applications. Other IRS partnerships were facilitated through the TAG-VITA initiative.

A continuing partnership between credit unions and Community Development Financial Institutions (CDFI) resulted in \$4 million in CDFI assistance provided to credit unions in 2004. Additional information regarding CDFI can be found at: http://www.cdfifund.gov/.

Small Credit Union Program

The Small Credit Union Program (SCUP), implemented by NCUA regional offices

and now monitored by OSCUI, promotes credit union development. The main objective of SCUP is to promote successful, financially healthy small credit unions through appropriate use of assistance and partnerships. NCUA has 13 economic development specialists (EDSes) and 30 small credit union subject matter examiners committed to this program.

Based on specific criteria, 865 credit unions were voluntarily participating in SCUP December 31, 2004. These credit unions benefited from workshops, mentoring relationships and on-site contacts. Last year, NCUA regional offices sponsored 59 workshops for more than 1,500 credit union officials, and we encourage small credit unions to participate in the 2005 Small Credit Union Program.

Structural Changes

In November 2004, the NCUA Board changed the name of the Office of Credit Union Development to the Office of Small Credit Union Initiatives (OSCUI) to more accurately portray its focus. In addition to the name change, NCUA EDSes were reassigned from the regional offices to OSCUI. The NCUA Board also added two trainers and one supervisory position to the office. The EDSes

and other resources will consistently focus on small credit unions and other credit union initiatives.

In 2005, NCUA will receive a \$1 million appropriation — \$800,000 allocated to the Technical Assistance Grant Program and \$200,000 allocated to the Community Development Revolving Loan Fund Program.

Applications for grant programs were posted on the NCUA website in the spring of 2005, and applications for the loan program can be submitted throughout the year.

NCUA regional offices can provide information on low-income credit union programs and information can also be obtained on NCUA's website www.ncua.gov.

Strategic Planning and Investments

Planning and analysis essential as interest rates edge higher

The Federal Reserve increased the target rate for Federal Funds from 1 percent to 2 ¼ percent in 2004 as long-term interest rates rose after hitting 30-year lows in 2003. At the same time, credit union participation in mortgage lending increased to historic highs. A concentration of low-rate mortgage loans, along with the prospect of higher interest rates, can create a high-risk profile potentially resulting in low or negative net income and net economic value. With these concerns, NCUA emphasized the need for prudent balance sheet risk management practices through its examination and insurance review programs.

Responding to a rapidly changing economic environment

NCUA's Office of Strategic Program Support and Planning (OSPSP) serves three primary functions. OSPSP is the focal point for planning and economic analysis. OSPSP maintains expert knowledge in investments and asset liability management to guide examination on capital market issues and conducts research and development to assess emerging issues.

OSPSP participates in the review, implementation and enforcement of NCUA

regulation Part 703, Investment and Deposit Activities, including review of pilot program applications, and Part 704, Corporate Credit Unions, including certain requests for expanded authority.

In 2004, OSPSP provided policy guidance for revisions to Parts 703 and 704 to authorize investments in certain exchangeable collateralized mortgage obligations. While expanding permissible investments, NCUA issued *Letter to Credit Unions 04-CU-04* reiterating the need to implement adequate due diligence methods and procedures for safekeeping investments, particularly certificates of deposit (CDs).

Additionally, OSPSP participated in reviewing credit union investment activities and interest rate risk management, and OSPSP provided examiners with specialized training and guidance in investment and asset liability management.

Continuity plan updated

The spectrum of threats capable of disrupting NCUA functions widened over the last decade. These threats, coupled with the September 11 attacks and the war on terrorism, demand

effective NCUA emergency response and continuity plans for protecting employees and agency operations. In 2004, NCUA developed and approved a formal continuity of operations plan (COOP) to ensure essential functions are performed during any disaster or contingency situation. NCUA also developed "shelter-in-place" procedures and conducted several successful COOP tests. COOP planning and testing will remain a priority in 2005 and beyond.

Strategic and annual plan updates

The Office of Management and Budget issued new guidance on performance planning in July 2004. The guidance requires all government agencies to develop a close alignment between their strategic goals, annual performance goals, and resource allocation in the form of an annual performance budget to aid Congressional budgetary decision making. As a result, NCUA began transitioning to a performance budget approach in 2004 that will continue in future planning periods.

To meet Congressional requirements and support the President's Management Agenda, in 2004 OSPSP prepared the NCUA Combined Annual Performance Report 2003, Initial Annual

Performance Plan 2005, and the NCUA Annual Performance Budget 2005 (formally NCUA Annual Performance Plan). During 2004, NCUA worked extensively to develop and update the NCUA Strategic Plan 2006-2011.

OSPSP facilitates several NCUA committees

OSPSP assisted the NCUA Strategic
Management Council (SMC), comprised of
senior managers and chaired by the NCUA
executive director. SMC serves as an advisory
body to the NCUA Board on strategic level
issues and meets regularly to consider existing
and emerging issues facing credit unions
and NCUA's role in addressing these issues.
OSPSP also assisted the NCUA Information
Technology Oversight Committee with several
major technology initiatives.

Strategic leadership summits

Hosted by the SMC, each January OCMP plans and executes NCUA's Annual Strategic Leadership Summit to consider the performance of the past year and develop strategic guidance for the planning year. An analysis of the current and forecasted economic environment and views of the stakeholders are considered during the summit.

NCUA Strategic Leadership Summit 2004 served as the kickoff event for developing NCUA's Annual Performance Budget 2005 and for shaping development of NCUA Strategic Plan 2006-2011. OSPSP conducted several stakeholder panel discussions to gain insight from various perspectives on issues and concerns facing the credit union industry. Panels included various size credit unions, certified public accountants, third-party service providers and NCUA regional and central office directors.

In mid 2004, OSPSP conducted senior level interviews with NCUA management and

the Board regarding their perspective on the opportunities and threats facing credit unions and NCUA. These interviews provided ongoing strategic direction throughout 2004 and resulted in further enhancements to NCUA's planning process.

Beginning in January 2005, OSPSP became the Office of Capital Markets and Planning (OCMP) consisting of three divisions

– Capital Markets, Planning, and Economic Analysis – to better align the name with its primary functions.

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Corporate Credit Unions

Asset levels track high

Total assets of corporate credit unions reached record levels in 2003, at one point exceeding \$126 billion. Assets declined slightly in 2004, but not by a significant amount. On average, month-end total assets in 2003 were \$116.8 billion and the average declined to \$113.3 billion in 2004. However, the 2004 average remains much higher than averages reported in 2002 and 2001, \$100.6 billion and \$86.9 billion respectively. While there are indications of increased consumer confidence in the economy and increased loan demand from credit union members, these trends have not yet translated into a significant outflow of funds from corporates. Overall, corporates continue to hold highly rated, short maturity investments to meet any potential increased demand for liquidity.

Less consolidation, more cooperation

Since 1993 there has been, on average, one corporate credit union merger each year, and it was anticipated that corporate credit union consolidation through mergers would continue. Several critical challenges facing corporate credit unions were behind the assumption that consolidation would continue: 1) within the next few years several long-time CEOs and senior managers of

numerous corporate credit unions will be retiring; 2) the corporate system is going through a major technology conversion away from the Corporate Credit Union Network system; 3) all but two corporates have national fields of membership; and 4) the costs associated with obtaining expanded authorities under Part 704 of NCUA's Rules and Regulations might prove prohibitive to some corporates and make those institutions less competitive. The anticipated increase in mergers has not materialized. Rather than merge, corporates are partnering or establishing credit union service organizations (CUSOs) as a way of offering additional services at optimal cost while preserving their individual identity.

GAO review

In 2004, the General Accounting Office issued a report on the condition and supervision of corporate credit unions. The report concluded that both the condition of corporates and the supervision provided by NCUA have significantly improved since the last review was performed in 1991. The latest report provided a number of recommendations to further strengthen supervision efforts, and OCCU continues to review and implement GAO recommendations.

Looking toward the future

Indications are the financial industry will increase in complexity. The business of corporate credit unions evolves as the needs of credit unions and their members change. To remain viable, corporates are constantly required to rethink the way they do business. To achieve its mission of ensuring the safety

and soundness of the corporate system, OCCU frequently needs to reassess its examination and supervision efforts. OCCU is committed to hiring or contracting individuals with the necessary knowledge and experience to keep pace with the changing world in which corporates operate.

Federal corporate credit unions December 31, 2004

Name	Location	Assets
Corporate One	Columbus, Ohio	\$ 2,829,520,527
Eastern Corporate	Woburn, Massachusetts	1,382,564,476
Empire Corporate	Albany, New York	4,560,294,593
Kentucky Corporate	Louisville, Kentucky	404,465,167
LICU Corporate	Endicott, New York	7,492,259
Mid-Atlantic Corporate	Middletown, Pennsylvania	2,540,782,126
Mid-States Corporate	Warrenville, Illinois	4,785,092,877
Midwest Corporate	Bismarck, North Dakota	167,822,514
Southeast Corporate	Tallahassee, Florida	3,983,859,490
Southwest Corporate	Dallas, Texas	8,551,286,961
Tricorp Corporate	Westbrook, Maine	492,533,405
VACORP (1)	Lynchburg, Virginia	828,455,803
Western Corporate	San Dimas, California	25,629,365,583
Total		\$ 56,163,535,781

Federally insured state-chartered corporate credit unions December 31, 2004

Name	Location	Assets
Central Credit Union Fund	Auburn, Massachusetts	\$ 240,539,032
Central Corporate	Southfield, Michigan	2,477,830,986
Constitution State	Wallingford, Connecticut	1,639,393,128
Corporate America	Irondale, Alabama	840,551,292
Corporate Central	Hales Corners, Wisconsin	1,375,758,818
First Corporate	Phoenix, Arizona	922,822,762
First Carolina Corporate	Greensboro, North Carolina	1,737,934,637
Georgia Central	Duluth, Georgia	1,315,457,044
Iowa League Corporate	Des Moines, Iowa	338,952,013
Kansas Corporate	Wichita, Kansas	447,902,109
Louisiana Corporate	Metairie, Louisiana	125,137,166
Missouri Corporate	St. Louis, Missouri	651,744,280
Northwest Corporate	Portland, Oregon	914,016,445
SunCorp	Arvada, Colorado	2,694,303,180
Treasure State Corporate (1)	Helena, Montana	193,310,240
Volunteer Corporate	Nashville, Tennessee	1,151,959,669
West Virginia Corporate	Parkersburg, West Virginia	255,611,622
Total		\$ 17,323,224,423

⁽¹⁾ Treasure State Corporate CU obtained federal insurance in 2004.

Treasure State was the last non-federally insured corporate credit union.

Total Corporate System December 31, 2004

Name Location Assets Total for All Corporates (Excluding U.S. Central) \$ 73,486,760,204 U.S. Central Credit Union Lenexa, Kansas \$ 36,416,359,836

December 31	2002	2003	2004
Number:	31	30	31
Assets:	\$67,155.8	\$73,606.4	\$73,486.8
_oans:	514.2	2,072.6	3,947.2
Shares:	59,054.2	58,787.7	60,436.9
Reserves:	3,613.0	4,194.8	4,351.9
Jndivided earnings:	651.0	770.2	849.6
Gross income:	1,718.8	1,602.0	1,672.1
Operating expenses:	276.4	300.4	321.7
nterest on borrowed funds:	34.3	32.8	68.5
Dividends and interest:	1,278.1	1,127.2	1,142.2
Vet income:	88.1	141.6	139.6
Dollar amounts do not include U.S. Central			
Significant ratios	2002	2003	2004
Reserves to assets:	5.4	5.7	5.9
Reserves and undivided earnings to assets:	6.4	6.7	7.1
Operating expenses to gross income:	16.1	18.7	19.2
field on assets:	2.8	2.3	2.3
Cost of funds to assets:	2.1 7	1.6 7	1.6 7

Asset Management and Assistance Center

Responsibilities and services

The Asset Management and Assistance Center (AMAC) in Austin, Texas, performs the following services:

- Administers involuntary liquidations;
- Pays insured shares to account holders;
- Manages and disposes of assets acquired by the Share Insurance Fund;
- Prepares and negotiates bond claims on assigned cases;
- Provides consulting services to credit unions for the regions; and
- Provides training to federal and state regulators and credit unions.

2004 highlights

Two major fraud cases required an enormous amount of resources to resolve. In one case, a credit union had 10 times as many shares as recorded in its books. In the other case, a credit union with shares of \$36 million had an \$8 million outage. AMAC spent 18,367 hours (including temporary employees time) loading 480,606 documents with a total of 7,672,211 fields into computer systems to reconstruct records and trace fraudulent transactions.

AMAC directed 15 liquidations in 2004, nearly double the 8 liquidations directed in 2003.

Seven liquidations were due to fraud. These cases are in addition to 65 still active cases that were placed into liquidation prior to 2004.

Assistance was provided to all five regions completing 11 consulting assignments totaling 7,018 hours. This was the largest amount of consulting hours in AMAC's history. The assignments included accounting services, loan portfolio analysis and valuations, member business loan reviews, loan sales and real estate valuations.

AMAC continued its role of providing training, with AMAC staff presenting six seminars on business lending, and 10 other seminars on consumer loan underwriting, bond claims and collections.

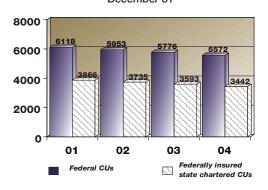
Future

AMAC will continue to respond to the needs of the regional offices and maintain its readiness to rapidly deal with liquidations.

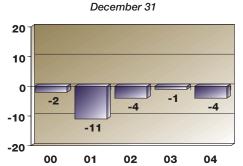
Consulting with the regions and credit unions on unique problems and liquidations will continue to be major workload factors.

Insured Credit Union Activity

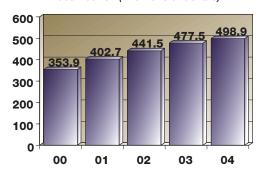
Number of federally insured CUs December 31



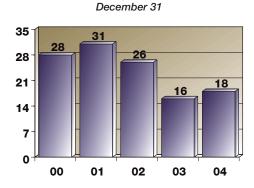
Net conversions to federal insurance



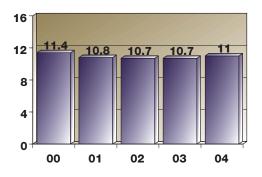
Total insured shares December 31 (in billions of dollars)



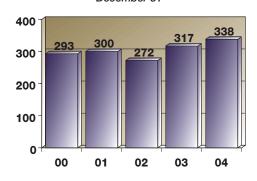
Total liquidations



Credit union net worth ratio December 31 (by percent)



Total mergers December 31



		ederal it unio		ally insured credit unions	Total
Number January 1, 2004 Additions:		5,776		3,593	9,369
New charters		2		3	5
Conversions	FISCU to FCU	20	FCU to FISCU	4	24
Total Charter Additions		22		7	29
Mergers:		(210)		(128)	(338)
Assisted Voluntary Mergers in process		(6) (150) (54)		(1) (87) (40)	(7) (237) (94)
Liquidations: Voluntary Involuntary Liquidations in process		(11) (0) (11) (0)		(7) (2) (3) (2)	(18) (2) (14) (2)
Conversions	FCU to FISCU FCU to NFICU FCU to Non-CU	(5) (4) (0) (1)	FISCU to FCU FISCU to NFICU FISCU to Non-CU	(23) (20) (2) (1)	(28) (24) (2) (2)
Total Charters Cancelled		(226)		(158)	(384)
Total credit unions, December 31, 2004 Net change		5,572 (204)		3,442 (151)	9,014 (355)

Multiple common bond federal credit union expansions January 1 - December 31, 2004

Region	- 1	II	III	IV	V	TOTAL
Number of credit unions	154	215	221	162	150	902
Number of groups added	1,084	2,366	2,924	1,137	2,230	9,741
200 and less	929	2,104	2,574	972	2,025	8,604
201-500	90	148	215	80	112	645
501-1,000	27	60	85	43	37	252
1,001-1,500	13	18	27	14	26	98
1,501-2,000	9	12	3	1	6	31
2,001-3,000	9	13	12	14	10	58
over 3,000	7	11	8	13	14	53
Potential new members	215,523	476,499	588,238	391,654	367,288	2,039,202
Average size of groups added	199	201	201	344	165	209
Applications denied	1	18	10	17	8	54
Deferrals*	49	125	76	24	30	304
Groups denied of more than 3,000	0	3	0	1	1	5
Groups deferred of more than 3,000	11	6	9	7	5	38
Largest approved	46,905	130,000	180,959	81,500	60,000	499,364

^{*}This number represents the total number of deferrals processed upon initial receipt of an expansion request. Some of these initial deferrals were subsequently approved or denied.

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NCUA Fund Programs

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Fund Programs

The Central Liquidity Facility provides liquidity for all member credit unions and can invest in U.S. government and agency obligations, deposits of federally insured institutions and shares or deposits in credit unions.

The Community Development Revolving
Loan Program supports low-income
designated credit unions serving low-income
communities with low-interest loans and
grants.

The National Credit Union Share
Insurance Fund (NCUSIF) is the federal fund
created by Congress in 1970 to insure member
deposits in credit unions up to the \$100,000

federal limit. Administered by the National Credit Union Administration, the NCUSIF is backed by the "full faith and credit" of the U.S. Government.

The **Operating Fund**, which is funded by federal credit unions, in conjunction with the National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund finances NCUA's operations.

Fund Messages

The following pages present a message from NCUA's Chief Financial Officer and descriptions of individual NCUA fund program operations and related activities that took place during 2004.

Message from NCUA's Chief Financial Officer



I am pleased to report that NCUA continues its strong tradition of excellence in financial reporting. For many years NCUA has received unqualified opinions

from its independent auditors.

For the 2004 calendar year, Deloitte & Touche has completed its audit reports for all National Credit Union Administration Funds, which include the:

- NCUA Central Liquidity Facility
- NCUA Community Development Revolving Loan Fund.
- National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund; and
- NCUA Operating Fund;

The reports present Deloitte & Touche's opinion on the financial statements of the Funds. The reports also present Deloitte & Touche's report on compliance and on internal control over financial reporting based on an audit performed in accordance with Government Auditing Standards, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States.

We are pleased to accept Deloitte & Touche's unqualified opinions on the Funds' financial statements and to note that no material weaknesses were identified during 2004 audits. Deloitte & Touche reported that:

- The Funds' financial statements are presented in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted (GAAP) in the United States of America;
- The results of their tests on compliance with certain laws, regulations, contracts and grants disclosed no instances of noncompliance that are required to be reported under Government Auditing Standard; and
- Audit procedures noted no matters involving internal control over financial reporting and its operations that are considered to be material weaknesses.

Deloitte & Touche reported other matters involving internal control over financial reporting. Although such matters are not significant as material weaknesses or noncompliance with laws, regulations, contracts and grants, we consider them important in performing our duty as public servants and will devote resources accordingly.

NCUA remains focused and committed to strong financial internal control and to carrying out its statutory fiduciary responsibilities to the American public.

