



**NATIONAL CREDIT UNION ADMINISTRATION  
Office of Inspector General  
Office of Investigations**

**REPORT OF INVESTIGATION**

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**CASE NUMBER:** 18-01  
**DATE:** May 14, 2018  
**CASE TITLE:** J. Mark McWatters  
**CASE STATUS:** Closed – pending  
**VIOLATIONS:** Unauthorized Receipt of Expenses

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**PREDICATION**

On August 30, 2017, the National Credit Union Administration (NCUA) Office of Inspector General (OIG) received an anonymous complaint regarding J. Mark McWatters, NCUA Chairman, and Sarah Vega, NCUA Chief of Staff. The complaint alleged that McWatters and Vega incur extravagant travel expenditures, and unlike prior Chairmen, McWatters and Vega travel business class, not coach. In addition, the complaint alleged that they also seek reprogramming funds to cover their lavish travel spending (meals, hotels, and representation expenses).

**SUBJECT INFORMATION**

J. Mark McWatters, NCUA Chairman

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**DISTRIBUTION:**

Stefan C. Passantino  
Deputy Counsel to the  
President, Compliance and  
Ethics

**CASE AGENT:**

(b)(6);(b)(7)(C)

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(Signature)

**APPROVED:**

Marta Erceg  
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General for Investigations

  
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## POLICIES AND INSTRUCTIONS

### A. Background on NCUA

The National Credit Union Administration (NCUA) regulates, charters, and supervises federal credit unions. With the backing of the full faith and credit of the United States, the NCUA operates and manages the National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund, insuring the deposits of account holders in all federal credit unions and most state-chartered credit unions.

<https://www.ncua.gov/about/leadership/Pages/default.aspx>.

The NCUA is an independent agency in the executive branch of the Government, and is under the management of an NCUA Board. 12 U.S.C. § 1752a(a). The Board consists of three full-time members appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Id. § 1752a(b)(1). Currently, there is one vacancy on the Board. The President designates the Chairman of the Board. Id.

The management of the NCUA is vested in the Board. Id. § 1752a(d). However, the Board may delegate to any officer or employee of the NCUA any of its authorities as it deems appropriate. Id. § 1766. The Board has delegated to the NCUA Executive Director the authority to set and change NCUA employee travel, relocation, and travel and relocation reimbursement policies. NCUA Delegation TRV 6.

The salaries and expenses of the Board members and employees are paid from fees and assessments (including income earned on insurance deposits) levied on the credit unions that the NCUA insures. Id. § 1766.

The Board has the authority to “make such payments in advance or by way of reimbursement...without regard to the provisions of any other law applicable to executive or independent agencies of the United States.” Id. § 1766(i)(2).

### B. NCUA Policies and Legal Opinions

#### 1. Representation Expenses

NCUA Board members and their senior policy advisors (one for each of the Board members) have been authorized to use the NCUA’s “representation fund” to cover expenses at NCUA-hosted meetings or events. NCUA Instruction No. 2020.20 (REV), issued in 2006, defined representation expenses as those incurred by one or more NCUA personnel while “conducting certain official agency business functions” with non-NCUA individuals such as credit union industry representatives. The instruction required NCUA officials to exercise sound judgment

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and use appropriate discretion in the expenditure of NCUA funds in conducting matters related to official business and provided that the purchase of food, beverages, and other expenses is only permissible if considered to be prudent and necessary for legitimate agency purposes and the accomplishment of NCUA's mission. To claim reimbursement, the instruction required agency staff to submit a memorandum, with receipts for expenses attached, detailing the date the expense was incurred, a description of the expense, the purpose of the meeting or function and identification of those in attendance, and noted that summary receipts that do not itemize purchases would not be considered acceptable documentation.

As mentioned, NCUA's Executive Director has been delegated the authority to issue policies on travel and representation expenses through NCUA delegation TRV 6. After issuance of NCUA Instruction 2020.20 (REV), NCUA's Executive Director issued policy memoranda regarding representation expenses. All of these policy memoranda prohibited NCUA funds to be used for reimbursement of alcohol or entertainment expenses.

The policy memorandum applicable to the time period at issue in our investigation (2016-2017) is SSIC 1400, NCUA Policy on Travel by NCUA Board Members and Senior Policy Advisors, Use of Representation Fund by Board Members, and Purchases of Business Related Supplies by Board Members (1/8/14) (SSIC 1400). SSIC 1400 stated that "[a]s a general rule, the representation fund may be used to cover expenses of credit union industry representatives at NCUA-hosted meetings or events," and that "[t]he representation fund may be used to cover expenses of other non-NCUA participants such as government officials and news media personnel under certain circumstances, but Board Members should exercise restraint and judgment in this use of representation fund." Consistent with all earlier policies, the 2014 policy provided that "[t]he representation fund will not be used under any circumstance to cover expenses for alcoholic beverages or entertainment."

