111TH CONGRESS 1ST SESSION

H. R. 1349

To establish the Federal Accounting Oversight Board to approve and oversee accounting principles and standards for the purposes of the Federal financial regulatory agencies, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

March 5, 2009

Mr. Perlmutter (for himself and Mr. Lucas) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Financial Services

A BILL

To establish the Federal Accounting Oversight Board to approve and oversee accounting principles and standards for the purposes of the Federal financial regulatory agencies, and for other purposes.

- 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-
- 2 tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,
- 3 SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.
- 4 This Act may be cited as the "Federal Accounting
- 5 Oversight Board Act of 2009".

1	SEC. 2. THE FEDERAL ACCOUNTING OVERSIGHT BOARD.
2	(a) Establishment.—There is hereby established
3	the Federal Accounting Oversight Board (hereinafter in
4	this Act referred to as the "FAOB").
5	(b) Duties.—
6	(1) APPROVAL OF ACCOUNTING POLICY.—The
7	FAOB shall approve and oversee accounting prin-
8	ciples and standards for purposes of the Federal fi-
9	nancial regulatory agencies and reporting require-
10	ments required by such agencies. In approving and
11	overseeing such accounting principles and standards
12	the FAOB shall consider—
13	(A) the extent to which accounting prin-
14	ciples and standards create systemic risk expo-
15	sure for—
16	(i) the United States public;
17	(ii) the United States financial mar-
18	kets; and
19	(iii) global financial markets;
20	(B) the extent to which various accounting
21	principles and standards resolve questions con-
22	cerning liquid and illiquid instruments;
23	(C) whether certain accounting principles
24	and standards should apply to distressed mar-
25	kets differently than well-functioning markets;

1	(D) the balance between investors' need to
2	know a value of a company or financial institu-
3	tion's balance sheet at any given time versus fi-
4	nancial regulators' responsibility to examine a
5	company or financial institution's capital and
6	value on both a liquidation and going concern
7	basis;
8	(E) the accuracy and transparency of fi-
9	nancial statements;
10	(F) the ability of investors and regulators
11	to accurately judge the current and long term
12	financial condition of companies and financial
13	institutions from their financial statements;
14	(G) the need for accounting principles and
15	standards to take into account the need for fi-
16	nancial institutions to maintain adequate re-
17	serves to cover expected losses from assets held
18	by such institution;
19	(H) the extent to which accounting prin-
20	ciples and standards can improve the usefulness
21	of financial reporting by focusing on the charac-
22	teristics of relevance and reliability and on the
23	qualities of comparability and consistency;
24	(I) the extent to which such principles and

standards can be kept current to reflect

1	changes in methods of doing business and
2	changes in the economic environment; and
3	(J) any other factors that the FAOB con-
4	siders appropriate.
5	(2) Consultation and public comment.—
6	(A) In general.—In carrying out its du-
7	ties, the FAOB may consult with such organi-
8	zations or entities as the FAOB believes to be
9	appropriate, including, but not limited to, the
10	Financial Accounting Standards Board, the
11	International Accounting Standards Board, or
12	the Public Company Accounting Oversight
13	Board.
14	(B) Consultation; Public comment.—
15	The FAOB shall, before approving a specific
16	accounting principle or standard—
17	(i) solicit input from financial regu-
18	lators on the principle or standard, includ-
19	ing from the Comptroller of the Currency,
20	the Director of the Office of Thrift Super-
21	vision, the Federal Housing Finance Agen-
22	cy, the Administrator of the National
23	Credit Union Administration, the Presi-
24	dent of the National Association of Insur-

ance Commissioners, and the Chairman of

the Commodities Future Trading Commission; and

- (ii) provide the public with an opportunity to comment on the principle or standard.
- (C) SAFETY AND SOUNDNESS CONSIDER-ATIONS.—If any Federal financial regulatory agency determines that any accounting principle or standard approved by the FAOB, or any accounting principle or standard in effect on the effective date of this Act, has an adverse effect on the safety and soundness of the entities it regulates, the health of the United States financial system, or the United States economy, the agency may request authorization from the FAOB to review such accounting principle or standard for the agency, and the FAOB shall determine whether the standard or principle should continue to be applied or instead removed on either a temporary or permanent basis. The FAOB shall have 30 days or such additional time as it may need up to 180 days to review and act on such request. The agency may exercise discretion in ignoring the principle or standard on an emergency or temporary