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Sincerely,

Dennis Winans

NCUA Chief Financial Officer

Central Liquidity Facility

Foundation of stability

Congress created the Central Liquidity
Facility (CLF) with the National Credit
Union Liquidity Facility Act in 1978. The
CLF is a "mixed ownership Government
corporation" managed by the National Credit
Union Administration Board and owned by
member credit unions. The CLF serves as
a back-up lender to meet the unexpected
liquidity needs of its members when funds
are unavailable from standard credit sources.
The CLF contributes to the financial stability
of the credit union industry during periods of
economic volatility.

CLF borrowing cap maintained

By statute, the CLF is authorized to borrow from any source up to 12 times its subscribed capital stock and surplus. Congress historically has restricted the CLF's borrowing limit through the annual appropriations process. Since fiscal year 2001, Congress has approved a \$1.5 billion borrowing limit and the same amount was recommended for fiscal year 2005. Continuing the \$1.5 billion cap will assure the CLF remains a reliable, effective, low-cost liquidity source when credit union

contingency funding sources are unavailable or inadequate.

CLF operations

After funding operating expenses in 2004, the CLF paid members dividends of approximately 100 percent of net investment income for the tenth consecutive year. The average member dividend was 1.44 percent.

During 2004, the CLF did not receive any requests for loans. Credit union liquidity remained strong. Although credit union member loan demand moderately exceeded share growth in 2004, share growth exceeded loan growth in the three prior years. However, CLF remains ready and able to meet the liquidity needs of the credit union system when unusual, unexpected or extreme events occur.

CLF receives 24th clean audit opinion

The CLF received an unqualified audit opinion on its 2004 financial statement from independent auditors Deloitte & Touche LLP.

Community Development Revolving Loan Fund

The Community Development Revolving Loan Fund Program (Fund), administered by NCUA's Office of Small Credit Union Initiatives, was established by Congress in 1979 to provide basic financial services to stimulate economic development in lowincome communities. Originally appropriated with \$6 million, earned interest and additional appropriations have grown the Fund to \$15 million.

NCUA has continuously administered the Fund since 1986. After promulgating governing regulations, the Fund began making loans and deposits to designated "low-income" credit unions (LICUs) through a loan and grant program in 1990.

There were 1,025 designated LICUs at December 31, 2004. These credit unions can apply to the Fund for up to a \$300,000 loan. The Fund received 23 loan requests totaling \$3 million and over \$1.8 million in loans were approved in 2004.

Income derived from Fund assets and congressional appropriations fund a Technical Assistance Grant (TAG) program. Congress appropriated an additional \$1.65 million for the TAG program over the last three years. All appropriated Congressional funds were awarded in 2004. While the program received 383 grant requests totaling \$3.6 million in 2004, only 313 grants were awarded totaling \$1.2 million.

The Community Development Revolving Loan Fund received an unqualified audit opinion on its 2004 financial statements from independent auditors Deloitte & Touche LLP. This is the 13th consecutive year an unqualified opinion was rendered to the Fund.

National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund

Insurance Fund remains healthy

Credit union growth slowed during 2004.

Insured shares grew 4.5 percent and the year



ended with an National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund (Fund) equity ratio of 1.27 percent.

The Fund did not issue a dividend in 2004 primarily because of low earnings on its portfolio due to the low interest rate environment. The Board approved a 1.3 percent operating level for 2004, and the Fund must rise above that level to issue a dividend.

Fund earnings were \$125.4 million before expenses in 2004. Most earnings were derived from the Funds \$6.4 billion investment portfolio comprised of U.S. Treasury securities with maturities of four years or less. Operating costs of \$81.4 million were 3.6 less than 2003. This can be partially attributed to savings realized due to the agency's realignment.

Reserve level lowered

The Fund ended 2004 with \$67.1 million in reserves set aside to protect against future or potential losses. The Fund decreased reserves a net of \$9.5 million over the year. Due to a change in reserving methodology by the Office of Examination and Insurance, the Fund decreased unallocated reserves by \$11.4 million. Unallocated Fund reserves at December 31, 2004, were \$50.7 million.

Failures remain low

Twenty-one credit unions failed during 2004, resulting in \$12.9 million charged to reserves. In accordance with GAAP, insurance losses are incurred when loss reserves are established for institutions considered a possible risk to the Fund. Most of these credit unions are classified CAMEL code 4 or 5 institutions. Money spent on failed institutions is charged to the reserve account and not reflected as insurance loss expense. The number of yearend problem code credit unions increased from 217 to 255 during 2004. Insured shares in these credit unions increased from \$3.6 billion in 2003 to \$4.3 billion in 2004 and represented

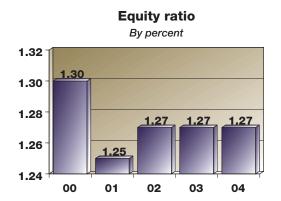
approximately .87 percent of total insured shares at year-end 2004.

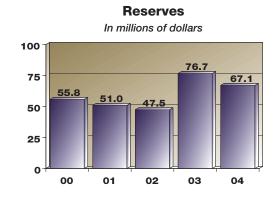
21st unqualified opinion earned

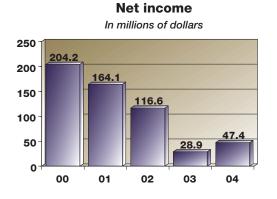
The Fund received its 21st consecutive unqualified audit opinion on December 31, 2004, financial statements from independent auditors Deloitte & Touche LLP. The audited financial statements, accompanying footnotes and

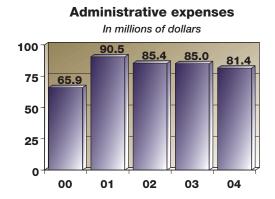
independent auditors report appear later in this report.

The National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund continues to be the only federal deposit insurance fund with its financial statements annually audited by an independent accounting firm, and it is subject to audit by the General Accounting Office.









Reserves for estimated losses (in thousands)			
Fiscal year	2002	2003	2004
Reserves—beginning of fiscal year Net charges for fiscal year Provision for insurance losses Reserves—end of fiscal year	\$51,023 (15,993) 12,513 \$47,543	\$47,543 (8,919) 38,043 \$76,667	\$76,667 (6,117) (3,424) \$67,126

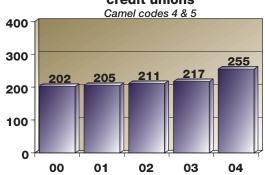
Percentage of shares by CAMEL category						
Category	2001	2002	2003	2004		
Code 1 & 2 Code 3 Code 4 Code 5	94.1% 5.5 0.4 0.0	94.1% 5.2 0.7 0.0	94.1% 5.2 0.7 0.0	91.9% 7.3 .8 0.0		
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%		

Administrative costs (in thousands)			
Fiscal year	2002	2003	2004
Direct expenses	\$2,184	\$1,868	\$1,542
Allocated expenses	83,183	83,158	79,863
Total administrative expenses Percent of NCUA total	\$85,367	\$85,026	\$81,405
administrative expenses	62.6%	62.5%	60.3%

Fiscal year	2001	2002	2003	2004
Number of Code 4 & 5 credit unions	205	211	217	255
Percentage of insured credit unions	2.0%	2.2%	2.3%	2.8%
Shares in Code 4 & 5 credit unions Percentage of NCUSIF natural	\$1.7B	\$2.9B	\$3.6B	4.3B
person insured shares	0.43%	0.66%	0.74%	0.87%

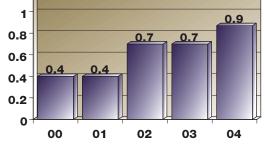
		Shares outstanding		
December 31	Federal credit unions	State credit unions	Total	Percentage change from prior year total shares
1994	155,480	92,173	247,653	3.0
1995	164,582	96,856	261,438	5.6
1996	173,544	101,914	275,458	5.3
1997	178,948	114,327	293,275	6.5
1998	191,328	130,129	321,457	9.6
1999	194,766	140,857	335,623	4.4
2000	195,871	157,996	353,867	5.4
2001	217,112	185,574	402,686	13.8
2002	238,912	202,552	441,464	9.6
2003	262,420	215,056	477,476	8.2
2004	276,395	222,573	498,968	4.5

Number of problem credit unions



Percentage of problem shares to total insured shares Number of cases

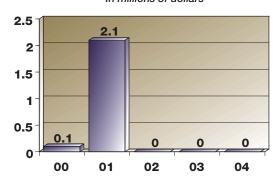
0.9



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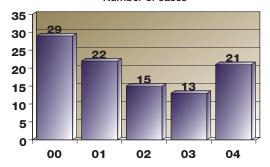
Cash assistance outstanding

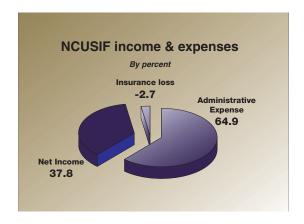
In millions of dollars

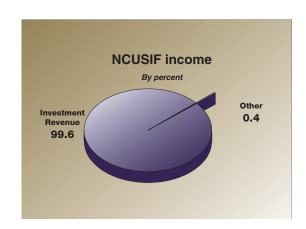


Involuntary liquidations & assisted mergers

Number of cases







NCUA Operating Fund

Financing NCUA staff and programs

NCUA operating costs are shared with the National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund



(NCUSIF) through a monthly accounting procedure known as the overhead transfer. A transfer rate of 59.8 percent was used for 2004 based on

the refined model approved by the NCUA Board in 2003. This transfer rate is calculated annually and has ranged from 50 to 67 percent in recent years based on the amount of insurance work performed by NCUA staff. The remaining cost of NCUA operations is financed primarily by federal credit unions' annual operating fees. Funds are invested daily in U.S. Treasury securities. The bulk of miscellaneous income is provided through the sale of publications.

Operating fee assessment declines

The operating fee assessment is calculated by applying the assessment rate scale to the previous December 31 assets of individual federal credit unions. The 2004 assessment rate decreased 6.81 percent. In November, the NCUA Board declared a \$9 million refund from 2004 operating fees due to lower than budgeted expenses and completion of the regional realignment, which resulted in greater savings than estimated.

Revenue and expenses

The Operating Fund earned \$51.4 million in

total revenue during calendar year 2004. Of this amount, \$50.7 million came from operating fees and the balance came from interest and other income. Total operating expenses for 2004 were \$53.7 million. This was \$6.6 million under the budgeted amount of \$60.3 million. The budget variance is largely attributed to staff vacancies remaining 6.8 percent under the authorized level.

NCUA reorganization

The regional realignment, initially approved by the NCUA Board in 2003, was completed in 2004. NCUA's office in Lisle, Ill., was closed while the office in Concord, Calif., was relocated to Tempe, Ariz. Realignment costs of \$3.4 million were less than anticipated, and projected savings of \$36 million over the next 10 years are greater than anticipated.

Unqualified opinions for 2004

For the 21st consecutive year, independent accountants rendered unqualified opinions for NCUA's financial units. Deloitte & Touche LLP audit reports and the comparative financial statements of the National Credit Union Share Insurance fund, Operating Fund, Central Liquidity Facility, and Community Development Revolving Loan Fund for fiscal years 2004 and 2003 follow on page 69.

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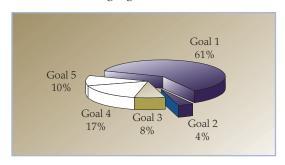


NCUA Annual Performance Summary

Performance Summary

Federally insured credit unions prospered with increased assets, loans, shares and net worth in 2004. Credit unions' prosperity carried over to a healthy National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund (NCUSIF). NCUA's oversight of federal credit unions and management of NCUSIF were accomplished in 2004 using fewer resources in both dollars and staff, or full time equivalents (FTE), highlighting the agency's efficiency and effectiveness. NCUA's success in meeting 2004 annual performance goals drove these accomplishments.

The following graph depicts the percentage of FTE (staff) and dollars allocated to each of NCUA's five strategic goals.



Detailed figures for FTE and allocated dollars as well as an individual analysis of 2004 performance goals are included in the framework and resource allocation section for each strategic goal.

Program Evaluations

The Office of Management and Budget completed a Program Assessment Rating Tool Evaluation (PART) of the Community Development Revolving Loan Fund, which is reflected in Strategic Goal 4. A formal report included the following recommendations currently being addressed:

- Monitor the status of low-income designated credit unions to ensure their membership still qualifies as "lowincome".
- Develop long-term performance measures that demonstrate credit unions serving low-income members are contributing to increasing income, ownership and employment opportunities.
- Revise current annual performance measures so the performance of credit unions serving low-income members is tied to the performance of all credit unions.

In addition to OMB review, NCUA had the following reviews performed during 2004:

- Financial statement audits performed by Deloitte and Touche;
- Federal Information Security Management Act review;

- Various reviews performed by the Government Accountability Office;
- Office of Personnel Management Human Capital Survey;
- Network penetration testing performed by KPMG; and
- Information technology customer service survey.

No material deficiencies were noted during these reviews.

Reliability of Data

The examination and supervision programs for natural person and corporate credit unions employ multiple checks and balances to evaluate processes and verify and validate collected data. A few of the processes include:

- Surveillance Systems Working Group
- 5300 Call Report Program (natural person)
- 5310 Call Report Program (corporate)
- Information System and Technology Program

In addition, an outside independent accounting firm conducts annual certified public accounting audits on the financial statements of the National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund, National Credit Union Administration Operating Fund, Community Development Revolving Loan Program and the Central Liquidity Facility to ensure accuracy.

Performance Key

NCUA measures success by achieving a particular outcome. NCUA considers its annual performance goals in aggregate support the associated outcome goal. The fact an annual performance goal was not met does not indicate failure when the overall outcome was achieved.

The following key depicts NCUA's performance level for 2004 and three prior years throughout the Annual Performance Summary.

Performance Summary

Goal achieved.	
Goal not achieved, with no impact on overall program and activity performance.	
Goal not achieved and no longer applicable, with no impact on overall program and activity performance.	
Goal not achieved, with impact on overall program and activity performance.	
Goal not applicable during stated year.	
Data indicates positive trend.	↑
Data indicates marginal trend.	→
Data indicates negative trend.	\

Strategic Goal 1 – Strategic Framework and Resource Allocation

Strategic Goal 1	Outcome Goals	Annual Performance Goals
A system of financially sound, well-managed, federally insured credit unions able to withstand economic volatility.	1.1 NCUA promotes effective risk management practices.	1.1(a) NCUA Rules and Regulations promote the use of effective risk management practices. 1.1(b) NCUA's risk-focused supervision process provides credit unions with useful, effective, and efficient means for improving their risk management practices. 1.1(c) Emerging risks and trends are identified and evaluated for resulting regulatory changes, changes to the supervision process, and/or the development of guidance.
	1.2 NCUA timely resolves safety and soundness issues.	1.2(a) The percentage of federally insured credit unions (FICUs) with long-standing unresolved problems that threaten their safety and soundness is limited. 1.2(b) FICUs in danger of insolvency are effectively monitored and assessed for continued viability.
	1.3 NCUA's supervision efforts influence credit unions to effectively plan to meet current and future financial and managerial challenges.	1.3(a) NCUA staff, credit unions, and other interested parties are proficient in assessing strategic risk and understanding strategic planning concepts. 1.3(b) NCUA provides credit unions and staff with critical and valuable information to assist with planning and evaluating emerging issues.
	1.4 NCUA diligently manages the National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund (NCUSIF).	1.4(a) NCUA diligently manages the NCUSIF to support credit union deposit insurance needs.

Strategic Goal 1 Resource Allocation						
Category	2001	2002	2003	2004		
Budgeted FTE Actual FTE Budgeted Dollars Actual Dollars	706.22 692.85 \$96,086,414 \$92,422,097	628.66 604.76 \$92,790,450 \$84,528,781	634.71 580.05 \$95,485,302 \$84,072,892	602.95 556.31 \$93,842,706 \$82,628,101		

STRATEGIC GOAL 1 Annual Performance Goals - Measures, Targets and Performance

Annual Performance Goal 1.1(a)

Measure/ Target	Review and update at least1/3 of NCUA Rules and Regulations.			
Result	Following a three-year schedule for reviews, 1/3 of NCUA Rules and Regulations were reviewed with necessary updates completed.			
Performance	2001 2002 2003 2004			
↑				

Annual Performance Goal 1.1(b)

Measure/ Target	Implement recommendations from the post program evaluation conducted by the Office of Examination and Insurance in 2003.			
Result	Follow-up training provided to staff and enhancements to the program identified (to be implemented in 2005).			
Performance	2001	2002	2003	2004
	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	

Measure/ Target	Implement necessary changes identified through third-party reviews (i.e., OIG, GAO, OMB, etc.).			
Result	All necessary changes were implemented.			
Performance	2001 2002 2003 2004			2004
	0	\bigcirc		

Measure/ Target	Maintain a 4.5 or better rating on question 2 of NCUA's Examination Survey which asks whether the exam provided management with sufficient direction for improving risk management at the credit union.			
Result	Met.			
Performance	2001 2002 2003 2004			
	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	4.51%

Measure/ Target	At least 90 percent of corporate credit unions receive a CRIS Risk Management rating of 3 or better.			
Result Performance	Met. 2001 2002 2003 2004			
	0	\bigcirc		100%

Annual Performance Goal 1.1 (c)

Measure/ Target	Distribute National Risk Trends Report and other communications to staff semi-annually and as needed.			
Result	National risk trends were distributed for 12/31/03 and 6/30/2004 with additional communications issued throughout the year.			
Performance	2001 2002 2003 2004			
	0	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	

Annual Performance Goal 1.2(a)

Me asure/ Target	Limit FICUs with a CAMEL code 3 or greater for more than 36 months and a Management component code of 3 or greater to 3 percent or less of all FICUs.			
Result	New goal established to emphasize credit union management. New exam procedures provide more focus on management processes resulting in an increase. The decline in the total number of credit unions also has an impact. The results do not affect overall program or activity performance.			
Performance	2001	2002	2003	2004
		\bigcirc	\bigcirc	3.67%

Measure/ Target	Limit FICUs with a CAMEL code 4 or 5 for more than 12 months to 1 percent or less of all FICUs.			
Result	Met.			
Performance	2001	2002	2003	2004
	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	1.00%

Measure/ Target	Limit FICUs with a return on assets of less than 0.50 percent and net worth less than 6 percent to 1 percent of all FICUs.			
Result	Met.			
Performance	2001	2002	2003	2004
T GHOITHANGE				0.73%

Measure/ Target	Issue Letters to Credit Unions, Regulatory Alerts and other communications as needed.			
Result	Necessary communications issued.			
Performance	2001 2002 2003 2004			

Annual Performance Goal 1.2(b)

Measure/ Target	Limit FICUs with a net worth ratio of less than 2 percent to 0.25 percent of all FICUs.			
Result	Met.			
Performance	2001	2002	2003	2004
↑		\bigcirc	0.25%	0.13%

Annual Performance Goal 1.3(a)

Measure/ Target	Limit FICUs with a high strategic risk rating to 15 percent of all FICUs.				
Result	This new goal was established as a stretch goal with the emphasis over time to reduce strategic risk below 15 percent. The slightly higher results do not affect overall program or activity performance.				
Performance	2001 2002 2003 2004				
	2001 2002 2003 2004				

Annual Performance Goal 1.3(b)

Measure/ Target	Maintain a 4.5 or better rating on question 1 on NCUA's Examination Survey which asks whether the examiner communicated effectively with management and officials throughout the examination.			
Result	Met.			
Performance	2001	2002	2003	2004
↑		\bigcirc	4.5	4.6

Annual Performance Goal 1.4(a)

Measure/ Target	Maintain the NCUSIF's Equity Ratio at 1.3 percent.				
Result	The increase in credit union deposits over the past two years coupled with reduced interest earned has diluted the ratio slightly. However, it remains in an acceptable range.				
Performance	2001 2002 2003 2004				
→	1.27				

Measure/ Target	An increase in the percentage of the credit union industry's market share of federally insured assets from the prior year (2003 performance – 6.32 percent increase).				
Result	This new goal was established as a stretch goal with the emphasis over time to increase market share. While this goal was not met, it remains in an acceptable range and did not affect overall program or activity performance.				
Performance	2001 2002 2003 2004				
		\bigcirc	\bigcirc	6.02	

Strategic Goal 2 – Strategic Framework and Resource Allocation

Strategic Goal 2	Outcome Goals	Annual Performance Goals
The safe integration of credit union fincial services and emerging technology.	2.1 NCUA's supervision process is designed to identify, measure, monitor, report, and control the risks existing and emerging financial service technologies pose to credit unions and the NCUSIF.	2.1(a) Annual Performance Goals NCUA Information System & Tech- nology (IS&T) subject matter exam- iner workforce possesses an above average knowledge of procedures and controls in internal and external IS&T environments.
	2.2 NCUA provides information and resources to help ensure credit unions safely integrate, operate, and effectively manage existing and emerging financial service technologies.	2.2(a) The credit union community's use and understanding of technology planning including disaster recovery and contingency plans, due diligence expectations and best practices is enhanced.