SSIC 1400 also provided that employees must use the government-issued charge card for all official business expenses, unless the expense was exempt. Regarding reimbursement claims, the policy provided that "[a]ll representation fund reimbursement claims are completed in Concur and approved by the Office of the Executive Director. Receipts must be attached in Concur documenting all representation expense reimbursement claims." The policy referred to NCUA Instruction No. 2020.2 (REV) for a more detailed explanation of representation expenses and their usage. That instruction requires itemized receipts for reimbursement. The policy also cited the Federal Travel Regulation, which prohibits the use of funds for alcohol and entertainment expenses.

After the OIG advised the Office of Executive Director (OED) of our investigation, OED issued a revised instruction providing that NCUA Board members, their senior policy advisors, and the NCUA Executive Director may use the representation fund only to cover the expenses of NCUA representatives at NCUA-hosted meetings or events, alcoholic beverages and entertainment do

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not qualify for reimbursement, and summary receipts that do not itemize purchases will not be considered acceptable documentation. See NCUA Instruction 2020.2 (REV. 3), Representation Expenses (10/6/17). There have been very few claims for representation expenses since issuance of the revised instruction.

After we interviewed Chairman Mark McWatters and Chief of Staff Sarah Vega as part of this investigation, Executive Director Mark Treichel provided us a copy of a May 11, 2000, legal advice memorandum from then-General Counsel Robert Fenner to then-Executive Director Carolyn Jordan. In the memorandum, the General Counsel noted that the Comptroller General generally considers liquor, along with food and other refreshments, as a form of entertainment and views entertainment as essentially personal, even where it occurs in a business-related context. However, the memorandum stated that with Board authorization and in appropriate circumstances, the NCUA may purchase alcoholic beverages at "representational" events involving the NCUA hosting non-agency personnel. In that regard, the General Counsel noted that no statute specifically authorized or prohibited NCUA spending on employee entertainment, including alcohol, and such expenditures are legally permissible if the Board determines them to be necessary or incident to the achievement of an NCUA purpose. The General Counsel stated that his advice only pertained to the legality of purchasing alcohol with NCUA funds, and that whether such purchases were good policy was another matter. As an example, the General Counsel noted that the Department of Justice had determined that it could legally purchase food and beverages in support of the Combined Federal Campaign, but DOJ advised that good judgment and precautions must be exercised relative to the amount of the expenditure, the quantum of the expenditure, the quantum of benefit to be gained, the importance of the benefit to the mission and goals served by the appropriation, prior practice, and public perceptions of the expenditure. The NCUA's General Counsel concluded his memorandum by stating:

These words of warning are particularly appropriate when the expenditure involves alcohol. Alcohol may lead to embarrassment or poor duty performance if it is consumed at the wrong place, at the wrong time, or in excessive amounts. The NCUA may be sued if alcohol consumption precipitates personal injury or property damage. The media, the trades, or the public-at-large might also perceive any policy authorizing expenditures on alcohol, even a carefully-crafted policy, as inappropriate.

No NCUA policy ever has authorized the reimbursement of representation expenses for alcohol. NCUA General Counsel Michael McKenna updated the legal memorandum on April 27, 2018, stating the conclusion that although it would be legal to expend funds on alcohol, NCUA policy memoranda from as far back as 2007 expressly prohibited the use of representation funds for alcohol expenses. McKenna also stated that the 2006 instruction did not address alcohol and alcohol was not prohibited in an instruction until the 2006 instruction was updated in October 2017. He said that NCUA Instruction 1800.3 (Rev. 1), effective November 9, 2016, provided that "instructions are directives of continuing authority and reference, which remain in effect

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until superseded or cancelled.”

Chairman McWatters stated in his April 17, 2018, interview that he had not reviewed any instruction or policy related to representation expenses but nonetheless knew that he could not be reimbursed for alcohol expenses.