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1	basis for up to 30 days unless otherwise ex-
2	tended by FAOB. The FAOB shall also con-
3	sider whether any change authorized under this
4	paragraph should be permanently approved by
5	the FAOB as an accounting principle or stand-
6	ard.
7	(3) Reports.—The FAOB shall, not less often
8	than yearly, compile a report on the accounting prin-
9	ciples and standards that the FAOB has reviewed
10	and approved either temporarily or permanently,
11	and—
12	(A) submit such report to the Congress;
13	(B) submit such report to the Financial
14	Accounting Standards Board;
15	(C) submit such report to the International
16	Accounting Standards Board; and
17	(D) make such report available to the pub-
18	lic on a website.
19	(e) Membership.—
20	(1) In general.—The FAOB shall consist of
21	five members:
22	(A) The Chairman of the Board of Gov-
23	ernors of the Federal Reserve System.
24	(B) The Secretary of the Treasury.

1	(C) The Chairman of the Securities and
2	Exchange Commission.
3	(D) The Chairman of the Federal Deposit
4	Insurance Corporation.
5	(E) The Chairman of the Public Company
6	Accounting Oversight Board.
7	(2) Chairman of the Board of
8	Governors of the Federal Reserve System shall serve
9	as the chairman of the FAOB.
10	(d) Funding.—
11	(1) ANNUAL BUDGET.—The FAOB shall estab-
12	lish a budget for each fiscal year.
13	(2) Source of funds.—The budget of the
14	FAOB shall be payable from annual support fees, in
15	accordance with this subsection.
16	(3) Annual support fee for the faob.—
17	(A) ESTABLISHMENT OF FEE.—The
18	FAOB shall establish a reasonable annual sup-
19	port fee (or a formula for the computation
20	thereof), as may be necessary or appropriate to
21	establish and maintain the FAOB. Such fee
22	may also cover costs incurred in the FAOB's
23	first fiscal year (which may be a short fiscal
24	year), or may be levied separately with respect
25	to such short fiscal year.

- 1 Assessments.—The rules of the (B) 2 FAOB under subparagraph (A) shall provide for the equitable allocation, assessment, and 3 4 collection by the FAOB (or an agent appointed by the FAOB) of the fee established under sub-6 paragraph (A), among registered public ac-7 counting firms, allowing for differentiation 8 among classes of firms, as appropriate.
 - (4) LIMITATION ON FEE.—The amount of fees collected under this subsection for a fiscal year on behalf of the FAOB shall not exceed the recoverable budget expenses of the FAOB (which may include operating, capital, and accrued items), referred to in paragraph (2).
- 15 (5) FEE REQUIREMENT FOR REGISTRATION BY
 16 THE PUBLIC COMPANY ACCOUNTING OVERSIGHT
 17 BOARD.—Section 102 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of
 18 2002 (15 U.S.C. 7212) is amended by adding at the
 19 end the following new subsection:
- 20 "(g) Annual Fee To Support the Federal Ac-21 counting Oversight Board.—In addition to any other 22 fees required by this title, a registered public accounting
- 23 firm shall pay the annual support fee allocated to the reg-
- 24 istered public accounting firm under section 2(d) of the
- 25 Federal Accounting Oversight Board Act of 2009.".