Strategic Goal 2 Resource Allocation				
Category	2001	2002	2003	2004
Budgeted FTE Actual FTE Budgeted Dollars Actual Dollars	31.81 30.98 \$4,928,441 \$4,707,265	36.48 34.81 \$5,460,094 \$4,874,055	31.86 32.23 \$4,792,946 \$4,671,581	34.15 34.34 \$5,315,415 \$5,100,743

STRATEGIC GOAL 2 Annual Performance Goals - Measures, Targets and Performance

Annual Performance Goal 2.1(a)

Measure/ Target	Review and, if necessary, update IS&T Subject Matter Examiner (SME) competencies.			
Result	Conducted focus groups for all SME areas and developed competencies which replace the former SME Concepts of Understanding.			
Performance	2001 2002 2003 2004			

Annual Performance Goal 2.2(a)

Measure/ Target	Determine the appropriate number of IS&T SMEs with the desired competency level based on the number, size and services of each Region's credit unions.				
Result	IS&T SMEs are currently being trained and developed to meet the new competencies. Estimated to take 3 years for an SME to advance from the beginner level to fully trained level. Ongoing process to ensure regions have appropriately trained and developed IS&T SMEs.				
Performance	2001 2002 2003 2004				
		\bigcirc	\bigcirc		

Measure/ Target	Issue, as necessary, guidance on effective technology management practices.			
Result	Necessary guidance issued as appropriate.			
Performance	2001 2002 2003 2004			
	0000			

Strategic Goal 3 – Strategic Framework and Resource Allocation

Strategic Goal 3	Outcome Goals	Annual Performance Goals
A regulatory environment that faciliates credit union innovation to meet member financial service expectations while maintaining safety and soundness.	3.1 NCUA regulations are current, clearly written, flexible, necessary and relevant for an effective regulatory environment.	3.1(a) NCUA regulations facilitate credit union innovation.
	3.2 NCUA's supervision process supports credit union financial services that are innovative and competitive in a changing economic environment.	3.2(a) The NCUA Board's regulatory philosophy is effectively communicated throughout all levels of the organization. 3.2(b) NCUA's supervision process is efficient, effective, flexible and facilitative in a competitive environment yet maintains safety and soundness standards.
	3.3 NCUA contributes to a regulatory environment that promotes credit union innovation.	3.3(a) Communication of legislative and regulatory information is efficient, timely and effective.

Strategic Goal 3 Resource Allocation				
Category	2001	2002	2003	2004
Budgeted FTE Actual FTE Budgeted Dollars Actual Dollars	33.95 33.69 \$4,618,820 \$4,493,986	72.18 79.55 \$10,653,276 \$11,119,362	70.65 69.80 \$10,628,670 \$10,116,821	68.12 67.92 \$10,602,367 \$10,088,482

STRATEGIC GOAL 3 Annual Performance Goals - Measures, Targets and Performance

Annual Performance Goal 3.1(a)

Measure/ Target	Review and update at least 1/3 of NCUA Rules and Regulations.			
Result	Using a three-year schedule for reviews, 1/3 of NCUA Rules and Regulations were reviewed with necessary updates completed.			
Performance	2001 2002 2003 2004			
↑				

Annual Performance Goal 3.2(a)

Measure/ Target	Implement changes in the Human Capital Survey Report to improve employee satisfaction level with management communication of organizational information.			
Result	Necessary changes implemented.			
Performance	2001 2002 2003 2004			
	0000			

Annual Performance Goal 3.2(b)

Measure/ Target	Maintain a 4.5 or better rating on questions 3 and 7 on NCUA's Exam Survey which ask where topics discussed with credit union officials were relevant to identified and potential risks and whether the overall exam process was effective.			
Result	Met			
Performance	2001	2002	2003	2004
Performance	0		Q3 4.6 Q7 4.5	Q3 4.6 Q7 4.6

Measure/ Target	Maintain examination and supervision productive time as a percentage of total examiner time at 59 percent or greater.				
Result	A majority of the decline in productive time was due to the reclassification of Regional Capital Market Specialists' administrative time from productive time to non-productive time. Adjustments to the measure and target for this goal will be considered in future planning periods based on this reclassification.				
Performance	2001 2002 2003 2004				
→		\bigcirc	59%	57%	

Annual Performance Goal 3.3(a)

Measure/ Target	Make legislative and regulatory information available to credit unions, leagues and trades through publication as appropriate.			
Result	Published as appropriate.			
Performance	2001 2002 2003 2004			

Measure/ Target	Implement an electronic subscription service for disseminating regulatory and supervisory communications to credit unions.			
Result	Service implemented.			
Performance	2001	2002	2003	2004
	0	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	

Measure/ Target	Redesign NCUA's Internet website.			
Result	Redesign completed.			
Performance	2001 2002 2003 2004			2004
	0	\bigcirc	0	

Strategic Goal 4 – Strategic Framework and Resource Allocation

Annual Performance Goals Strategic Goal 4 **Outcome Goals** Credit unions leverage their unique 4.1 NCUA promotes increased credit 4.1(a) Financial service availability place in the American financial sysunion membership and accessibility is expanded to people from all walks tem to extend availability of service with service to the underserved and of life. to all who seek such service, while enhanced financial service offerings. encouraging and recognizing their 4.1(b) Emerging trends in dehistorical emphasis on serving those mographics and financial service of modest means. offerings are identified and shared with examiners, State Supervisory Authorities and federal credit unions. 4.1(c) Common themes or reasons for the success or failure of newly chartered credit unions are identified. 4.2 NCUA appropriately shapes 4.2(a) The regulatory environment althe regulatory environment to allow lows credit unions to enhance financredit unions to meet the changing cial services by reducing regulatory economical and sociological financial barriers and sharing information and needs of credit union members. legislative efforts with credit unions, leagues, and associations. 4.3 NCUA identifies and shares 4.3(a) Innovative best practice meminnovative initiatives to further credit ber service solutions are available to union service while ensuring the safe credit unions. and sound condition of the credit union system.

Strategic Goal 4 Resource Allocation				
Category	2001	2002	2003	2004
Budgeted FTE Actual FTE Budgeted Dollars Actual Dollars	123.67 122.47 \$16,826,083 \$16,337,272	151.58 145.68 \$22,372,974 \$20,362,714	126.20 146.14 \$18,984,865 \$21,182,096	155.52 151.04 \$24,205,613 \$22,433,702

STRATEGIC GOAL 4 Annual Performance Goals - Measures, Targets and Performance

Annual Performance Goal 4.1(a)

Measure/ Target	Potential underserved members added are equal to or above the three-year moving average number of potential underserved members added.			
Result	Exceeded 2004 goal of 21.6M.			
Performance	2001	2002	2003	2004
↑	16.1M	23.5M	25.1M	27.4M

Annual Performance Goal 4.1(b)

Measure/ Target	Publish an annual survey of emerging trends in demographics and financial service offerings.			
Result	The survey was not completed. However, this did not impact overall program or activity performance. Due to recent organizational changes, this goal is no longer applicable.			
Performance	2001	2002	2003	2004
		\bigcirc		0

Annual Performance Goal 4.1(c)

Measure/ Target	Revise the Chartering Model through a study which focuses on ways to modernize the standards for organizing and chartering a credit union.			
Result	A chartering paper was issued, but a model was not developed. However, this did not impact overall program or activity performance. Due to recent organizational changes, this goal is no longer applicable.			
Performance	2001	2002	2003	2004
				0

Annual Performance Goal 4.2(a)

Measure/ Target			nber of cre cent or gr		
	Increase in credit union assets by 8 percent or greater.				
	Increase in credit union shares by 7.5 percent or greater.				
	Increase percent o		ınion loar	s by 6	
Result	Members declining the numb new mem increasing share gro declining half of 20 raised rat Credit unrate adjus short-term In additio up in 200 who soug are invest Many of toutside or influence. the meas considere periods to union ind slightly lo asset and overall preformal	trend for ser of men ibers are i g growth to with have trend. Du 04, the Fees by 125 ions tradifications tradifications tradifications tradifications tradifications tradifications and man share den, the equation of the country to be trended in future of the country's permitted in share groogram or	several yenbers rise eneeded to rends. Assalso beering the sederal Resolvens also besit on ally large any consulin credit unin the maternal factor range of captain the consultange of captain the maternal factor range of captain the consultange of captain the consultant captain the c	ars. As s, more sustain set and n on a econd serve sints. g in ve lost a result. s were imers unions arket. ors are ents in ill be g credit e. The ber,	
Performance	2001	2002	2003	2004	
Members	2001	2002		1.4%	
Assets				6.0%	
Shares				5.3%	
Loans				10.1%	

Annual Performance Goal 4.3(a)

Measure/ Target	Post articles semi-annual describing best practice member service solutions.			
Result	While specific articles were not developed, the NCUA web-site includes a best practices section under PALs that supports this goal. The fact that this goal was not specifically achieved did not impact overall program or activity performance. Due to recent organizational changes, this goal is no longer applicable.			
Performance	2001	2002	2003	2004
	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	

Measure/ Target	Conduct single focus workshops that foster <i>Access Across America</i> initiative objectives.			
Result	Workshops conducted throughout the year.			
Performance	2001 2002 2003 2004			

Strategic Goal 5 – Strategic Framework and Resource Allocation

Strategic Goal 5	Outcome Goals	Annual Performance Goals
NCUA's organization is appropriately structured to enable credit unions to continue to flourish while addressing the challenges of the 21st century.	5.1 NCUA has the ability to identify emerging management and human capital issues and trends and implement timely and effective solutions in a cost effective manner.	5.1(a) Human resource decisions are optimal, supported by data and aligned with the agency's mission, values, and goals. 5.1(b) Subject Matter Examiners (SME) maintain the requisite competencies required by their SME designation. 5.1(c) NCUA staff has the requisite information technology skills to effectively support the accomplishment of agency mission and goals. 5.1(d) Efficiency and effectiveness is enhanced through partnerships with sister FFIEC agencies.
	5.2 NCUA strategic goals are supported by an integrated, reliable and secure Information Technology architecture.	5.2(a) NCUA program and operational support-related capabilities are enhanced by leveraging existing and emerging technologies. 5.2(b) Security reviews reflect minimal deficiencies. 5.2(c) NCUA networks and servers are reliable.
	5.3 NCUA's organizational structure supports a safe and sound credit union system while facilitating growth and development in a changing environment.	5.3(a) NCUA employs sound business planning principles at all levels of the agency to assess past performance and improve future operating results. 5.3(b) The current environment and NCUA organizational structure and procedures are continually assessed to enhance effectiveness and efficiency.

Strategic Goal 5	Outcome Goals	Annual Performance Goals
		 5.3(c) NCUA examination and supervision procedures are appropriately structured to identify and minimize the potential risks arising from large credit unions. 5.3(d) The Economic Development Specialist Program is appropriately structured to provide enhanced economic development support.
	5.4 The people, tools, and structure are in place to minimize the impact of any potential crisis situation.	5.4(a) The operational impact of a crisis situation is minimized.5.4(b) NCUA physical, human capital and information technology assets are protected during a crisis situation.

Strategic Goal 5 Resource Allocation				
Category	2001	2002	2003	2004
Budgeted FTE Actual FTE Budgeted Dollars Actual Dollars	133.10 110.17 \$18,108,822 \$14,695,977	106.30 93.50 \$15,690,667 \$13,069,330	107.60 98.43 \$16,187,929 \$14,267,161	102.55 89.41 \$15,961,491 \$13,279,348

STRATEGIC GOAL 5 Annual Performance Goals - Measures, Targets and Performance

Annual Performance Goal 5.1(a)

Measure/ Target	Act on areas identified for improvement in the 2003 Human Capital Survey.			
Result	Actions to required to programs process for	aining, d and chan	evelopme ges to the	ent
Performance	, , ,			2004
	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	

Annual Performance Goal 5.1(b)

Measure/ Target	Identify SME competencies for placement in CU-12 examiner position description and performance standards.			
Result	Competencies identified and developed for developmental and training purposes only.			
Performance	2001 2002 2003 2004			

Measure/ Target	Establish a baseline for the percentage of CU-12 examiners with an above average competency rating, through an average response rating of 4 or better on the Workforce Planning Survey question asking whether employees are provided the training to achieve the requisite competency level.			
Result	Results pe	ending.		
Performance	2001 2002 2003 2004			
	2001 2002 2003 2004 TBD			

Annual Performance Goal 5.1(c)

Measure/ Target	At least 90 percent of examiners have an average response rating of 4 or better on the Workforce Planning Survey question dealing with the effectiveness of agency provided hardware, purchased software and custom applications.				
Result	Results p	Results pending.			
Performance	2001 2002 2003 2004				
	TBD				

Annual Performance Goal 5.1(d)

Measure/ Target	Advancement of interagency working group mutual goals through the FFIEC Annual Report.				
Result	Contributed to FFIEC task forces and working groups.				
Performance	2001 2002 2003 2004				
	0000				

Annual Performance Goal 5.2(a)

Measure/ Target	Receive an average rating equal to or above the peer group average rating on an independent customer service survey.			
Result	Improving trend, however still fell short of peer average rating of 3.63. Not deemed significant.			
Performance	2001	2002	2003	2004
↑	0	3.83	3.38	3.40

Annual Performance Goal 5.2(b)

Measure/ Target	Minimal material deficiencies are noted during the Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA) review.				
Result	No material deficiencies noted.				
Performance	2001 2002 2003 2004				
↑					

Annual Performance Goal 5.2(c)

Measure/ Target	Maintain percentage of network and server availability at an acceptably high level of at least 98 percent.			
Result	Met.			
Performance	2001 2002 2003 2004			
1 enormance			98.21	99.25
T			98.69	98.72

Annual Performance Goal 5.3(a)

Measure/ Target	Complete all requirements of NCUA Instruction 9501 "NCUA Strategic and Annual Performance Planning".			
Result	All requirements met.			
Performance	2001 2002 2003 2004			

Annual Performance Goal 5.3(b)

Measure/ Target	Complete the closure of Region IV office, the relocation of Region VI office and integration of staff.			
Result	Completed during the first half of year.			
Performance	2001	2002	2003	2004
	0	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	

Measure/ Target	Initiate the postmortem review of the Region IV office closure and the Region VI office relocation.				
Result	Postmortem review initiated.				
Performance	2001 2002 2003 2004				

Annual Performance Goal 5.3(c)

Measure/ Target	Implement the findings from the large credit union pilot program.			
Result	Goal was partially achieved. The report was distributed and regions implemented the best practices included in the report. However, a recommended nationwide large credit union program was not implemented.			
Performance	2001 2002 2003 2004			
	0	0	0	

Annual Performance Goal 5.3(d)

Measure/ Target	Complete the Economic Development Specialist Program Study.				
Result	A position classification review was completed for all 5 regions.				
Performance	2001 2002 2003 2004				
	0 0 0				

Annual Performance Goal 5.4 (a) & (b)

Measure/ Target	Review, test and update the Continuity of Operations Plan.				
Result	Completed.				
Performance	2001 2002 2003 2004				
	0		\bigcirc		



Auditor's Report

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Inspector General National Credit Union Administration

We have audited the financial statements appearing on pages of this Annual Report of, respectively, the National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund, the National Credit Union Administration Operating Fund, the National Credit Union Administration Central Liquidity Facility, and the National Credit Union Administration Community Development Revolving Loan Fund (collectively, the "funds") as of and for the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003. These financial statements are the responsibility of the National Credit Union Administration's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, such financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund, of the National Credit Union Administration Operating Fund, of the National Credit Union Administration Central Liquidity Facility, and of the National Credit Union Administration Community Development Revolving Loan Fund as of December 31, 2004 and 2003, and the results of operations and their cash flows for the years then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

March 15, 2005

BALANCE SHEETS DECEMBER 31, 2004 AND 2003 (Dollars in thousands)

ASSETS	2004	2003
A COLUMN.		
ASSETS:	Φ4 40 F F 01	Ф4 7 00 010
Investments (Note 6)	\$4,485,591	\$4,709,610
Cash and cash equivalents	1,872,174	1,364,954
Accrued interest receivable	38,246	45,761
Assets acquired in assistance to insured credit unions	16,627	12,217
NCUSIF subordinated note Notes receivable—National Credit Union		1,711
	OF 149	00 404
Administration Operating Fund (Note 8) Other notes receivable and advances	25,143	26,484 880
Fixed assets—net of accumulated depreciation	1,558	000
and amortization (Note 3)	£10	094
and amortization (Note 5)	518	934
TOTAL ASSETS	\$6,439,857	\$6,162,551
	· , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	· / /
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE		
LIABILITIES:		
Estimated losses from supervised credit unions (Note 4)	\$ 67,126	\$ 76,667
Amounts due to insured shareholders of liquidated credit unions	11,601	9,541
Due to National Credit Union Administration		
Operating Fund (Note 8)	150	1,914
Cash assistance liability	1,078	100
Accounts payable	72	3
Obligations under capital leases (Note 9)	$\phantom{aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa$	936
m + 11: 1:1:::	00 - 40	00.101
Total liabilities	80,549	<u>89,161</u>
FUND BALANCE:		
Insured credit unions' accumulated contributions	4,943,144	4,704,596
Insurance fund balance	1,416,164	1,368,794
m . 16 11 1	4 0 x 0 000	0.050.000
Total fund balance	<u>6,359,308</u>	6,073,390
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE	<u>\$6,439,857</u>	<u>\$6,162,551</u>

STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004 AND 2003 (Dollars in thousands)

	2004	2003
REVENUES:	ф 104 09 <i>0</i>	ф 1 8 1 1 5 4
Interest Other	$$124,836 \\ \underline{515}$	$\begin{array}{r} \$ \ 151,174 \\ \phantom{00000000000000000000000000000000000$
Total revenues	125,351	151,935
EXPENSES (Note 8):		
Administrative expenses:		
Employee wages and benefits	61,196	64,652
Travel	6,822	6,210
Rent, communications, and utilities	2,539	2,443
Contracted services	3,827	3,629
(Reduction of allowance) provision for insurance losses (Note 4)	(3,424)	38,043
Other	7,021	8,091
Total expenses	77,981	123,068
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER EXPENSES	<u>\$ 47,370</u>	<u>\$ 28,867</u>

See notes to financial statements.