### 2. Airfare

SSIC 1400 provides:

Government employees may only be reimbursed for the cost of business or first class travel under limited circumstances. 41 C.F.R. § 301-10.123. Generally, NBU [non-bargaining unit] employees, including Board Members and SPAs [Senior Policy Advisors], may fly business class only as permitted in the *NBU Travel Manual* ¶ 2-7.C or its equivalent. First class accommodations and seating may be used only in the rare circumstances described in ¶ 2-7.D of the *NBU Travel Manual*.

NBU Travel Manual ¶ 2-7.C provides that circumstances justifying the use of the business-class air accommodations include “the origin and/or destination are OCONUS [Outside the Continental United States].” NBU Travel Manual ¶ 2-7.D provides that circumstances justifying the use of first-class air accommodations include when:

No coach or business-class airline accommodations are reasonably available.  
‘Reasonably available’ means available on an airline that is scheduled to leave within 24 hours of the proposed departure time, or scheduled to arrive within 24 hours of proposed arrival time.

SSIC 1400 further provides:

Government employees must not claim reimbursement for any costs attributable to travel, for personal convenience, by an indirect route or an interruption in travel. 41 C.F.R. § 301-10.8; NBU Travel Manual ¶ 2-1. Government employees’ travel costs are based on their official duty station, which for Board Members and SPAs is Alexandria, Virginia....Only the lesser of the actual total expenses incurred or the amount of expense that would have been incurred via the direct route will be reimbursed. NBU Travel Manual ¶ 2-1.

### 3. Taxicabs and Uber

The NBU Travel Manual, ¶ 2-5 provides that reimbursement for employees may be authorized or approved for “usual taxicab fares” with regard to travel and ¶ 2-6 provides for reimbursement for



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usual taxicab fares between the office and the employee's residence only if the employee is dependent on public transportation for such travel, officially ordered to work outside of regular working hours, and is traveling during hours of darkness or infrequently scheduled public transportation. Services such as Uber have not yet been addressed in the NBU Travel Manual. However, an October 6, 2017, Travel Authorization for Board Members and Senior Policy Advisors provides that reimbursement for Uber, Lyft, and ride-sharing services are authorized at the "mid-tier level."

### SYNOPSIS

The investigation revealed that McWatters was reimbursed with NCUA funds for alcohol expenses in the amount of \$156, which were associated with three meals in 2016 and 2017, the period that was the scope of our investigation. He also participated in 14 other meals in 2016 and 2017 for which his chief of staff was reimbursed \$1,737 in alcohol expenses.<sup>1</sup> NCUA policy authorizes "representation funds" to reimburse NCUA Board members and their staff for food, beverages, and other expenses while conducting certain official agency functions. NCUA policy, however, does not permit reimbursement for alcohol expenses. There were additional meal reimbursements for McWatters and his chief of staff for which we were not able to obtain itemized receipts from restaurants to compare against the reimbursement claims, in order to determine whether alcohol expenses were reimbursed.

The United States Attorney's Office for the Eastern District of Virginia declined prosecution of this case on March 29, 2018.

### DETAILS

#### A. J. Mark McWatters, NCUA Chairman

On April 17, 2018, the RA and Marta Erceg, Counsel to the Inspector General/Assistant Inspector General for Investigations (AIGI), NCUA OIG, interviewed J. Mark McWatters, Chairman, NCUA, in connection with this investigation. (Exhibit 1)

The RA read the Kalkines Warning to McWatters and then McWatters signed it. McWatters said he was somewhat familiar with the representation expense policy and he relies on his assistant Katie Supples, Deputy Executive Director John Kutchev, and Chief Financial Officer (CFO) Rendell Jones to make sure that he is abiding by the rules. He said primarily he

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<sup>1</sup> The three numbers referenced in this paragraph (\$156, 14 meals, \$1,737) are corrected from the report that we issued on May 15, 2018.

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relies on Supples, who asks Kutchev when there are questions she cannot answer herself. After the RA went over the 2014 and 2006 representation expense policies with him, McWatters said that he had seen neither of those policies but had heard orally of them. He stated that he did not know that itemized receipts were required to be submitted with vouchers, even though that was required by policy.

Regarding the revision of the representation expense policy in October 2017, McWatters said that its genesis was with the Office of the Executive Director (OED) and no one consulted him about the revision. McWatters suspects that OED revised the policy because of this OIG investigation. McWatters stated that his philosophy is "tell me the rules and let's follow the rules." He stated that it is frustrating to find out later that staff did not know the rules. McWatters said that he has no confidence now that the rules will not change again, so since the investigation started he has done very little travel.

McWatters stated that he has turned down invitations from credit union industry officials to play golf, go to baseball games, and concerts. Rather, he has meals with them that are 2 to 3 hours long, so they can have meaningful discussions about business. McWatters said that the only thing he does during the meals is talk business.