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- 1 (6) Start-up expenses.—From the unex-2 pended balances of the appropriations to the Secu-3 rity and Exchange Commission for fiscal year 2009, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to ad-5 vance to the FAOB funds not to exceed the amount 6 necessary to cover the expenses of the FAOB during 7 its first fiscal year (which may be a short fiscal 8 year). 9 (e) Pay; Travel Expenses.—Members of the 10 FAOB shall not receive any additional pay, allowances, or benefits by reason of their service on the FAOB, except 12 that each member shall receive travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, in accordance with applicable provisions under subchapter I of chapter 57 of title 14 15 5, United States Code. 16 (f) MEETINGS.—The FAOB shall meet at the call of the Chairman of the FAOB. 18 (g) Staff.— 19 (1) IN GENERAL.—The FAOB may appoint and 20 fix the pay of any personnel that the FAOB con-21 siders appropriate to carry out its duties under this 22 Act. 23 (2) Experts and consultants.—The FAOB
- 23 (2) EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS.—The FAOB 24 may procure temporary and intermittent services 25 under section 3109(b) of title 5, United States Code.

1 (3) STAFF OF AGENCIES.—Upon request of the FAOB, the head of any Federal department or agency may detail, on a reimbursable basis, any of the personnel of that department or agency to the FAOB to assist it in carrying out its duties under this Act.

(h) Powers.—

- (1) Hearings and sessions.—The FAOB may, for the purpose of carrying out this Act, hold hearings, sit and act at times and places, take testimony, and receive evidence as the FAOB considers appropriate and may administer oaths or affirmations to witnesses appearing before it.
- (2) Powers of members and agents.—Any member or agent of the FAOB may, if authorized by the FAOB, take any action which the FAOB is authorized to take by this Act.
- (3) OBTAINING OFFICIAL DATA.—The FAOB may secure directly from any department or agency of the United States information necessary to enable it to carry out this Act. Upon request of the Chairman of the FAOB, the head of that department or agency shall furnish that information to the FAOB.

1	SEC. 3. REQUIRING AGENCIES TO CONFORM TO FAOB AP-
2	PROVED ACCOUNTING PRACTICES AND
3	STANDARDS.
4	Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a Fed-
5	eral financial regulatory agency shall, not later than 180
6	days, or within a shorter time period as the FAOB may
7	prescribe, after the FAOB approves an accounting prin-
8	ciple or standard, ensure that all rules and regulations
9	made by such agency conform with the approval made by
10	the FAOB.
11	SEC. 4. TRANSFER OF STANDARD SETTING BODY OVER-
12	SIGHT AUTHORITY FROM THE SEC TO THE
13	FAOB.
14	(a) Securities Act of 1933.—Section 19(b) of the
15	Securities Act of 1933 (15 U.S.C. 77s(b)) is amended—
16	(1) by striking "Commission" each place it ap-
17	pears and inserting "Federal Accounting Oversight
18	Board";
19	(2) by striking "subsection (a) and under sec-
20	tion 13(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934"
21	and inserting "the Federal Accounting Oversight
22	Board Act of 2009"; and
23	(3) by striking "subsection (a) and section
24	13(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934" and
25	inserting "the Federal Accounting Oversight Board
26	Act of 2009".

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SEC. 5. DEFINITIONS. For the purposes of this Act: 3 (1) Federal financial regulatory agen-CY.—The term "Federal financial regulatory agen-4 5 cy" means— (A) the Office of Thrift Supervision; 6 7 (B) the Federal Deposit Insurance Cor-8 poration; 9 (C) the National Credit Union Administra-10 tion; 11 (D) the Securities and Exchange Commis-12 sion; 13 (E) the Federal Reserve System; and 14 (F) the Office of the Comptroller of the 15 Currency. 16 (2) Registered public accounting firm.— 17

The term "registered public accounting firm" shall have the same meaning as in section 2(a)(12) of the Sarbanes-Oxlev Act of 2002 (15)U.S.C. 7201(a)(12)).

(3) SECURITIES LAWS DEFINED.—The term "securities laws" shall have the same meaning as in section 3(a)(47) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78c(a)(47)).

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