STATEMENTS OF FUND BALANCE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004 AND 2003 (Dollars in thousands)

	Insured Credit Unions' Accumulated Contributions	Insurance Fund Balance
BALANCE AT JANUARY 1, 2003	\$4,267,169	\$1,339,927
Contributions from insured credit unions	437,427	
Excess of revenues over expenses		28,867
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2003	4,704,596	1,368,794
Contributions from insured credit unions	238,548	
Excess of revenues over expenses		47,370
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2004	<u>\$4,943,144</u>	<u>\$1,416,164</u>

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004 AND 2003 (Dollars in thousands)

	2004	2003
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Excess of revenues over expenses	\$ 47,370	\$ 28,867
Adjustments to reconcile excess of revenues over	,	,
expenses to cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	416	575
(Recoveries) reserves relating to losses from supervised		
credit unions—net	(9,541)	29,124
Decrease (increase) in assets:		
Accrued interest receivable	7,515	23,413
Capital assessment receivable		3,697
Assets acquired in assistance to insured credit unions, net	(4,410)	3,200
NCUSIF subordinated notes	1,711	(1,711)
Other notes receivable and advances	(678)	(880)
Increase (decrease) in liabilities:		
Amounts due to National Credit Union		
Administration Operating Fund	(1,764)	1,244
Amounts due to insured shareholders of liquidated credit unions		3,313
Accounts payable	69	100
Cash assistance liability	<u>978</u>	<u> 100</u>
Net cash provided by operating activities	43,726	90,942
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Purchase of investments	(2,488,484)	(2,473,375)
Proceeds from maturities of investments	2,712,503	2,299,302
Purchase of fixed assets	, ,	(4)
Collections on note receivable—National Credit		
Union Administration Operating Fund	1,341	2,438
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	225,360	<u>(171,639)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Contributions from insured credit unions	238,548	437,427
Principal payments under capital lease obligation	(414)	(469)
I. I. I.		
Net cash provided by financing activities	238,134	436,958
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH	* 0 * 000	0.70.004
EQUIVALENTS	507,220	356,261
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS—Beginning of year	1,364,954	1,008,693
Official Property and Property of Seat	1,004,004	<u>1,000,000</u>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS—End of year	\$1,872,174	\$1,364,954
•		

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004 AND 2003

1. ORGANIZATION AND PURPOSE

The National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund (NCUSIF, the "Fund") was created by the Public Law 91-468 (Title II of the Federal Credit Union Act), which was amended in 1984 by Public Law 98-369. The Fund was established as a revolving fund in the United States Treasury under the management of the National Credit Union Administration ("NCUA") Board for the purpose of insuring member share deposits in all federal credit unions and in qualifying state credit unions that request insurance. The maximum amount of insurance is \$100,000 per shareholder account.

NCUA exercises direct supervisory authority over federal credit unions and coordinates required supervisory involvement with the state chartering authority for state-chartered credit unions insured by the Fund. Insured credit unions are required to report certain financial and statistical information to NCUA on a semiannual or quarterly basis depending on the size of the credit union and are subject to periodic examination by NCUA. Information derived through the supervisory and examination process provides the Fund with the ability to identify credit unions experiencing financial difficulties that may require assistance from the Fund.

Credit unions experiencing financial difficulties may be assisted by the Fund in continuing their operations if these difficulties are considered by the Fund to be temporary or correctable. This special assistance may be in the form of a waiver of statutory reserve requirements, a guarantee account, and/or cash assistance. If continuation of the credit union's operations with Fund assistance is not feasible, a merger partner may be sought. If the assistance or merger alternatives are not practical, the credit union is liquidated.

The first form of special assistance is waivers of statutory reserve requirements, whereby the credit union is permitted to cease making additions to its regular reserve and, in more severe cases, to commence charging operating losses against its regular reserve. When all reserves have been depleted by the credit union, the Fund may provide a reserve guarantee account in the amount of the reserve deficit. In addition, the Fund may provide cash assistance in the form of share deposits and NCUSIF subordinated notes, or may purchase assets from the credit union.

Mergers of financially troubled credit unions with stronger credit unions may also require Fund assistance. Merger assistance may be in the form of cash assistance, purchase of certain assets by the Fund, and/or guarantees of the values of certain assets (primarily loans).

When a credit union is no longer able to continue operating and the merger and assistance alternatives are not practical, the Fund will liquidate the credit union, dispose of its assets, and pay members' shares up to the maximum insured amount. The values of certain assets sold (primarily loans) are sometimes guaranteed to third-party purchasers by the Fund.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Cash Equivalents and Investments—Title II of the Federal Credit Union Act limits the Fund's investments to United States Government securities or securities guaranteed as to both principal and interest by the United States Government. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less. All investments are classified as held-to-maturity under Statement of Financial Standards No. 115, Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities. Accordingly, the Fund records investments at amortized cost. Amortized cost is the face value of the securities plus the unamortized premium or less the unamortized discount.

Depreciation and Amortization—Furniture, equipment and capital leases are recorded at cost. Depreciation and amortization are computed by the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the furniture and equipment and the shorter of the estimated

useful life or lease term for capital leases. Estimated useful lives are three years for the furniture, equipment and capital leases.

Advances to Insured Credit Unions—The Fund provides cash assistance in the form of interest and noninterest-bearing NCUSIF ("National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund") subordinated notes (carried at face value), share deposits, and loans to certain credit unions to assist them in continuing their operations.

Assets Acquired from Credit Unions—The Fund acquires the assets of liquidating credit unions pending their ultimate disposition. To assist in the merger of credit unions, the Fund may purchase certain credit union assets. In addition, the Fund may provide cash assistance by acquiring non-performing assets of a credit union experiencing financial difficulty. These acquired assets are maintained by the Asset Management and Assistance Center in Austin, Texas, and are recorded by the Fund at their estimated net realizable value.

Premium Revenue—The Fund may assess each insured credit union a premium charge for insurance in an amount stated as a percentage of insured shares outstanding as of December 31 of the preceding insurance year if the Fund's equity ratio is less than 1.3%. The NCUA Board waived the 2004 and 2003 share insurance premiums (see Note 5).

Income Taxes—The Fund is exempt from Federal income taxes under Section 501(c)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments—The following methods and assumptions were used in estimating the fair value disclosures for financial instruments:

- a. *Cash and Cash Equivalents*—The carrying amounts for cash and cash equivalents approximate fair values.
- b. *Investments*—The fair value for investments is the quoted market value.
- c. *NCUSIF Subordinated Notes and Other Notes Receivable*—It is not practicable to estimate the fair value of these assets as there is no secondary market. The Fund has the ability and the intention to hold these notes to maturity.
- d. *Other*—Accrued interest receivable, capital assessment receivable, notes receivable from NCUA Operating Fund, payable to NCUA Operating Fund, lease obligations, due to insured shareholders of liquidated credit unions and other accounts payable are recorded at book values, which approximate the respective fair values.

Use of Estimates—The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions, particularly the estimated losses from supervised credit unions, that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from management's estimates.

3. FIXED ASSETS

Fixed assets are comprised of the following (in thousands):

	December 31,		
	2004	2003	
Furniture and equipment	\$ 500	\$ 526	
Equipment under capital leases	1,240	<u>1,240</u>	
Total	1,740	1,766	
Less: Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(1,222)	(832)	
Total fixed assets—net	<u>\$ 518</u>	<u>\$ 934</u>	

Accumulated amortization balances for equipment under capital leases as of December 31, 2004 and 2003, totaled \$723 and \$310, respectively.

4. PROVISION FOR INSURANCE LOSSES

Management identifies credit unions experiencing financial difficulty through NCUA's supervisory and examination process. The estimated losses from these supervised credit unions are determined by management on a specified case basis. Management also evaluates overall economic trends and monitors potential system-wide risk factors such as increasing levels of consumer debt, bankruptcies, and delinquencies. NCUA applies a rating system to assess a credit union's financial condition and operations in the areas of Capital Adequacy, Asset Quality, Management, Earnings, and Asset/Liability Management (CAMEL). The CAMEL Rating System is a tool to measure risk and allocate resources for supervisory purposes. The NCUA periodically reviews the CAMEL Rating System to respond to continuing economic and regulatory changes in the credit union industry. During 2004 NCUA developed a new model of determining reserve requirements. For non-specified case reserve requirements, risk profile categories are established based on the CAMEL rating of problem credit unions, and probable failure and loss rates are applied based on historical data. The anticipated losses are net of estimated recoveries from the disposition of the assets of failed credit unions.

Total insurance in force as of December 31, 2004 and 2003, is \$500 billion and \$479 billion, respectively, which includes natural person and corporate credit unions. The total net reserves for identified and anticipated losses from supervised credit unions' failures is \$67 million and \$77 million at December 31, 2004 and 2003, respectively. Should there be no recoveries provided during the resolution process, possible additional reserves for \$12 million and \$18 million would be required as of December 31, 2004 and 2003, respectively.

In exercising its supervisory function, the Fund will, at times, extend guarantees of assets (primarily loans) to third-party purchasers or to credit unions to facilitate mergers. The Fund would be obligated upon non-performance. Such guarantees totaled approximately \$0 at both December 31, 2004 and 2003. The estimated losses from asset and merger guarantees are determined by management on a case-by-case evaluation.

In addition, the Fund may grant a guaranteed line-of-credit to a third party credit provider, such as a corporate credit union or bank, if a credit union has a current or immediate liquidity concern and the credit provider has refused to extend credit without a guarantee. The Fund would be obligated if the credit union failed to perform. Total line-of-credit guarantees of credit unions at December 31, 2004 and 2003, are approximately \$0 and \$800,000, respectively. The total balances outstanding under these line-of-credit guarantees at December 31, 2004 and 2003, are approximately \$0 and \$126,000, respectively.

The activity in the reserves for estimated losses from supervised credit unions was as follows (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2004	2003
BEGINNING BALANCE	\$76,667	\$47,543
Insurance losses	(17,660)	(15,006)
Recoveries	11,543	6,087
Reduction of allowance for insurance losses	(3,424)	
Provision for insurance losses		38,043
ENDING BALANCE	<u>\$67,126</u>	<u>\$76,667</u>

5. FUND CAPITALIZATION

The Credit Union Membership Access Act of 1998 ("CUMAA") mandated changes to the Fund's capitalization provisions effective January 1, 2000. Each insured credit union shall pay to and maintain with the Fund a deposit in an amount equaling 1% of the credit union's insured shares. The amount of each insured credit union's deposit shall be adjusted as follows, in accordance with procedures determined by the NCUA Board, to reflect changes in the credit union's insured shares: (i) annually, in the case of an insured credit union with total assets of not more than \$50,000,000; and (ii) semiannually, in the case of an insured credit union with total assets of \$50,000,000 or more. The annual and semiannual adjustments are based on member share deposits outstanding as of December 31 of the preceding year and June 30 of the current year, respectively. The 1% contribution will be returned to the insured credit union in the event that its insurance coverage is terminated, or is obtained from another source, or the operations of the Fund are transferred from the NCUA Board.

The CUMAA mandates certain premium charges from insured credit unions and distributions from the Fund under certain circumstances. A premium charge to insured credit unions is required if the Fund's equity ratio (as defined in the CUMAA) falls below 1.2% of insured shares. Also, pro rata distributions to insured credit unions after each calendar year are required if, as of year-end:

- (i) Any loans to the Fund from the Federal Government, and any interest on those loans, have been repaid;
- (ii) The Fund's equity ratio exceeds the normal operating level (as defined in the CUMAA, an equity ratio specified by the NCUA Board, which shall be not less than 1.2% and not more than 1.5%); and
- (iii) The Fund's available assets ratio, as defined in the CUMAA, exceeds 1.0%.

The NCUA Board has determined that the normal operating level is 1.30% at December 31, 2004 and 2003. The calculated equity ratios at both December 31, 2004 and 2003 were 1.27%.

Beginning in 2000, the CUMAA mandates that dividends are determined from specific ratios, which are based upon year-end reports of insured shares. Accordingly, dividends associated with insured shares at year-end are declared and paid in the subsequent year.

The NCUA Board has declared that no dividends were payable on insured shares as of December 31, 2004 and 2003, because the equity ratios of 1.27% were below the normal operating level of 1.30%. Total insured shares as of December 31, 2004 and 2003, were \$500 billion and \$479 billion, respectively.

6. INVESTMENTS

All cash received by the Fund that is not used for outlays related to assistance to insured credit unions and liquidation activities is invested in U.S. Treasury securities.

Investments consist of the following (in thousands):

	December 31, 2004						
	Yield to Maturity at Market	Amortized Cost	Unr	ross ealized ains	U	Gross nrealized Losses	Estimated Market Value
U.S. TREASURY SECURITIES:							
Maturities up to one ye \$2,007		\$ 2,015,675	\$	190	\$	(8,428)	
Maturities after one ye	ear						
through five years	2.30%	2,469,916				(29,977)	2,439,939
Total		\$4,485,591 \$4,447,376	\$	<u>190</u>	\$	(38,405)	

	December 31,	2003	
Yield to	Gross	Gross	Estimated

	Maturity at Market	Amortized Cost	Unrealized Gains	Unrealized Losses	Market Value
U.S. TREASURY					
SECURITIES:					
Maturities up to one y \$2,556		\$2,536,670	\$19,986	\$ -	
Maturities after one ye	ear				
through five years	1.74%	2,172,940	5,530		
<u>2,178,469</u>					
Total		\$4,709,610	<u>\$25,516</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	
\$4,735	5,125				

Total investment purchases during 2004 and 2003 were approximately \$2.3 billion and \$2.4 billion, respectively. Investment maturities during 2004 and 2003 were approximately \$2.5 billion and \$2.2 billion, respectively. The Fund has the capability and management has the intention to hold all investments held at December 31, 2004 and 2003 to maturity. There were no investment sales during 2004 and 2003.

7. AVAILABLE BORROWINGS

The Fund is authorized by the Federal Credit Union Act to borrow from the Treasury of the United States, upon authorization by the NCUA Board, up to a maximum of \$100,000,000. The NCUA Central Liquidity Facility ("CLF") is authorized to make advances to the Fund under terms and conditions established by the NCUA Board. No borrowings were obtained from these sources during 2004 and 2003.

8. TRANSACTIONS WITH NCUA OPERATING FUND

Substantial administrative services are provided to the Fund by the NCUA Operating Fund. The NCUA Operating Fund charges the Fund for these services based on an annual allocation factor approved by the NCUA Board and derived from a study of actual usage conducted by the management of these Funds. The allocation factor was 59.8% and 62.00% to the Fund for each in 2004 and 2003, respectively. The cost of services provided by the NCUA Operating Fund was approximately \$79,863,000 and \$83,158,000 for 2004 and 2003, respectively, and includes pension contributions of approximately \$6,315,000 and \$6,462,000 to the Civil Service Retirement System and Federal Employees Retirement System defined benefit retirement plans for 2004 and 2003, respectively.

In 1988, the Fund entered into a \$2,161,000 thirty-year unsecured term note with the NCUA Operating Fund. Interest received was approximately \$0 and \$11,000 for 2004 and 2003, respectively. The note receivable balance was \$0 at both December 31, 2004 and 2003.

In 1992, the Fund entered into a commitment to fund up to \$41,975,000 through a thirty-year secured term note with the NCUA Operating Fund. The monies were advanced to the NCUA Operating Fund as needed to fund the costs of constructing a building. Interest income was approximately \$512,000 and \$732,000 for 2004 and 2003, respectively. The note receivable balances at December 31, 2004 and 2003, were approximately \$25,143,000 and \$26,484,000, respectively.

The above note matures as follows (in thousands):

	Secured Term Note
2005	\$ 1,341
2006	1,341
2007	1,341
2008	1,341
2009	1,341
Thereafter	18,438
Total	<u>\$25,143</u>

The variable rate on both term notes is equal to the Fund's prior-month yield on investments. The average interest rates during 2004 and 2003 were approximately 1.99% and 2.70%, respectively. At December 31, 2004 and 2003, the rates were 2.00% and 2.08%, respectively.

The NCUA Operating Fund leases certain office space and equipment under operating lease agreements that expire through 2008. Based on the allocation factor determined by the NCUA's Board, the Fund reimburses the NCUA Operating Fund approximately 59.80% of the total lease payments. The cost of services provided by the NCUA Operating Fund includes rental charges of approximately \$608,580 and \$702,460 for 2004 and 2003, respectively.

The NCUA Operating Fund's total future minimum lease payments on operating leases as of December 31, 2004, are as follows (in thousands):

2005	\$ 728
2006	742
2007	756
2008	559
2009	<u> 573</u>
Total	<u>\$3,358</u>

9. LEASE COMMITMENTS

Description of Leasing Agreements—The Fund has entered into lease agreements with vendors for the lease of equipment that includes computers, laptops, and printers. The Fund leases computer equipment under capital lease agreements that expire through 2006.

A schedule of future minimum lease payments as of December 31, 2004, is as follows (in thousands):

2005 2006	\$ 423 106
2007	
Total	<u>529</u>
Less imputed interest	(7)
Present value of net minimum lease payments	\$ 522

10. DISCLOSURE OF FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The carrying amount and the estimated fair value of the Fund's financial instruments are as follows:

	Decembe	r 31, 2004	<u>December</u>	mber 31, 2003		
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value		
Investments	\$4,485,591	\$4,447,376	\$4,709,610	\$4,735,125		
Cash and cash equivalents	1,872,174	1,872,174	1,364,954	1,364,954		
Accrued interest receivable	38,246	38,246	45,761	45,761		
Capital assessment receivab	le					
Notes receivable—NCUA						
Operating Fund	25,143	25,143	26,484	26,484		
Amounts due to insured						
shareholders of liquidated						
credit unions	11,601	11,601	9,541	9,541		
Due to NCUA Operating Fun	nd	150	150	1,914		
	1,914					
Accounts payable	72	72	3	3		
Lease obligation	522	522	936	936		

11. CONCENTRATIONS

There are no significant concentrations of member share deposits within any region of the United States. Concentrations of member shares do exist within the manufacturing, governmental, and educational industries.