When he arrived at the NCUA in August 2014, McWatters said someone may have explained representation expenses to him. McWatters said he was told he could go to dinner and had the authority to pick up other people's expenses. He signed the Obama Ethics Pledge, so someone cannot buy his coffee, but he can buy coffee for the other person. [Executive Order 13490, Ethics Commitments by Executive Branch Personnel, provides that every appointee in every executive agency appointed on or after January 20, 2009, shall sign a pledge that provides in part that the appointee will not accept gifts from registered lobbyists or lobbying organizations for the duration of their service].

McWatters said he was told by NCUA staff that he could not get reimbursed for alcohol. He said he just found out that itemized receipts are required and that requirement was also a surprise to Supples, Vega, and Kutchev. McWatters stated that it is not an excuse for him or staff to not know about the requirement for itemized receipts.

In deciding which meetings to attend, McWatters said that if people specifically say that they want him to be there and he has not met those particular officials, e.g., from a particular state-wide trade association, he attends the meeting. He added that it is important for Vega to attend these meetings with him, because they work as a team with different functions. The RA asked what a typical discussion at a representation meal would be. In response, McWatters said it would be with a group of credit union CEOs, who, for example, might bring up the need for regulatory relief, and McWatters would ask questions. In response to the RA's question about dinners with former NCUA Board Chairman/Board Member Michael Fryzel, former NCUA

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Public and Congressional Affairs Director John McKechnie, or Vega, McWatters said that he would ask Fryzel's counsel and that Fryzel was a good mentor. Fryzel was later President Trump's transition person for the NCUA, so McWatters was able to learn about Administration initiatives regarding credit unions and a list of things that needed to be done at agencies, and be able to then explain how some might not apply to the NCUA. Regarding dinners with trade associations, McWatters said they invite him and he is not trying to be their friend.

McWatters was asked how often he is in Alexandria and why most of the meals he attended were at night. McWatters stated that regarding his schedule, it depends on when he is needed in the office as opposed to being on the road. He said that after he was appointed to the NCUA Board, he decided to stay at his home in Dallas due to family reasons. When he is in Alexandria, he stays in hotels and bed and breakfasts.

McWatters stated that he usually takes Uber and sometimes a taxi to go to meals. McWatters pointed out that other bank regulators have agency cars that executives have access to. In addition, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) has a very nice dining room with waiters. McWatters said that in contrast, at NCUA, there are only vending machines.

McWatters said that when he returns from travel he gives his receipts to Supples. McWatters added that he signs the voucher first, then Deputy Executive John Kutchey signs it, and then the CFO pays it.

When asked why he sometimes pays with checks, McWatters explained that he pays with checks when he attends a group dinner with a fixed menu and he reimburses the group for his cost. McWatters stated that he uses his government credit card to pay for representation expenses. Regarding splitting the bill, before he thought he needed itemized receipts, he sometimes split the bill. He would split the bill because people basically ate the same thing and it was tedious to put the burden on the waiter to split the bill.

In response to the RA's question about why Vega pays for nearly all the dinners he attended with her, he responded, "She just did it; I always took it as part of her job." He also stated, "It sounds right, I guess" that he had representation dinners for which Vega was reimbursed from NCUA funds 16 times in 2016 and 16 times in 2017.

The RA provided McWatters with three summary receipts from Concur, NCUA's travel and expense reimbursement system. The summary receipts provided the total charged amount for each restaurant, and McWatters confirmed that he submitted the receipts, it was his handwriting on the receipts indicating who was at the dinners, and it was his signature on the receipts. The



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first summary receipt, for \$276.81, indicated that McWatters and Fryzel were at a meal on April 6, 2017, at RPM Steak in Chicago, IL. The itemized receipt included eight glasses of wine, for a total alcohol charge of \$96.<sup>2</sup> McWatters did not deduct any of the \$96 of alcohol from his reimbursement voucher. McWatters said, “It’s my understanding that alcohol be backed out but it was not.” Regarding the eight glasses of wine, McWatters stated he assumed some of it was his.

The second summary receipt, for \$72.94, indicated that McWatters and Keith Noreika, then acting Comptroller of the Currency, were at a meal on September 22, 2017, at Joe’s Seafood, Prime Steak & Stone Crab in Washington, DC. The itemized receipt included two drinks, vodka and a glass of wine, for a total alcohol charge of \$28.<sup>3</sup> McWatters did not deduct any of the \$28 of alcohol from his reimbursement voucher. In response to the RA’s question about why the bill was split between McWatters and Noreika, he said that Noreika was acting Controller of the Currency, and because he was doing the same thing under government reimbursement, it made sense to split the bill.