12. CONTINGENCIES

NCUA is currently a party to a number of disputes that involve or may involve litigation. In the opinion of management, the ultimate liability with respect to these disputes, if any, will not be material to NCUA's financial position.

13. RESTRUCTURING

NCUA announced on January 29, 2003, a regional restructuring plan, previously approved by the Board on November 21, 2002. The restructuring plan relocated the Region VI office in Concord, California, to Tempe, Arizona, and renumbered it to Region V. The plan also closed the Region IV regional office in Chicago, Illinois. The Region IV relocation and its related costs began in early 2003 and is expected to be completed by June 2005. Region V, located in Austin, Texas, was renumbered to Region IV. Credit union supervision was aligned with the five regions and became effective as of January 1, 2004.

NCUA estimated that the costs to be incurred for the regional restructuring plan are \$3,370,000, which includes relocation costs of \$1,597,000, and miscellaneous administrative and other costs of \$1,773,000. Approximately \$1,880,000 and \$1,482,000 of these estimated costs related to 2004 and 2003 respectively. Included in the cost estimate for 2004 are accrued costs that will be expended in 2005. Based on the allocation factors approved by the NCUA Board, the Fund is responsible for 59.80% of costs expended in 2004. Thus, the Fund's estimated cost for the regional restructuring plan in 2004 was approximately \$1,124,000, and the Operating Fund's estimated cost for the regional restructuring plan in 2004 was \$756,000. Substantially all costs have been incurred except for some final relocation costs for employees. In accordance with SFAS Statement No. 146, Accounting for Costs Associated with Exit and Disposal Activities, an accrual of approximately \$270,000 for relocations has been made in the Operating Fund as of December 31, 2004.

* * * * * *

NATIONAL CREDIT UNION ADMINISTRATION OPERATING FUND

BALANCE SHEETS DECEMBER 31, 2004 AND 2003 (Dollars in thousands)

ASSETS	2004	2003
ASSETS: Cash and cash equivalents Due from National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund (Note 4) Employee advances Other accounts receivable Prepaid expenses and other assets Fixed assets—net of accumulated depreciation and amortization (Note 3)	\$18,227 150 540 138 706	\$24,450 1,914 339 189 267
TOTAL	\$55,755	\$64,367
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE	· ·	
LIABILITIES: Accounts payable Obligations under capital leases (Note 5) Accrued wages and benefits Accrued annual leave Accrued employee travel Notes payable to National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund (Notes		\$4,505 $2,367$ $5,455$ $8,232$ 77 $25,143$
Total liabilities	26,484 40,820	47,120
FUND BALANCE	14,935	17,247
TOTAL	<u>\$55,755</u>	<u>\$64,367</u>
STATEMENTS OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN FUN YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004 AND 2003 (Dollars in thousands)	D BALANCE	
	2004	2003
REVENUES: Operating fees Interest Other Total revenues	\$50,714 581 80 51,375	\$57,984 427 121 58,532
EXPENSES (Note 4): Employee wages and benefits Travel Rent, communications, and utilities Contracted services	41,139 4,586 1,707 2,572	39,625 3,806 1,498 2,224
Other Total expenses	3,683 53,687	3,815 50,968
EXCESS OF (EXPENSES OVER REVENUES) REVENUES OVER EXPENSES	(2,312)	7,564
FUND BALANCE—Beginning of year	17,247	9,683

FUND BALANCE—End of year

<u>\$14,935</u>

\$17,247

NATIONAL CREDIT UNION ADMINISTRATION OPERATING FUND

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004 AND 2003 (Dollars in thousands)

	2004	2003
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES: Excess of revenues over expenses Adjustments to reconcile excess of revenues over	\$(2,312)	\$ 7,564
expenses to cash (used in) provided by operating activities: Depreciation and amortization Loss on disposal of employee residences held for resale Loss on disposal of fixed assets	3,179 115 44	2,967 21 15
(Increase) decrease in assets: Due from National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund Employee advances Other accounts receivable Prepaid expenses and other assets	1,764 (201) 51 (321)	(1,244) (85) (93) (170)
(Decrease) increase in liabilities: Accounts payable Accrued wages and benefits Accrued annual leave	(332) (3,074) (466)	1,194 468 563
Accrued employee travel Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities	(56) (1,609)	(699) 10,501
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES: Purchases of fixed assets and employee residences held for resale Proceeds from sale of employee residences held for resale	(3,325) 1,083	(1,086) 162
Net cash used in investing activities	(2,242)	(924)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES: Repayments of notes payable Principal payments under capital lease obligations	(1,341) (1,031)	(2,438) (1,271)
Net cash used in financing activities	(2,372)	(3,709)
NET (DECREASE) INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENT	ΓS 5,868	(6,223)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS—Beginning of year	24,450	18,582
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS—End of year	<u>\$18,227</u>	<u>\$24,450</u>

SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION:

Interest paid during the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003 was \$512 and \$743, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF NONCASH FINANCING ACTIVITIES:

Capital lease obligations of \$0 and \$3,119 were incurred when the Fund entered into leases for new equipment during the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003, respectively.

NATIONAL CREDIT UNION ADMINISTRATION OPERATING FUND

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004 AND 2003

1. ORGANIZATION AND PURPOSE

The National Credit Union Administration Operating Fund (the "Fund") was created by the Federal Credit Union Act of 1934. The Fund was established as a revolving fund in the United States Treasury under the management of the National Credit Union Administration ("NCUA") Board for the purpose of providing administration and service to the Federal Credit Union System.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Cash Equivalents—The Federal Credit Union Act permits the Fund to make investments in United States Government securities or securities guaranteed as to both principal and interest by the United States Government. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less. All investments in 2004 and 2003 were cash equivalents and are stated at cost, which approximates fair value.

Depreciation and Amortization—Building, furniture and equipment, equipment under capital leases, and leasehold improvements are recorded at cost. Depreciation and amortization are computed by the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the building, furniture and equipment, and the shorter of the estimated useful life or lease term for leasehold improvements. Estimated useful lives are forty years for the building and three to ten years for the furniture, equipment, and leasehold improvements.

Operating Fees—The Fund assesses each federally chartered credit union an annual fee based on the credit union's asset base as of the preceding December 31. The fee is designed to cover the costs of providing administration and service to the Federal Credit Union System. The Fund recognizes this operating fee revenue ratably over the year. Included in the operating fees revenue for 2004 is a refund of \$9 million to Federal Credit Unions of amounts previously collected.

Income Taxes—The Fund is exempt from Federal income taxes under Section 501(c) (1) of the Internal Revenue Code.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments—The following methods and assumptions were used in estimating the fair value disclosures for financial instruments:

Cash and cash equivalents, receivable from National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund ("NCUSIF"), employee advances, other accounts receivable, accounts and notes payable to NCUSIF, and other accounts payable are recorded at book values, which approximate the respective fair values.

Use of Estimates—The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from management's estimates.

3. FIXED ASSETS

Fixed assets are comprised of the following (in thousands):

	2004	2003
Office building and land	\$42,626	\$42,453
Furniture and equipment	10,827	11,509
Equipment under capital leases	3,215	3,237
Total	5 <i>C CC</i> 0	57 100
10tai	$56,\!668$	57,199

2004

2002

Less: Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(20,674)	(19,991)
Fixed assets—net	\$35.994	\$37.208

Accumulated amortization balances for equipment under capital leases as of December 31, 2004 and 2003 were \$2,000 and \$860, respectively.

4. TRANSACTIONS WITH NCUSIF

Certain administrative services are provided by the Fund to NCUSIF. The Fund charges NCUSIF for these services based upon an annual allocation factor approved by the NCUA Board and derived from a study of actual usage. The allocation factor was 59.80% and 62.00% to NCUSIF for 2004 and 2003, respectively. The cost of the services allocated to NCUSIF, which totaled approximately \$79,863,000 and \$83,158,000 for 2004 and 2003, is reflected as a reduction of the corresponding expenses in the accompanying financial statements.

In 1988, the Fund entered into a \$2,161,000 thirty-year unsecured term note with NCUSIF for the purchase of a building. Interest costs incurred were approximately \$0 and \$11,000 for 2004 and 2003, respectively. The note was fully repaid in 2003.

In 1992, the Fund entered into a commitment to borrow up to \$41,975,000 in a thirty-year secured term note with NCUSIF. The monies were drawn as needed to fund the costs of constructing a building in 1993. Interest costs incurred were approximately \$512,000 and \$732,000 for 2004 and 2003, respectively. The note payable balances at December 31, 2004 and 2003, were approximately \$25,143,000 and \$26,484,000, respectively.

The above notes require principal repayments as follows (in thousands):

	Secured Term Note
2005	\$ 1,341
2006	1,341
2007	1,341
2008	1,341
2009	1,341
Thereafter	18,438
Total	<u>\$25,143</u>

The variable rate on both notes is equal to NCUSIF's prior-month yield on investments. The average interest rates during 2004 and 2003 were 1.99% and 2.70%, respectively. The interest rates at December 31, 2004 and 2003, were 2.00% and 2.08%, respectively.

5. LEASE COMMITMENTS

Description of Leasing Agreements—The Fund has entered into a number of lease agreements with vendors for the rental of office space as well as the lease of office equipment that includes laptops, printers, monitors, and copiers.

Operating Leases—The Fund leases office space under lease agreements that expire through 2008. Office rental charges amounted to approximately \$1,018,000 and \$1,133,000 of which approximately \$608,580 and \$702,460 was reimbursed by NCUSIF for 2004 and 2003, respectively. In addition, the Fund leases office equipment under operating leases with lease terms of less than one year.

The operating lease for the former Region IV (Chicago) regional office space was terminated early in May 2004 to coincide with the closing of that office. In accordance with lease agreement the termination cost was paid in the amount of \$331,800.

Capital Leases—The Fund leases equipment under lease agreements that expire through 2008

The future minimum lease payments as of December 31, 2004, are as follows (in thousands):

Operating Capital

	Leases	Leases
2005	\$ 728	\$1,061
2006	742	278
2007	756	14
2008	559	8
2009	<u>573</u>	
Total	<u>\$3,358</u>	1,361
Less: Imputed interest		(25)
Present value of net minimum lease payments		<u>\$1,336</u>

Based on the allocation factor approved by the NCUA Board for 2004, NCUSIF will reimburse the Fund for approximately 57.00% of the future operating lease payments.

6. RETIREMENT PLAN

The employees of the Fund are participants in the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund, which includes the Federal Employees' Retirement System ("FERS"). Both plans are defined benefit retirement plans covering all of the employees of the Fund. FERS is comprised of a Social Security Benefits Plan, a Basic Benefits Plan, and a Savings Plan. Contributions to the plans are based on a percentage of employees' gross pay. Under the Savings Plan, employees can also elect additional contributions between 1% and 15% of their gross pay, and the Fund will match up to 5% of the employees' gross pay. In 2004 and 2003, the Fund's contributions to the plans were approximately \$10,561,000 and \$10,422,000, respectively, of which approximately \$6,315,000 and \$6,462,000 were reimbursed by NCUSIF, respectively.

The Fund does not account for the assets of the above plans and does not have actuarial data with respect to accumulated plan benefits or the unfunded liability relative to eligible employees. These amounts are reported by the U.S. Office of Personnel Management for the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund and are not allocated to individual employers.

7. DISCLOSURES OF FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The carrying amount and the estimated fair value of the Fund's financial instruments are as follows (in thousands):

	Decembe	er 31, 2004	December 31, 2003			
	Carrying	Fair	Carrying	Fair		
	Amount	Value	Amount	Value		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 18,227	\$ 18,227	\$ 24,450	\$24,450		
Due from NCUSIF	150	150	1,914	1,914		
Employee advances	540	540	339	339		
Other accounts receivable	138	138	189	189		
Accounts payable	4,173	4,173	4,505	4,505		
Obligation under capital lease	1,336	1,336	2,367	2,367		
Notes payable to NCUSIF	25,143	25,143	26,484	26,484		

8. CONTINGENCIES

NCUA is currently a party to a number of disputes that involve or may involve litigation. In the opinion of management, the ultimate liability with respect to these disputes, if any, will not be material to NCUA's financial position.

9. RESTRUCTURING

NCUA announced on January 29, 2003, a regional restructuring plan, previously approved by the Board on November 21, 2002. The restructuring plan relocated the Region VI office in Concord, California, to Tempe, Arizona, and renumbered it to Region V. The plan also closed the Region IV regional office in Chicago, Illinois. The Region IV relocation and its related costs began in early 2003 and is expected to be completed by June 2005. Region V, located in Austin, Texas, was renumbered to Region IV. Credit union supervision was aligned with the five regions and became effective as of January 1, 2004.

NCUA estimated that the costs to be incurred for the regional restructuring plan are \$3,370,000, which includes relocation costs of \$1,597,000, and miscellaneous administrative and other costs of \$1,773,000. Approximately \$1,880,000 and \$1,482,000 of these estimated costs related to 2004 and 2003 respectively. Included in the cost estimate for 2004 are accrued costs that will be expended in 2005. Based on the allocation factors approved by the NCUA Board, the Operating Fund is responsible for 40.20% of costs expended in 2004. Thus, the Fund's estimated cost for the regional restructuring plan in 2004 was approximately \$756,000, and the NCUSIF's estimated cost for the regional restructuring plan in 2004 was \$1,124,000. Substantially all costs have been incurred except for some final relocation costs for employees. In accordance with SFAS Statement No. 146, Accounting for Costs Associated with Exit and Disposal Activities, an accrual of approximately \$270,000 for relocations has been made in the Fund as of December 31, 2004.

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NATIONAL CREDIT UNION ADMINISTRATION CENTRAL LIQUIDITY FACILITY

BALANCE SHEETS DECEMBER 31, 2004 AND 2003 (In thousands)

ASSETS	2004	2003
ASSETS: Cash	\$ 10	\$ 10
Investments with U.S. Central Credit Union (Notes 5, 8, and 9) Accrued interest receivable	$1,357,028 \\ \underline{6,533}$	$1,238,056 \\ \underline{3,653}$
TOTAL ASSETS	<u>\$1,363,571</u>	\$1,241,719
LIABILITIES AND MEMBERS' EQUITY		
LIABILITIES: Accounts payable and other liabilities Dividends payable (Note 7) Member deposits (Note 7)	\$ 108 6,478 <u>232</u>	\$ 136 3,564
Total liabilities	6,818	11,658
MEMBERS' EQUITY: Capital stock—required (Note 7) Retained earnings	1,345,345 11,408	$1,218,654 \\ \underline{11,407}$
Total members' equity	1,356,753	1,230,061
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND MEMBERS' EQUITY	<u>\$1,363,571</u>	\$1,241,719
STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004 AND 2003 (In thousands)		
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004 AND 2003	2004	2003
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004 AND 2003	2004 \$ 19,371	2003 \$ 14,991
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004 AND 2003 (In thousands)		
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004 AND 2003 (In thousands) REVENUE—Investment income EXPENSES (Note 10): Operating expenses: Group agent service fee	<u>\$ 19,371</u>	\$ 14,991 1
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004 AND 2003 (In thousands) REVENUE—Investment income EXPENSES (Note 10): Operating expenses: Group agent service fee Personnel services	<u>\$ 19,371</u>	\$ 14,991 1 126
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004 AND 2003 (In thousands) REVENUE—Investment income EXPENSES (Note 10): Operating expenses: Group agent service fee	\$ 19,371 1 129	\$ 14,991 1
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004 AND 2003 (In thousands) REVENUE—Investment income EXPENSES (Note 10): Operating expenses: Group agent service fee Personnel services Other services Rent, communications, and utilities Personnel benefits	\$ 19,371 1 129 41 8 32	\$ 14,991 1 126 42 7 26
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004 AND 2003 (In thousands) REVENUE—Investment income EXPENSES (Note 10): Operating expenses: Group agent service fee Personnel services Other services Rent, communications, and utilities Personnel benefits Supplies and materials	\$ 19,371 1 129 41 8 32 2	\$ 14,991 1 126 42 7 26 2
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004 AND 2003 (In thousands) REVENUE—Investment income EXPENSES (Note 10): Operating expenses: Group agent service fee Personnel services Other services Rent, communications, and utilities Personnel benefits	\$ 19,371 1 129 41 8 32	\$ 14,991 1 126 42 7 26
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004 AND 2003 (In thousands) REVENUE—Investment income EXPENSES (Note 10): Operating expenses: Group agent service fee Personnel services Other services Rent, communications, and utilities Personnel benefits Supplies and materials	\$ 19,371 1 129 41 8 32 2	\$ 14,991 1 126 42 7 26 2
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004 AND 2003 (In thousands) REVENUE—Investment income EXPENSES (Note 10): Operating expenses: Group agent service fee Personnel services Other services Rent, communications, and utilities Personnel benefits Supplies and materials Printing and reproduction	\$ 19,371 1 129 41 8 32 2 3	\$ 14,991 1 126 42 7 26 2 5
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004 AND 2003 (In thousands) REVENUE—Investment income EXPENSES (Note 10): Operating expenses: Group agent service fee Personnel services Other services Rent, communications, and utilities Personnel benefits Supplies and materials Printing and reproduction Total operating expenses	\$ 19,371 1 129 41 8 32 2 3 216	\$ 14,991 1 126 42 7 26 2 5

NATIONAL CREDIT UNION ADMINISTRATION CENTRAL LIQUIDITY FACILITY

STATEMENTS OF MEMBERS' EQUITY YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004 AND 2003 (In thousands)

	Capital Stock	Retained Earnings
BALANCE—January 1, 2003	\$1,060,995	\$ 11,407
Issuance of required capital stock Redemption of required capital stock Dividends Excess of revenue over expenses	158,987 (1,328)	(14,677) 14,677
BALANCE—December 31, 2003	1,218,654	11,407
Issuance of required capital stock Redemption of required capital stock Dividends Excess of revenue over expenses	128,900 (2,209)	(19,105) 19,106
BALANCE—December 31, 2004	<u>\$1,345,345</u>	<u>\$ 11,408</u>
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004 AND 2003 (In thousands)		
	2004	2003
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES: Excess of revenue over expenses Adjustments to reconcile excess of revenue over expenses	\$ 19,106	\$ 14,677
to net cash provided by operating activities: (Increase) decrease in accrued interest receivable (Decrease) increase in accounts payable and other liabilities	(2,880) (28)	1,389 28
Net cash provided by operating activities	16,198	16,094
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES: Purchase of investments—net	(118,972)	(156,694)
Net cash used in investing activities	(118,972)	(156,694)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES: Additions to member deposits Issuance of required capital stock Dividends Withdrawal of member deposits Redemption of required capital stock	516 128,900 (16,193) (8,240) (2,209)	959 158,987 (14,677) (3,342) (1,328)
Net cash provided by financing activities	102,774	140,599
NET DECREASE IN CASH		(1)
CASH—Beginning of year	10	11
CASH—End of year	<u>\$ 10</u>	<u>\$ 10</u>
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION—Cash paid during the year for: Interest	<u>\$ 49</u>	<u>\$ 105</u>

NATIONAL CREDIT UNION ADMINISTRATION CENTRAL LIQUIDITY FACILITY

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004 AND 2003

1. ORGANIZATION AND PURPOSE

The National Credit Union Administration Central Liquidity Facility ("CLF") was created by the National Credit Union Central Liquidity Facility Act (the "Act"). The CLF is designated as a mixed-ownership government corporation under the Government Corporation Control Act. The CLF exists within the National Credit Union Administration ("NCUA") and is managed by the National Credit Union Administration Board. The CLF became operational on October 1, 1979.