The third summary receipt, for \$195.40, indicated that McWatters, Paul Gentile, Credit Union National Association (CUNA), and Vega were at a meal on May 18, 2016, at Joe’s Seafood, Prime Steak & Stone Crab in Washington, DC. The itemized receipt included \$67 of alcohol, including six glasses of wine and one glass of scotch. McWatters split the bill with Vega. Vega deducted \$35 from her reimbursement voucher but McWatters did not deduct the remaining \$32 of alcohol from his reimbursement voucher. He said it was the same problem—he should have deducted the alcohol. He said he was sure he probably had one glass of wine.

Regarding his hotel stays, McWatters said that he did not order alcohol with room service, to his knowledge. When the RA pointed out an “in-room dining late night” room service charge of \$71.62, McWatters again stated that as far as he remembers, there was no alcohol.

Regarding McWatters’ air travel, the RA asked why his \$12,213 flight to Barcelona for a speaking engagement at the DCUC [Defense Credit Union Council] was so high, and McWatters said that was a good question. McWatters said he does not believe the high cost was associated with the reservations being made at the last minute. He said that Vega went with him on the trip (Vega’s ticket cost \$9,788).

Regarding a trip to Vienna, for which his ticket cost \$11,974, the RA asked why Vega went as well (Vega’s ticket cost \$11,484). McWatters said that Vega is an important part of his team,

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<sup>2</sup> This amount (\$96) is corrected from the report that we issued on May 15, 2018.

<sup>3</sup> This amount (\$28) is corrected from the report that we issued on May 15, 2018.

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and that there is a bifurcation of their functions.

When the RA asked whether Supples or Kutchev ever asked about itemized receipts, McWatters said no, because they did not know about the requirement for itemized receipts.

McWatters stated that alcohol was not deducted from his vouchers and it was his fault. He also said that the length of the dinners needed to be 3+ hours because there needs to be time for discussion and debates and it is his only chance to learn. Finally, he said Supples has arranged personal dinner reservations for him in the past, but not frequently. They stopped that several months ago.

### B. Sarah Vega, Chief of Staff

On December 4, 2017, the RA and Sharon Separ, former Counsel to the Inspector General/Assistant Inspector General for Investigations, interviewed Sarah Vega, Chief of Staff, NCUA, in connection with this investigation. (Exhibit 2)

The RA provided Vega with a Garrity Advisement (Acknowledgement of Rights), which she signed.

Vega stated that as the Chief of Staff, she serves at the direction of the Chairman and that among her other duties, she manages the day-to-day activities of the Chairman's office. Vega said she has been Chief of Staff since late January 2017, after the Presidential Inauguration when McWatters became the Chairman. Vega related that she has been at the NCUA for more than 9 years and started as the Chief of Staff for former NCUA Chairman Michael Fryzel in September 2008. Vega related that she also served as a Senior Policy Advisor to both Fryzel and McWatters, respectively, when they served as Board Members (not Chairmen).

According to Vega, the Chairman, by statute, speaks on behalf of the agency, so he receives speaking invitations for meetings, conferences, dinners, and lunches. As a result, Vega's work depends on the Chairman's schedule and other incoming obligations that can shift daily. With regard to invitations, Vega stated that Supples receives the invitations and then the Chairman prioritizes them. Vega added that if the Chairman decides to attend, then Vega always accompanies him. However, there are times when she attends events alone, and represents the Chairman.

The RA pulled out several menus to go over with Vega to determine what specific items she and her guests, including McWatters, might have ordered that resulted in extremely high final bills. In particular:

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Joe's Seafood, 4/17/17. McWatters attended this dinner. Vega stated that no alcohol was claimed on this bill (total: \$449.60 for three persons) and that to the best of her knowledge, she always backed out alcohol from the claim voucher when it was reflected in the bill. She explained that this was a very expensive restaurant and that it was McWatters' favorite. The RA asked Vega how she knew to back out alcohol if she was unaware and/or unfamiliar with the policy regarding representation expenses. Vega explained that it must have been discussed somewhere along the line and she knew about it, but not because she knew what was in the agency policy. Despite her previous statement that to the best of her knowledge she always backed out alcohol charges, she then stated that she "consistently" backed out alcohol.