The purpose of the CLF is to improve general financial stability by meeting the liquidity needs of credit unions. The CLF is a tax-exempt organization under Section 501(c)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Accounting—The CLF maintains its accounting records on the accrual basis of accounting.

Loans and Allowance for Loan Losses—Loans, when made to members, are on a short-term or long-term basis. For all loans, the CLF may obtain a security interest in the assets of the borrower. In determining the allowance for loan losses, when applicable, the CLF evaluates the collectibility of its loans to members through examination of the financial condition of the individual borrowing credit unions and the credit union industry in general.

Investments—The CLF invests in redeposits and share accounts at U.S. Central Credit Union (see Notes 5 and 8). All other investments are short-term with no maturities in excess of one year. All investments are classified as held-to-maturity. Accordingly, the CLF records investments at amortized cost. Amortized cost is the face value of the securities plus the unamortized premium or less the unamortized discount.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments—The following methods and assumptions were used in estimating the fair value disclosures for financial instruments:

Cash—The carrying amounts for cash approximate fair value.

Investments—Securities held have maturities of one year or less and, as such, the carrying amounts approximate fair value.

Loans—For loans advanced to member credit unions, the carrying amounts approximate fair value.

Member Deposits—Funds maintained with the CLF in excess of required capital amounts are recorded as member deposits. These deposits are due upon demand and the carrying amounts approximate the fair value.

FFB Notes Payable—For notes issued to the Federal Financing Bank, when applicable, the carrying amounts approximate fair value.

Other—Accrued interest receivable, accounts payable and other liabilities are recorded at book values, which approximate the respective fair values.

Use of Estimates—The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from management's estimates. Certain amounts have been reclassified in the current year.

 $\it Reclassifications$ —Certain items in the 2003 financial statements have been reclassified to conform to the 2004 presentation.

3. GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS

The CLF is subject to various Federal laws and regulations. The CLF's operating budget requires Congressional approval, and the CLF may not make loans to members for the purpose of expanding credit union loan portfolios. The CLF's investments are restricted to obligations of the United States Government and its agencies, deposits in Federally insured financial institutions, and shares and deposits in credit unions. Borrowing is limited by statute to twelve times the subscribed capital stock and surplus. However, there is a Congressional limitation of \$1.5 billion on funds that are borrowed and then loaned out to credit unions at any one point in time.

At December 31, 2004 and 2003, the CLF was in compliance with its borrowing authority. Borrowings would be from the Federal Financing Bank with interest generally payable upon maturity (see Note 12).

4. LOANS TO MEMBERS

There were no loans or loan commitments outstanding at December 31, 2004 and 2003. The CLF can provide members with extended loan commitments.

5. FUNDS ON DEPOSIT WITH U.S. CENTRAL CREDIT UNION

Funds not currently required for operations are invested as follows (in thousands):

_		Dece	ember 31,
	200	4	2003
U.S. Central Credit Union Redeposit account (see Note	8)	\$	1,357,028\$
1	,238,0	<u>56</u>	

6. BORROWING AUTHORITY

The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized by the Act to lend up to \$500 million to the CLF in the event that the Board certifies to the Secretary that the CLF does not have sufficient funds to meet the liquidity needs of credit unions. This authority to lend is limited to such extent and in such amounts as are provided in advance by Congressional Appropriation Acts. On December 23, 1981, the President signed PL 97-101, which provided \$100 million of permanent indefinite borrowing authority that may be provided by the Secretary of the Treasury to the CLF to meet emergency liquidity needs of credit unions. Borrowings would be from the Federal Financing Bank with interest generally payable upon maturity (see Note 12).

7. CAPITAL STOCK AND MEMBER DEPOSITS

The required capital stock account represents subscriptions remitted to the CLF by member credit unions. Regular members' required subscription amounts equal one-half of one percent of their paid-in and unimpaired capital and surplus, one-half of which is required to be remitted to the CLF. Agent members' required subscription amounts equal one-half of one percent of the paid-in and unimpaired capital and surplus of all of the credit unions served by the agent member, one-half of which is required to be remitted to the CLF. In both cases, the remaining one-half of the subscription is required to be held in liquid assets by the member credit unions subject to call by the National Credit Union Administration Board. These unremitted subscriptions are not reflected in the CLF's financial statements. Subscriptions are adjusted annually to reflect changes in the member credit unions' paid-in and unimpaired capital and surplus. Dividends are declared and paid on required capital stock.

Member deposits represent amounts remitted by members over and above the amount required for membership. Interest is paid on member deposits at a rate equivalent to the dividend rate paid on required capital stock.

Dividends payable represents dividends declared in 2004 to be paid in of 2005.

8. U.S. CENTRAL CREDIT UNION MEMBERSHIP

During fiscal year 1984, the CLF accepted a membership request from U.S. Central Credit Union ("USC") on behalf of its corporate credit union members. At December 31, 2004 and 2003, \$1,292,059,000 and \$1,168,602,000, respectively, of the required portion of subscribed capital stock were purchased from the CLF by USC on behalf of its member credit unions. The CLF has 29 and 31 corporate credit union members as of December 31, 2004 and 2003, respectively.

In addition, by accepting the USC membership request, the CLF was initially committed to reinvest all but \$50,000,000 of its total share capital in USC at market rates of interest. Beginning April 1, 1996, the CLF reinvests all of its agent member share capital in USC at market rates of interest. At December 31, 2004 and 2003, approximately \$1,357,028,000 and \$1,238,056,000, respectively, were invested in USC accounts at 1.91% and 1.17%, respective yields.

9. CONCENTRATION OF CREDIT RISK

At December 31, 2004 and 2003, the CLF has a concentration of credit risk for its investments on deposit with USC of approximately \$1,357,028,000 and \$1,238,056,000, respectively (see Notes 5 and 8).

10. SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE NATIONAL CREDIT UNION ADMINISTRATION

The National Credit Union Administration provides the CLF with data processing and other miscellaneous services and supplies. In addition, the National Credit Union Administration pays CLF's employees' salaries and benefits as well as the CLF's portion of monthly building operating costs. The CLF reimburses the National Credit Union Administration on a monthly basis for these items. Total reimbursements were approximately \$218,000 and \$205,000 for the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003, respectively.

11. DISCLOSURE OF FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The carrying amount and the estimated fair value of the CLF's financial instruments are as follows (in thousands):

		December 31, 2004			December 31, 2003			
	Carrying Amount			Fair		Carrying		r
	Am	ount	V	alue	Amount Val		iue	
Cash	\$	10	\$	10	\$	10	\$	10
Investments	1,357,028		1,357,028		1,238,056		1,238,056	
Accrued interest receivable	(3,533		6,533		3,653		3,653
Member Deposits		232		232		7,958		7,958
Dividends Payable	(3,478		6,478		3,564		3,564
Accounts payable and								
other liabilities		108		108		136		136

12. SHORT-TERM REVOLVING CREDIT FACILITY

On July 15, 1999, the National Credit Union Administration signed a note purchase agreement with the Federal Financing Bank on behalf of CLF. The agreement originally provided for a commitment amount of \$20.7 billion. Subsequently, the agreement expired on September 30, 2004, and was extended through consecutive short-term revolving credit facility promissory notes. These promissory notes reduced the credit facility to \$5 billion and expire yearly on the $31^{\rm st}$ of March. The current promissory note expires March 31, 2006.

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NATIONAL CREDIT UNION ADMINISTRATION COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT REVOLVING LOAN FUND

BALANCE SHEETS DECEMBER 31, 2004 AND 2003

ASSETS	2004	2003
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 2) Loans—net of allowance (Note 4) Interest receivable	\$10,036,466 5,017,156 17,057	\$8,962,039 5,298,019 <u>20,004</u>
TOTAL ASSETS	\$15,070,679	<u>\$14,280,062</u>
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE		
LIABILITIES: Accrued technical assistance	<u>\$ 727,301</u>	<u>\$ 142,692</u>
Total liabilities	727,301	142,692
FUND BALANCE: Revolving fund capital (Note 3) Accumulated earnings	13,189,378 	13,031,596 1,105,774
Total fund balance	14,343,378	14,137,370
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE	<u>\$15,070,679</u>	<u>\$14,280,062</u>
STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004 AND 2003		
	2004	2003
SUPPORT AND REVENUES: Interest on cash equivalents Interest on loans Appropriation revenue Total	\$ 122,229 66,193 1,138,472 1,326,894	\$ 84,369 98,901 <u>266,359</u> 449,629
EXPENSES:		
Technical assistance Reduction of allowance for loan losses	(1,310,386) 31,718	$(400,486) \\ \underline{175,961}$
Total	(1,278,668)	(224,525)
EXCESS OF SUPPORT AND REVENUES OVER EXPENSES		

NATIONAL CREDIT UNION ADMINISTRATION COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT REVOLVING LOAN FUND

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004 AND 2003

	2004	2003
FUND BALANCE—Beginning of year	\$14,137,370	\$13,184,218
Change in unexpended appropriations: Operating appropriations received (Note 3) Appropriation revenue recognized (Note 3)	1,192,920 (1,035,138)	994,407 (266,359)
Excess of support and revenues over expenses	48,226	225,104
FUND BALANCE—End of year	<u>\$14,343,378</u>	<u>\$14,137,370</u>
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004 AND 2003		
	2004	2003
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES: Excess of support and revenues over expenses Adjustments to reconcile the excess of support and revenues over expenses to net cash	\$ 48,226	\$ 225,104
used in operating activities: Change in unexpended appropriations Reduction of allowance for loan losses, net of recoveries Changes in assets and liabilities:	(1,035,138) (106,907)	(266,359) (159,851)
Decrease in interest receivable	2,947	20,083
Increase in accrued technical assistance	<u>584,609</u>	35,714
Net cash used in operating activities	(506,263)	(145,309)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES: Loan principal repayments Loan disbursements	1,885,228 (1,497,458)	3,496,233 (879,997)
Net cash provided by investing activities	<u>387,770</u>	2,616,236
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES: Appropriations received—revolving fund capital	1,192,920	994,407
Net cash provided by financing activities	1,192,920	994,407
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	1,074,427	3,465,334
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS—Beginning of year	8,962,039	5,496,705
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS—End of year	<u>\$10,036,466</u>	\$8,962,039

NATIONAL CREDIT UNION ADMINISTRATION COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT REVOLVING LOAN FUND

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004 AND 2003

1. NATURE OF ORGANIZATION

The Community Development Revolving Loan Fund for Credit Unions ("CDRLF") was established by an act of Congress (Public Law 96-123, November 20, 1979) to stimulate economic development in low-income communities. The National Credit Union Administration ("NCUA") and the Community Services Association ("CSA") jointly adopted Part 705 of NCUA Rules and Regulations, governing administration of the Fund, on February 28, 1980.

Upon the dissolution of CSA in 1983, administration of the CDRLF was transferred to the Department of Health and Human Services ("HHS"). Because HHS never promulgated final regulations governing the administration of the CDRLF, the Fund was dormant.

The Community Development Credit Union Transfer Act (Public Law 99-604, November 6, 1986) transferred CDRLF administration back to NCUA. The NCUA Board adopted amendments to Part 705 of NCUA Rules and Regulations on September 16, 1987, and began making loans/deposits to participating credit unions in 1990.

The purpose of the CDRLF is to stimulate economic activities in the communities served by low-income credit unions which will result in increased income, ownership and employment opportunities for low-wealth residents, and other economic growth. The policy of NCUA is to revolve the loans to qualifying credit unions as often as practical in order to gain maximum impact on as many participating credit unions as possible.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING AND OPERATIONAL POLICIES

Basis of Accounting—The CDRLF reports its financial statements on the accrual basis of accounting.

Cash Equivalents—The Federal Credit Union Act permits the CDRLF to make investments in United States Government Treasury securities. All investments in 2004 and 2003 were cash equivalents and are stated at cost which approximates fair value. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

Allowance for Loan Losses—The CDRLF records a provision for estimated loan losses. Loans considered to be uncollectible are charged to the allowance for loan losses. Management continually evaluates the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses based upon prevailing circumstances and an assessment of collectibility risk of the total loan portfolio. Accrual of interest is discontinued on non-performing loans when management believes collectibility is doubtful. At December 31, 2004 and 2003, there were no nonaccrual loans.

Salary and Operating Expenses—NCUA provides certain general and administrative support to the CDRLF, including office space, salaries, and certain supplies. The value of these contributed services is not charged to the CDRLF.

Revenue Recognition—Appropriation revenue is recognized as the related technical assistance expense is recognized. Total appropriation revenues will differ from total technical assistance expenses because not all technical assistance is funded by appropriations.

Use of Estimates—The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from management's estimates.

3. GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS

The CDRLF is subject to various Federal laws and regulations. Assistance, which includes lending and technical assistance, is limited by Congress to a total of the \$16,335,528 appropriated for the CDRLF plus accumulated earnings. Federally chartered and state-chartered credit unions may participate in the CDRLF's Community Loan Fund. Loans may only be made to low-income credit unions as defined by the NCUA.

NCUA Rules and Regulations section 705.7 permit the classification of the loan in the participating credit union's accounting records as either a note payable or a nonmember deposit. As a nonmember deposit, an amount not to exceed \$100,000 per credit union is insured by the National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund ("NCUSIF"). The covered amount of loans recorded as nonmember deposits by participating credit unions insured by the NCUSIF totaled approximately \$3,631,673 and \$3,730,636 at December 31, 2004 and 2003, respectively. Under the CDRLF Loan Program, loans recorded in the credit union's accounting records as notes payable may be collateralized.

Loans are limited to a maximum amount of \$300,000 per credit union. Loans issued between January 1, 1995, and December 31, 1998, carry a fixed interest rate of 3%; loans issued between January 1, 1999, and December 31, 2001, carry a fixed rate of 2%; and loans issued after January 1, 2002, carry a fixed rate of 1%. Interest and principal are repaid on a semiannual basis beginning six months and one year, respectively, after the initial distribution of the loan. The maximum term of each loan is five years. Participating credit unions are required to match the value of the loan within one year of the date of approval of the loan.

During the year ended December 31, 2004, appropriations for loans and technical assistance in the amount of \$1,192,920 were received. Of this amount, \$994,100 was designated to be used as operating appropriations for technical assistance and \$198,820 was designated to be used as revolving fund capital. For the appropriations received for technical assistance, monies expired on September 30, 2004.

Activities by each appropriation, from incep	Public Law No. 108-199 tion	Public Law No. 108-199	Total
Operating appropriation received Appropriation revenue recognized	\$994,100 (994,100)	\$198,820 (198,820)	\$1,192,920 (1,192,920)
Balance—December 31, 2004	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$</u> -
Unexpended appropriations: Balance—beginning of the year Operational appropriations received Appropriation revenue recognized		2004 \$ 737,396 1,192,920 (1,035,138)	2003 \$ 9,348 994,407 (266,359)
Balance—end of year		<u>\$ 895,178</u>	<u>\$ 737,396</u>
Revolving fund capital: Balance—beginning of the year Change in unexpended appropriations		\$13,031,596 	\$12,303,548 <u>728,048</u>
Balance—end of year		<u>\$13,189,378</u>	<u>\$13,031,596</u>

4. LOANS

Loans outstanding at December 31, 2004 and 2003, are scheduled to be repaid during the following subsequent years:

	2004	2003
Year 1	\$1,827,943	\$1,676,793
Year 2	1,179,047	1,713,228
Year 3	1,068,191	849,821
Year 4	583,491	788,718
Year 5	<u>391,577</u>	409,459
	5,050,249	5,438,019

Changes in the allowance for loan losses are summarized below:

	2004	2003
Balance—beginning of year	\$ 140,000	\$ 299,851
Loans recovered		16,110
Write-offs	(75,189)	
Reduction of allowance for loan losses	(31,718)	(175,961)
Balance—end of year	<u>\$ 33,093</u>	<u>\$ 140,000</u>

5. CONCENTRATION OF CREDIT RISK

At December 31, 2004 and 2003, there are no significant concentrations of credit risk in the loan portfolio. As discussed in Note 1, the CDRLF provides loans to credit unions that serve predominantly low-income communities.

6. ESTIMATED FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The following disclosures of the estimated fair value of financial instruments are made in accordance with the requirements of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 107, *Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments*. The methods and assumptions used in estimating the fair value disclosures for financial instruments are as follows:

Cash and Cash Equivalents—The carrying amounts for cash and cash equivalents approximate fair values.

Interest Receivable and *Accrued Technical Assistance*—Such items are recorded at book values, which approximate the respective fair values.

Loans—The fair value is estimated by discounting projected future cash flows using current market interest rates. For purposes of this calculation, the discount rate used was the prime interest rate plus two percent (7.25% at December 31, 2004 and 6.00% at December 31, 2003).

The carrying amount and the estimated fair value of the CDRLF's financial instruments are as follows:

_	Decembe	er 31, 2004	December 31, 2003		
	Carrying Amount	Estimated Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Estimated Fair Value	
Assets: Cash and cash equivalents	<u>\$10,036,466</u>	<u>\$10,036,466</u>	<u>\$8,962,039</u>	\$8,962,039	
Interest receivable	<u>\$ 17,057</u>	<u>\$ 17,057</u>	\$ 20,004	\$ 20,004	
Loans Allowance for loan losses	\$5,050,249 (33,093)	\$4,764,471 (33,093)	\$5,438,019 (140,000)	\$5,070,631 (140,000)	
Loans—net of allowance	<u>\$5,017,156</u>	<u>\$4,731,378</u>	\$5,298,019	<u>\$4,930,631</u>	
Liabilities: Accrued technical assistance	<u>\$ 727,301</u>	<u>\$ 727,301</u>	<u>\$ 142,692</u>	<u>\$ 142,692</u>	

It is the intent of the CDRLF to hold its loans to maturity. The CDRLF anticipates realizing the carrying amount in full. Fair value is less than the carrying amount because loans are made at less than market interest rates.

* * * * * *



Financial Tables

Insurance Fund Ten-Year Trends

Fiscal year	1995¹	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Income (in thousands)										
Regular premium-federal	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	-
Regular premium-state	— #470.000	— 0404745	— 0004 000	— 0047.005	— 0007.004	— 0000 400	— •••••	— 0040.050	— 0454.475	- 040400
Interest income Other income	\$172,926	\$184,715	\$201,938	\$217,965	\$227,281	\$268,169	\$252,853	\$213,252	\$151,175 760	\$124,83 5
Total income	2,147 \$175,073	2,148 \$186,863	2,151 \$204,089	2,033 \$219,998	1,850 \$229,131	1,952 \$270,121	1,703 \$254,556	1,226 \$214,478	\$151,935	\$125,3
iotai income	\$175,075	φ100,000	φ204,005	φ219,990	Ψ229, 131	φ210,121	φ234,330	φ214,470	φ101,900	φ123,30
Expenses (in thousands)										
Operating	\$48,384	\$47,220	\$49,767	\$51,071	\$58,392	\$65,898	\$90,505	\$85,367	\$85,026	\$81,40
Insurance losses	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	\$12,513	\$38,043	(3,42
Losses on investment sales		_	_		_	_	_	_	_	-
Total expenses	\$48,384	\$47,220	\$49,767	\$51,071	\$58,392	\$65,898	\$90,905	\$97,880	\$123,068	\$77,9
Net income (in thousands)	\$126,690	\$139,643	\$154,322	\$168,927	\$170,739	\$204,223	\$164,051	\$116,598	\$28,867	\$47,3
Data highlights										
Total equity (in millions)	\$3,250	\$3,412	\$3,594	\$3,811	\$4,170	\$4,628	\$5,036	\$5,607	\$6,073	\$6,3
Equity as a percentage	1.30%	1.30%	1.30%	1.30%	1.30%	1.30%	1.25%	1.27%	1.27%	1.27
of shares in insured										
credit unions										
Contingent liabilities		4								
(in thousands)	\$375	\$1,026	\$933	\$556	\$1,281	\$2,362	\$2,217	\$ 0	\$ 0	0.0
Contingent liabilities as a	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0
percentage of equity NCUSIF loss per \$1,000 of	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.03	\$0.08	\$0.
insured shares	φυ.υυ	φυ.υσ	φυ.υυ	ψ0.						
Premium income	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	
Interest income	98.8%	98.8%	99.0%	99.1%	99.2%	99.3%	99.3%	99.4%	99.5%	99.6
Other income	1.2%	1.1%	1.0%	0.9%	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%	0.5%	0.4
Operating expenses	27.6%	25.3%	24.4%	23.2%	25.5%	24.4%	35.5%	39.8%	56.0%	64.9
Insurance losses	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.8%	25.0%	(2.7)
Total expenses	27.6%	25.3%	24.4%	23.2%	25.5%	24.4%	35.6%	45.6%	81.0%	62.2
Net income	72.4%	74.7%	75.6%	76.8%	74.5%	75.6%	64.4%	54.4%	19.0%	37.8
Involuntary liquidations comm	enced									
Number	15	13	8	13	15	20	17	14	8	
Share payouts (in thousands)	\$11,737	\$1,028	\$17,888	\$6,298	\$5,403	\$10,393	\$16,290	\$40,003	\$ 7,774	\$88.7
Share payouts as a percentage	0.004%	0.000%	0.006%	0.002%	0.002%	0.003%	0.004%	0.009%	0.002%	0.018
of total insured shares	na duvina a t	noition !	•							
*Includes 2 liquidations occurri	ng during tra	nsition quart	er							

Insurance Fund Ten-Year Trends

Fiscal year	1995²			1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	
Mergers—fiscal year										
Assisted	7	6	8	5	8	9	5	1	5	-
Unassisted	297	305	164	217	315	284	295	271	166	33
Assistance to avoid liquidation	(in thousan	ds)								
Capital notes and other cash advances outstanding	\$0	\$265	\$1,211	\$1,466	\$325	\$146	\$2,050	\$0	\$0	\$0
Non-cash guaranty accounts	\$1,134	\$1,197	\$1,343	\$1,557	\$4,516	\$8,450	\$2,559	\$156	\$7,872	\$70
Number of active cases	9	12	7	12	16	17	10	3	10	
Number of problem case insure	ed credit uni	ions (CODE 4	& 5)							
Number	267	286	326	308	338	202	205	211	217	25
Shares (millions)	\$2,051	\$1,759	\$2,928	\$3,181	\$2,693	\$1,483	\$1,731	\$2,901	\$3,568	\$4,350
Problem case shares as a	0.80%	0.65%	0.95%	0.99%	0.80%	0.42%	0.43%	0.66%	0.74%	0.87%
percentage of insured shares										
December 31	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
December 31 Shares in insured credit unions			1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Shares in insured credit unions Federal credit unions			\$178,948	1998 \$191,328	1999 \$194,766	\$195,871	2001 \$217,112	2002 \$238,912	2003 \$262,420	\$276,395
Shares in insured credit unions Federal credit unions State credit unions	\$164,582 96,856	\$) ¹ \$173,544 101,914	\$178,948 114,327	\$191,328 130,129	\$194,766 140,857	\$195,871 157,996	\$217,112 185,574	\$238,912 202,552	\$262,420 215,056	\$276,399 222,570
Shares in insured credit unions Federal credit unions State credit unions	(in millions \$164,582	s)¹ \$173,544	\$178,948	\$191,328	\$194,766	\$195,871	\$217,112	\$238,912	\$262,420	2004 \$276,398 222,573 \$498,968
Shares in insured credit unions Federal credit unions	\$164,582 96,856 \$261,438	\$173,544 101,914 \$275,458	\$178,948 114,327 \$293,275	\$191,328 130,129 \$321,457	\$194,766 140,857	\$195,871 157,996	\$217,112 185,574	\$238,912 202,552	\$262,420 215,056	\$276,395 222,573
Shares in insured credit unions Federal credit unions State credit unions Total shares Number of member accounts in	\$164,582 96,856 \$261,438 n insured creations	\$173,544 101,914 \$275,458 edit unions (i	\$178,948 114,327 \$293,275 n thousands)	\$191,328 130,129 \$321,457	\$194,766 140,857 \$335,623	\$195,871 157,996 \$353,867 74,125	\$217,112 185,574 \$402,686 74,886	\$238,912 202,552 \$441,464 76,554	\$262,420 215,056 \$477,476	\$276,399 222,573 \$498,96 6
Shares in insured credit unions Federal credit unions State credit unions Total shares Number of member accounts in Federal credit unions State credit unions	\$164,582 96,856 \$261,438 n insured cree 78,245 55,740	\$173,544 101,914 \$275,458 edit unions (i 77,243 41,841	\$178,948 114,327 \$293,275 n thousands) 73,566 45,690	\$191,328 130,129 \$321,457 72,848 49,130	\$194,766 140,857 \$335,623 73,466 52,787	\$195,871 157,996 \$353,867 74,125 57,397	\$217,112 185,574 \$402,686 74,886 61,290	\$238,912 202,552 \$441,464 76,554 62,597	\$262,420 215,056 \$477,476 79,819 62,489	\$276,399 222,573 \$498,96 6 81,666 63,588
Shares in insured credit unions Federal credit unions State credit unions Total shares Number of member accounts in	\$164,582 96,856 \$261,438 n insured creations	\$173,544 101,914 \$275,458 edit unions (i	\$178,948 114,327 \$293,275 n thousands)	\$191,328 130,129 \$321,457	\$194,766 140,857 \$335,623	\$195,871 157,996 \$353,867 74,125	\$217,112 185,574 \$402,686 74,886	\$238,912 202,552 \$441,464 76,554	\$262,420 215,056 \$477,476	\$276,399 222,570
Shares in insured credit unions Federal credit unions State credit unions Total shares Number of member accounts in Federal credit unions State credit unions Total	\$164,582 96,856 \$261,438 n insured cree 78,245 55,740 133,985	\$173,544 101,914 \$275,458 edit unions (i 77,243 41,841	\$178,948 114,327 \$293,275 n thousands) 73,566 45,690	\$191,328 130,129 \$321,457 72,848 49,130	\$194,766 140,857 \$335,623 73,466 52,787	\$195,871 157,996 \$353,867 74,125 57,397	\$217,112 185,574 \$402,686 74,886 61,290	\$238,912 202,552 \$441,464 76,554 62,597	\$262,420 215,056 \$477,476 79,819 62,489	\$276,399 222,573 \$498,96 6 81,666 63,588
Shares in insured credit unions Federal credit unions State credit unions Total shares Number of member accounts in Federal credit unions State credit unions Total Number of insured credit union Federal credit unions	\$164,582 96,856 \$261,438 n insured cree 78,245 55,740 133,985	\$173,544 101,914 \$275,458 edit unions (i 77,243 41,841 119,084	\$178,948 114,327 \$293,275 n thousands) 73,566 45,690 119,256	\$191,328 130,129 \$321,457 72,848 49,130 121,978	\$194,766 140,857 \$335,623 73,466 52,787 126,253	\$195,871 157,996 \$353,867 74,125 57,397 131,522	\$217,112 185,574 \$402,686 74,886 61,290 136,176	\$238,912 202,552 \$441,464 76,554 62,597 139,151 5,953	\$262,420 215,056 \$477,476 79,819 62,489 142,308	\$276,39 222,57 \$498,96 81,66 63,58 145,25
Shares in insured credit unions Federal credit unions State credit unions Total shares Number of member accounts in Federal credit unions State credit unions Total Number of insured credit unions Federal credit unions State credit unions	\$164,582 96,856 \$261,438 n insured cree 78,245 55,740 133,985 s	\$173,544 101,914 \$275,458 edit unions (i 77,243 41,841 119,084	\$178,948 114,327 \$293,275 n thousands) 73,566 45,690 119,256	\$191,328 130,129 \$321,457 72,848 49,130 121,978 6,815 4,180	\$194,766 140,857 \$335,623 73,466 52,787 126,253 6,566 4,062	\$195,871 157,996 \$353,867 74,125 57,397 131,522 6,336 3,980	\$217,112 185,574 \$402,686 74,886 61,290 136,176 6,118 3,866	\$238,912 202,552 \$441,464 76,554 62,597 139,151 5,953 3,735	\$262,420 215,056 \$477,476 79,819 62,489 142,308 5,776 3,593	\$276,39 222,57 \$498,96 81,66 63,58 145,25 5,57
Shares in insured credit unions Federal credit unions State credit unions Total shares Number of member accounts in Federal credit unions State credit unions Total Number of insured credit unions Federal credit unions State credit unions	\$164,582 96,856 \$261,438 n insured cree 78,245 55,740 133,985	\$173,544 101,914 \$275,458 edit unions (i 77,243 41,841 119,084	\$178,948 114,327 \$293,275 n thousands) 73,566 45,690 119,256	\$191,328 130,129 \$321,457 72,848 49,130 121,978	\$194,766 140,857 \$335,623 73,466 52,787 126,253	\$195,871 157,996 \$353,867 74,125 57,397 131,522	\$217,112 185,574 \$402,686 74,886 61,290 136,176	\$238,912 202,552 \$441,464 76,554 62,597 139,151 5,953	\$262,420 215,056 \$477,476 79,819 62,489 142,308	\$276,39 222,57 \$498,96 81,66 63,58 145,25 5,57 3,44
Shares in insured credit unions Federal credit unions State credit unions Total shares Number of member accounts in Federal credit unions State credit unions Total Number of insured credit unions Federal credit unions State credit unions Total Insured shares as a percentage	\$164,582 96,856 \$261,438 n insured cre 78,245 55,740 133,985 18 7,329 4,358 11,687	\$173,544 101,914 \$275,458 edit unions (i 77,243 41,841 119,084 7,152 4,240 11,392	\$178,948 114,327 \$293,275 n thousands } 73,566 45,690 119,256 6,981 4,257 11,238	\$191,328 130,129 \$321,457 72,848 49,130 121,978 6,815 4,180 10,995	\$194,766 140,857 \$335,623 73,466 52,787 126,253 6,566 4,062 10,628	\$195,871 157,996 \$353,867 74,125 57,397 131,522 6,336 3,980 10,316	\$217,112 185,574 \$402,686 74,886 61,290 136,176 6,118 3,866 9,984	\$238,912 202,552 \$441,464 76,554 62,597 139,151 5,953 3,735 9,688	\$262,420 215,056 \$477,476 79,819 62,489 142,308 5,776 3,593 9,369	\$276,39 222,57 \$498,96 81,66 63,58 145,25 5,57 3,44 9,01
Shares in insured credit unions Federal credit unions State credit unions Total shares Number of member accounts in Federal credit unions State credit unions Total Number of insured credit union	\$164,582 96,856 \$261,438 n insured cree 78,245 55,740 133,985 s	\$173,544 101,914 \$275,458 edit unions (i 77,243 41,841 119,084	\$178,948 114,327 \$293,275 n thousands) 73,566 45,690 119,256	\$191,328 130,129 \$321,457 72,848 49,130 121,978 6,815 4,180	\$194,766 140,857 \$335,623 73,466 52,787 126,253 6,566 4,062	\$195,871 157,996 \$353,867 74,125 57,397 131,522 6,336 3,980	\$217,112 185,574 \$402,686 74,886 61,290 136,176 6,118 3,866	\$238,912 202,552 \$441,464 76,554 62,597 139,151 5,953 3,735	\$262,420 215,056 \$477,476 79,819 62,489 142,308 5,776 3,593	\$276,39 222,57 \$498,96 81,66 63,58 145,25

Insured shares in natural person credit unions.

2Effective January 1, 1995, the NCUSIF fiscal year and NCUSIF Insurance year changed from October 1 thru September 30 to a period of January 1 thru December 31

Federal Credit Union Ten-Year Summary

Federal credit unions December 31 (dollar amounts in millions)

December	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Number of credit unions	7,329	7,152	6,981	6,815	6,566	6,336	6,118	5,953	5,776	5,572
Number of members	42,162,627	43,545,541	43,500,553	43,864,851	44,076,428	43,883,106	43,816,877	44,610,949	46,155,018	46,857,723
Assets	\$193,781	\$206,692	\$215,097	\$231,904	\$239,316	\$242,881	\$270,125	\$301,238	\$336,612	\$358,704
Loans outstanding	120,514	134,120	140,100	144,849	155,172	163,851	170,326	181,767	202,898	223,878
Shares	170,300	180,964	187,817	202,651	207,614	210,188	235,202	261,819	291,485	308,318
Reserves ¹	8,351	9,092	9,371	9,837	10,314	10,837	11,339	12,227	12,881	13,342
Undivided earnings	11,445	13,087	14,365	15,468	16,546	17,279	18,596	20,855	23,526	26,054
Gross income	15,276	16,645	17,404	18,137	18,530	19,456	20,042	19,676	19,764	20,302
Operating expenses	6,468	7,246	7,793	8,241	8,551	8,721	9,287	10,158	11,239	12,128
Dividends	6,506	7,087	7,425	7,760	7,698	8,120	8,277	6,369	5,199	4,683
Reserve transfers	262	240	201	211	323					
Net income ²	2,136	2,232	2,113	2,081	2,184	2,470	2,436	3,082	3,273	3,351
Percent change										
Total assets	6.	2% 6.	7% 4.	.1% 7	.8% 3.	2% 1	.5% 11.	2% 11.	5% 11.7%	% 6.6°
Loans outstanding	9.	5 11.	3 4.	.5 3			.6 4.	0 6.	7 11.6	10.4
Shares	6.	3 6.	3 3.	.8 7	.9 2.	4 1	.2 11.	9 11.	3 11.3	5.8
Reserves ¹	9.			.1 5	.0 4.	8 5	.1 4.	6 7.	8 5.3	5.7
Undivided earnings	19.	4 14.	2 9.	.8 7	.7 7.	0 4	.4 7.	6 12.	1 12.8	10.9
Gross income	13.	2 9.	0 4.	.6 4	.2 2.	2 5	.0 3.	0 -1.	8 0.4	2.7
Operating expenses	8.	5 11.	9 7.	.5 5	.7 3.	8 2	.0 6.	5 9.	4 10.6	7.9
Dividends	24.	9 8.	7 4.	.8 4	.5 -0.	8 5	.5 1.	9 -23.	1 -18.4	-9.9
Net income ³	-0.	6 4.	5 -5.	.3 -1	.5 5.	0 13	.1 -1.	4 26.	5 6.2	2.8
Significant ratios										
Reserves to assets Reserves and undivided	4.	3% 4.	4% 4.	.4% 4	.2% 4.	3% 4	.5% 4.	2% 4.	1% 3.8%	% 3.79
earnings to assets	10.	2 10.	7 11.	.0 10	.9 11.	2 11	.6 11.	.1 11.	0 10.8	11.0
Reserves to loans	6.						.6 6.			6.0
					.0 0.	0 0				72.6
	70.						.0 72.	4 69.	4 69.6	12.0
Loans to shares	70.						.0 72.	4 69.	4 69.6	72.0
Loans to shares Operating expenses to		8 74.	1 74.	.6 71	.5 74.	7 78				
Loans to shares Operating expenses to gross income	70. 42.	8 74.	1 74.	.6 71	.5 74.	7 78				59.7
Loans to shares Operating expenses to gross income Salaries and benefits to	42.	8 74. 3 39.	1 74. 4 39.	6 71	5 74. 4 46.	7 78 1 44	.8 46.	3 51.	6 56.9	59.7
Loans to shares Operating expenses to gross income Salaries and benefits to gross income	42. 19.	8 74.3 39.2 19.	1 74. 4 39. 2 19.	.6 71 .4 45 .3 19	5 74. 4 46. 7 20.	7 78 1 44 5 20	.8 46. .2 21.	3 51.0 23.	6 56.9 3 25.9	59.7 27.0
Loans to shares Operating expenses to gross income Salaries and benefits to gross income Dividends to gross income	42. 19. 42.	8 74. 3 39. 2 19. 6 42.	74. 4 39. 2 19. 6 42.	6 71 4 45 3 19 7 42	5 74. 4 46. 7 20. 8 41.	7 78 1 44 5 20 5 41	.8 46. .2 21. .7 41.	3 51. 0 23. 3 32.	6 56.9 3 25.9 4 26.3	59.7 27.0 23.1
Loans to shares Operating expenses to gross income Salaries and benefits to gross income Dividends to gross income Yield on average assets	42. 19. 42. 8.	8 74. 3 39. 2 19. 6 42. 1 8.	74. 4 39. 2 19. 6 42. 3 8.	6 71 4 45 3 19 7 42 3 8	5 74. 4 46. 7 20. 8 41. 1 7.	7 78 1 44 5 20 5 41 9 8	8 46. 2 21. 7 41. 3 7.	3 51. 0 23. 3 32. 8 6.	6 56.9 3 25.9 4 26.3 9 6.2	59.7 27.0 23.1 5.8
Loans to shares Operating expenses to gross income Salaries and benefits to gross income Dividends to gross income Yield on average assets Cost of funds to average ass	42. 19. 42. 8. sets 3.	8 74. 3 39. 2 19. 6 42. 1 8. 5 3.	1 74. 4 39. 2 19. 6 42. 3 8. 6 3.	6 71 4 45 3 19 7 42 3 8 6 3	5 74. 4 46. 7 20. 8 41. 1 7. 5 3.	7 78 1 44 5 20 5 41 9 8 3 3	8 46. 2 21. 7 41. 3 7. 5 3.	3 51. 0 23. 3 32. 8 6. 3 2.	6 56.9 3 25.9 4 26.3 9 6.2 3 1.7	59.7 27.0 23.1 5.8 1.4
Loans to shares Operating expenses to gross income Salaries and benefits to gross income Dividends to gross income Yield on average assets Cost of funds to average ass Gross spread	42. 19. 42. 8.	8 74. 3 39. 2 19. 6 42. 1 8. 5 3.	1 74. 4 39. 2 19. 6 42. 3 8. 6 3.	6 71 4 45 3 19 7 42 3 8 6 3	5 74. 4 46. 7 20. 8 41. 1 7. 5 3.	7 78 1 44 5 20 5 41 9 8 3 3	8 46. 2 21. 7 41. 3 7. 5 3.	3 51. 0 23. 3 32. 8 6. 3 2.	6 56.9 3 25.9 4 26.3 9 6.2 3 1.7	59.7 27.0 23.1 5.8
Loans to shares Operating expenses to gross income Salaries and benefits to gross income Dividends to gross income Yield on average assets Cost of funds to average ass Gross spread Net income divided by	42. 19. 42. 8. sets 3.	8 74. 3 39. 2 19. 6 42. 1 8. 5 3. 6 4.	1 74. 4 39. 2 19. 6 42. 3 8. 6 3. 7 4.	.6 71 4 45 3 19 7 42 3 8 6 3 7 4	.5 74. 4 46. .7 20. 8 41. .1 7. .5 3. 6 4.	7 78 1 44 5 20 5 41 9 8 3 3 6 4	8 46. 2 21. 7 41. 3 7. 5 3. 8 4.	3 51. 0 23. 3 32. 8 6. 3 2. 5 4.	6 56.9 3 25.9 4 26.3 9 6.2 3 1.7 6 4.5	59.7 27.0 23.1 5.8 1.4 4.4
Loans to shares Operating expenses to gross income Salaries and benefits to gross income Dividends to gross income Yield on average assets Cost of funds to average ass Gross spread	42. 19. 42. 8. sets 3.	8 74. 3 39. 2 19. 6 42. 1 8. 5 3. 6 4.	1 74 4 39 2 19 6 42 3 8 6 3 7 4	.6 71 4 45 3 19 7 42 3 8 6 3 7 4	.5 74. 4 46. .7 20. 8 41. .1 7. .5 3. .6 4.	7 78 1 44 5 20 5 41 9 8 3 3 6 4 8 12	8 46. 2 21. 7 41. 3 7. 5 3. 8 4.	3 51. 0 23. 3 32. 8 6. 3 2. 5 4.	6 56.9 3 25.9 4 26.3 9 6.2 3 1.7 6 4.5 8 16.6	59.7 27.0 23.1 5.8 1.4

¹Does not include the allowance for loan losses

² Net income prior to reserve transfers

³ Starting in 2000, investments includes cash on deposit and cash equivalents

Federally Insured State-Chartered Credit Union Ten-Year Summary

Federally insured state-chartered credit unions December 31 (dollar amounts in millions)

December	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	200
Number of credit unions	4,358	4,240	4,257	4,180	4,062	3,980	3,866	3,735	3,593	3,44
Number of members 2	24,926,666	25,665,783	27,921,882	29,673,998	31,307,907	33,704,772	35,532,391	36,336,258	36,273,168	36,710,30
Assets	\$112,861	\$120,176	\$136,107	\$156,787	\$172,086	\$195,363	\$231,280	\$255,838	\$273,572	288,29
Loans outstanding	71,606	79,651	92,117	100,890	116,366	137,485	152,014	160,881	173,236	190,37
Shares	99,838	105,728	119,359	137,347	149,305	169,053	201,807	222,377	236,856	247,80
Reserves ¹	5,246	5,689	6,421	7,125	7,946	9,120	10,266	11,105	10,895	10,99
Individed earnings	6,645	7,490	8,779	9,876	11,060	12,830	14,563	16,229	18,231	20,20
Gross income	8,932	9,736	11,124	12,309	13,413	15,714	17,385	17,075	16,378	16,53
Operating expenses	3,770	4,198	4,939	5,548	6,165	7,024	8,053	8,990	9,629	10,25
Dividends	3,889	3,367	3,790	4,229	4,315	5,256	5,547	4,020	3,123	2,80
Reserve transfers	147	143	138	161	190					
Net income ²	1,241	1,298	1,381	1,424	1,566	1,859	2,060	2,584	2,508	2,43
Percent change										
Total assets	5.5%	6.5%	13.2%	15.2%	9.7%	13.5%	18.4%	10.6%	6.9%	5.
oans outstanding	8.9	11.2	15.6	9.5	15.3	18.1	10.6	5.8	7.7	9
Shares	5.3	5.9	12.9	15.1	8.7	13.2	19.4	10.2	6.5	4
Reserves ¹	6.9	8.5	12.9	10.9	11.5	14.8	12.6	8.2	-1.9	(
Jndivided earnings	19.4	12.4	17.2	12.5	12.0	16.0	13.5	11.4	12.3	10
Gross income	12.3	9.0	14.3	10.6	9.0	17.2	10.6	-1.8	-4.1	1
Operating expenses	8.6	11.4	17.7	12.3	11.1	13.9	14.6	11.6	7.1	6
Dividends	23.7	-13.4	12.6	11.6	2.0	21.8	5.5	-27.5	-22.3	-10
Net income ²	-3.7	4.6	6.4	3.1	10.0	18.7	10.8	25.5	-2.9	-2
Significant ratios										
Reserves to assets	4.6%	4.7%	4.7%	4.5%	4.6%	4.7%	4.4%	4.3%	4.0%	6 3
Reserves and undivided										
earnings to assets	10.5	11.0	11.2	10.8	11.0	11.2	10.7	10.7	10.6	1
Reserves to loans	7.3	7.1	7.0	7.1	6.8	6.6	6.8	6.9	6.3	
oans to shares	1.7	75.3	77.2	73.5	77.9	81.3	75.3	72.3	73.1	7
perating expenses to										
gross income	42.2	39.1	39.5	45.1	46.0	44.7	46.3	52.7	58.8	6
Salaries and benefits to										
gross income	19.1	18.8	19.0	19.4	20.2	19.9	20.6	23.2	26.2	2
Dividends to gross income	43.5	35.0	34.1	34.3	32.2	33.4	31.9	23.5	19.1	1
ield on average assets	8.1	8.4	8.7	8.4	8.2	8.3	8.2	7.0	6.2	
Cost of funds to average assets	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.5	2.3	1.7	
Gross spread let income divided by	4.6	4.7	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.5	
gross income ²	13.9	13.3	12.4	11.6	11.7	11.8	11.8	15.1	15.3	1
field on average loans	8.9	8.4	9.1	8.8	8.4	8.5	8.4	7.6	6.6	1
Yield on average investments ³	5.6	6.0	6.1	5.8	5.4	6.3	5.1	3.4	2.7	
riciu uli average ilivestillelits"	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.3	5.1	3.4	2.1	

¹Does not include the allowance for loan losses

² Net income prior to reserve transfers

³ Starting in 2000 investments includes cash on deposit and cash equivalents

Historical Federal Credit Union Data

Historical data for federal credit unions December 31, 1935 to 1969

					Inactivo	Activo		(Amounts	in thousands of	dollars)
Year	Charters issued	Charters cancelled	Net change	Total outstanding	Inactive credit unions	Active credit unions	Members	Assets	Shares	Loans outstandir
1935	828		828	906	134	772	119,420	\$ 2,372	\$ 2,228	\$ 1,834
1936	956	4	952	1,858	107	1,751	309,700	9,158	8,511	7,344
1937	638	69	569	2,427	114	2,313	483,920	19,265	17,650	15,695
1938	515	83	432	2,859	99	2,760	632,050	29,629	26,876	23,830
1939	529	93	436	3,295	113	3,182	850,770	47,811	43,327	37,673
1940	666	76	590	3,855	129	3,756	1,127,940	72,530	65,806	55,818
1941	583	89	494	4,379	151	4,228	1,408,880	106,052	97,209	69,485
1942	187	89	98	4,477	332	4,145	1,356,940	119,591	109,822	43,053
1943	108	321	- 213	4,264	326	3,938	1,311,620	127,329	117,339	35,376
1944	69	285	- 216	4,048	233	3,815	1,306,000	144,365	133,677	34,438
1945	96	185	- 89	3,959	202	3,757	1,216,625	153,103	140,614	35,155
1946	157	151	6	3,965	204	3,761	1,302,132	173,166	159,718	56,801
1947	207	159	48	4,013	168	3,845	1,445,915	210,376	192,410	91,372
1948	341	130	211	4,224	166	4,058	1,628,339	258,412	235,008	137,642
1949	523	101	422	4,646	151	4,495	1,819,606	316,363	285,001	186,218
1950	565	83	482	5,128	144	4,984	2,126,823	405,835	361,925	263,736
1951	533	75	458	5,586	188	5,398	2,463,898	504,715	457,402	299,756
1952	692	115	577	6,163	238	5,925	2,853,241	662,409	597,374	415,062
1953	825	132	693	6,856	278	6,578	3,255,422	854,232	767,571	573,974
1954	852	122	730	7,586	359	7,227	3,598,790	1,033,179	931,407	681,970
1955	777	188	589	8,175	369	7,806	4,032,220	1,267,427	1,135,165	863,042
1956	741	182	559	8,734	384	8,350	4,502,210	1,529,202	1,366,258	1,049,189
1957	662	194	468	9,202	467	8,735	4,897,689	1,788,768	1,589,191	1,257,319
1958	586	255	331	9,533	503	9,030	5,209,912	2,034,866	1,812,017	1,379,72
1959	700	270	430	9,963	516	9,447	5,643,248	2,352,813	2,075,055	1,666,526
1960	685	274	411	10,374	469	9,905	6,087,378	2,669,734	2,344,337	2,021,460
1961	671	265	406	10,780	509	10,271	6,542,603	3,028,294	2,673,488	2,245,223
1962	601	284	317	11,097	465	10,632	7,007,630	3,429,805	3,020,274	2,560,722
1963	622	312	310	11,407	452	10,955	7,499,747	3,916,541	3,452,615	2,911,159
1964	580	323	257	11,664	386	11,278	8,092,030	4,559,438	4,017,393	3,349,068
1965	584	270	324	11,978	435	11,543	8,640,560	5,165,807	4,538,461	3,864,809
1966	701	318	383	12,361	420	11,941	9,271,967	5,668,941	4,944,033	4,323,943
1967	636	292	344	12,705	495	12,210	9,873,777	6,208,158	5,420,633	4,677,480
1968	662	345	317	13,022	438	12,584	10,508,504	6,902,175	5,986,181	5,398,052
1969	705	323	382	13,404	483	12,921	11,301,805	7,793,573	6,713,385	6,328,720

¹ Data for 1935-44 are partly estimated.

Historical Federal Credit Union Data

Historical data for federal credit unions December 31, 1970 to 2004 (Amounts in thousands of dollars) Inactive Active Charters Charters Net Total credit credit Loans Year issued cancelled outstanding Members Assets Shares outstanding change unions unions 563 1970 412 151 13,555 578 12,977 11,966,181 \$8,860,612 \$ 7,628,805 \$6,969,006 1971 400 461 -61 13.494 777 12.717 12,702,135 10.533.740 9.191.182 8,071,201 1972 672 311 -361 13,133 425 12,708 13,572,312 12,513,621 10,956,007 9,424,180 1973 364 523 -159 12,974 286 12,688 14,665,890 14,568,736 12,597,607 11,109,015 1974 367 369 -2 12.972 224 12.748 15,870,434 16.714.673 14.370.744 12,729,653 1975 373 334 39 13,011 274 12,737 17,066,428 20,208,536 17,529,823 14,868,840 -33 1976 354 387 12,978 221 12,757 18,623,862 24,395,896 21,130,293 18,311,204 1977 337 315 22 13,000 250 12,750 20,426,661 29,563,681 25,576,017 22,633,860 1978 348 298 50 13,050 291 12,759 23,259,284 34,760,098 29,802,504 27,686,584 1979 286 336 -50 13.000 262 12.738 24,789,647 36,467,850 31,831,400 28,547,097 1980 170 368 -198 12,802 362 12,440 24,519,087 40,091,855 36,263,343 26,350,277 398 1981 119 554 -435 12,367 11,969 25,459,059 41,905,413 37,788,699 27,203,672 1982 -442 11,925 294 45,482,943 41,340,911 114 556 11,631 26,114,649 28,184,280 1983 107 736 320 10,976 -629 11,296 26,798,799 54,481,827 49,889,313 33,200,715 1984 135 664 -529 219 10,548 63,656,321 10,767 28,191,922 57,929,124 42,133,018 10,125 1985 55 575 -520 10.247 122 29,578,808 78,187,651 71,616,202 48,240,770 1986 59 441 -382 9.865 107 9.758 31,041,142 95,483,828 87,953,642 55,304,682 1987 41 460 -419 9,446 45 9,401 105,189,725 96,346,488 32,066,542 64,104,411 1988 45 201 -156 9.290 172 9.118 34.438.304 114.564.579 104.431.487 73.766.200 23 185 1989 307 -284 9,006 8,821 35,612,317 120,666,414 109,652,600 80,272,306 1990 33 410 -377 8,629 118 8,511 36,241,607 130,072,955 117,891,940 83,029,348 1991 291 -277 8,352 123 143,939,504 130,163,749 84,150,334 14 8,229 37,080,854 1992 33 341 -308 8,044 128 7,916 38,205,128 162,543,659 146,078,403 87,632,808 1993 42 258 -216 7,828 132 7,696 39,755,596 172,854,187 153,505,799 94,640,348 1994 39 224 -185 7,643 145 7,498 40,837,392 182,528,895 160,225,678 110,089,530 28 1995 194 -166 7,477 148 7,329 193,781,391 170,300,445 120,514,044 42,162,627 1996 14 189 -175 7,302 150 7,152 43,545,541 206,692,540 180,964,338 134,120,610 17 179 6,994 6,981 187,816,918 140,099,926 1997 -162 13 43,500,553 215,097,395 202,650,793 174 -166 1998 8 6,816 1 6,815 43,864,851 231,904,308 144,849,109 1999 17 265 -248 6,566 N 6,566 44,076,428 239,315,693 207,613,549 155,171,735 2000 12 235 -223 6,343 7 6,336 210,187,670 163,850,918 43,883,106 242,881,164 2001 14 228 -214 6.129 11 6.118 43.816.877 270.125.345 235.202.500 170.325.562 2002 21 180 -159 5,959 6 5,953 44,610,949 301,238,242 261,819,003 181,766,655 2003 28 193 -165 5,788 12 5,776 46,153,243 336,611,886 291,484,763 202,898,454 2004 22 172 -150 5.626 54 5572 46,857,723 358.704.157 308,318,116 223,878,376

Board and Officers

JoAnn M. Johnson

Chairman

Deborah Matz

Board Member

J. Leonard Skiles

Executive Director

Mary F. Rupp

Secretary of the Board

Holly Herman

Senior Advisor and Chief of Staff to the Chairman

Steve Bosack

Executive Assistant to Board Member Matz

Robert M. Fenner General Counsel

Nicholas N. Owens

Special Assistant to the Chairman and Director of

External Affairs

Clifford R. Northup

Director, Congressional and Government Affairs

David M. Marquis

Director, Office of Examination

and Insurance

Dennis Winans

Chief Financial Officer

Sherry Turpenoff

Director, Office of Human

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Tawana James

Director, Office of Small Credit

Union Initiatives

Kent Buckham

Director, Office of Corporate

Credit Unions

J. Owen Cole

Director, Office of Capital Markets and Planning, and President, Central Liquidity

Facility

Doug Verner

Chief Information Officer

Mike Barton

President, Asset Management

& Assistance Center

William DeSarno

Inspector General

NCUA currently has a vacant seat on its three-member board. Board members are appointed by the President of the United States and confirmed by the U. S. Senate. No more than two board members are from the same political party, and members serve staggered six-year terms. The NCUA board normally meets monthly, except August, in open session in Alexandria, Virginia.

Chairman JoAnn Johnson was nominated by President George W. Bush and confirmed by the U.S. Senate March 22, 2002, to a Republican seat on the NCUA Board. Iowa State Senator Johnson is a former educator, athletic coach and community activist. She was elected to office in 1994 and chaired both the Iowa Senate Commerce Committee and Ways and Means Committee before resigning to join NCUA. Mrs. Johnson was designated NCUA Chairman May 3, 2004. Her term expires August 2, 2007.

Board Member Deborah Matz was nominated by President George W. Bush and confirmed by the U.S. Senate March 22, 2002, to the Democratic seat on the NCUA Board. An expert in finance, she has over 25 years of public service experience and extensive knowledge of both the executive and legislative branches of the federal government. She served as Deputy Assistant Secretary for Administration at the U.S. Department of Agriculture in the Clinton Administration and spent nine years on Capitol Hill as an economist with the Joint Economic Committee. Her term expires August 2, 2005.

Headquarters Directors



NCUA headquarters directors are, from the left, Doug Verner; Kent Buckham; J. Leonard Skiles; Mary Rupp; Robert Fenner; William DeSarno; J. Owen Cole; Tawana James; Clifford Northup; David Marquis; Dennis Winans; Sherry Turpenoff; and Mike Barton of the AMAC.

Information

General information	703-518-6330
TDD	703-518-6332
Office of the Board	703-518-6300
Publications	703-518-6340
GC fraud hotline	800-827-9650
	703-518-6550
Credit union investments	800-755-5999
	703-518-6370
Technology assistance	800-827-3255
	703-518-6487
Report improper or	800-778-4806
illegal activities	703-518-6357
Website	www.ncua.gov

Regions and Officers



NCUA regional directors are, from the left, Edward P.
Dupcak, Region II; Melinda
Love, Region V; Alonzo A.
Swann III, Region III; Mark A.
Treichel, Region I; Jane Walters,
Region IV; and NCUA Executive Director J. Leonard Skiles.

Region I — Albany

9 Washington Square Washington Avenue Extension Albany, New York 12205 Telephone: 518-862-7400 Fax: 518-862-7420 region1@ncua.gov

Region II — Capital

1775 Duke Street, Suite 4206 Alexandria, VA 22314-3437 Telephone: 703-519-4600 Fax: 703-519-4620 region2@ncua.gov

Region III — Atlanta

7000 Central Parkway Suite 1600 Atlanta, GA 30328 Telephone: 678-443-3000 Fax: 678-443-3020 region3@ncua.gov

Region IV — Austin

4807 Spicewood Springs Road, Suite 5200 Austin, TX 78759-8490 Telephone: 512-342-5600 Fax: 512-342-5620 region4@ncua.gov

Region V — Tempe

1230 West Washington Street, Suite 301 Tempe, AZ 85281 Telephone: 602-302-6000 Fax: 602-302-6024 region5@ncua.gov

Asset Management and Assistance Center

4807 Spicewood Springs Road, Suite 5100 Austin, TX 78759-8490 Telephone: 512-231-7900 Fax: 512-231-7920

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