Our later review of the itemized receipt associated with this meal revealed that Vega was reimbursed \$138 for alcohol.

Regarding first class air fare by McWatters and Vega to Hawaii (at a cost of \$3,647 for McWatters and \$2,523 for Vega), Vega stated that Supples advised that she and the Chairman could fly first class. Her understanding was that she could fly business class outside the continental United States and if business class was not available, then first class was permitted.

When asked about McWatters' and her lodging for a Vienna, Austria trip, Vega stated that she and the Chairman stayed at a different hotel than Senior Policy Advisor Michael Radway. As background, Vega explained that Radway and Board Member Rick Metsger had arranged to attend the conference, one that only the Chairman and his Chief of Staff usually attend. However, Metsger and Radway made their plans to attend the conference before the presidential election, when Metsger was Chairman. At the last minute, Metsger could not attend, but Radway decided to go anyway. Radway flew coach class (at a cost of \$1,542) and Vega and McWatters flew business class (at a cost of \$11,483 for Vega and \$11,974 for McWatters) to Vienna. Vega and McWatters' hotel (\$2,774 for Vega and \$2,222 for McWatters) was significantly more expensive than Radway's hotel (\$1,739).

On April 17, 2018, the RA and Erceg conducted an interview with Vega in connection with this investigation. (Exhibit 3)

The RA read the Kalkines Warning to Vega and then Vega signed it.

In response to the RA's question about whether invitations have declined since October 2017, Vega said that she and McWatters have declined invitations. She said that McWatters is one of two candidates to be Director of the Consumer Financial Protection Board (CFPB); therefore, his profile is higher now. There was also the issue with AIG [McWatters voting to decertify AIG while owning AIG stocks and warrants] and the related OIG investigation. She said that created a lot of distractions. Thus, there has been no time to have representation dinners.

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The RA asked Vega about what kind of discussions she and McWatters have at representation expense meals. Vega stated that they discuss areas where NCUA can take up regarding new rulemakings and improvements.

In response to the RA's question about why virtually all of her representation expenses are in the evening, Vega said that she does not like to leave the office during the day because she does not like to break up the day. She then noted that there is more engagement with the community of credit unions here at the NCUA than at other FIRREA [financial regulatory] agencies.

In response to the RA's question about how she gets to the dinners, Vega said that sometimes by Metro but usually by Uber. She said that when she is with McWatters, they usually take Uber, normally UberBlack [the most expensive level of Uber]. She said that given the level of McWatters' position, they took UberBlack cars versus having a driver and a fleet of cars like the FDIC. For a chairman, Vega stated that it is unusual that the NCUA Chair does not have access to a fleet of cars.

The RA asked Vega whether she pays when she has meals with McWatters. She said she does pay for the meals because McWatters is "an Obama ethics pledge" and because McWatters wanted her to pay for the meals. In contrast, when she was Chief of Staff for Chairman Fryzel, Fryzel paid for the meals himself. She said that McWatters was concerned about credit union people at the dinner picking up the check in light of the Obama ethics rule.

The RA showed Vega the summary receipts she submitted for reimbursement, which provided the total charged amount for each restaurant, and Vega confirmed that she submitted the receipts, it was her handwriting on the receipts indicating who was at the dinners (except in a few instances where it was Supples' handwriting, based on information Vega had provided Supples), and it was Vega's signature on the receipts. The RA then showed Vega itemized receipts (listing all food and drink ordered) associated with Vega's reimbursement claims. For meals where McWatters was also present, Vega received reimbursements for alcohol in the amount of \$1,773. Vega's additional reimbursements for meals where McWatters was not present will be discussed in our forthcoming separate report regarding Vega.

The RA asked Vega what is discussed at meals after \$250 of alcohol has been consumed. Vega responded, "Credit union issues...they are meetings." When the RA asked whether \$400 dinners were reasonable expenditures, Vega responded, "Minus the issue of the alcohol, not unreasonable." She said that it was reasonable for the level of the restaurant and that the reasonableness depends on the person viewing the expense. She said that the restaurants they went to were business restaurants where people go to have business meetings. She said that the definition of "reasonable" needs to be spelled out.

The RA asked Vega whether anyone said that alcohol could be reimbursed and Vega said no.



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She said it was very different under Chair Fryzel and Chair Rodney Hood with respect to alcohol. In response to the RA's question whether Kutchey or Supples arranges personal dinners for her, Vega said no.

The RA asked Vega about expensive flights, noting that McWatters' flight was more than hers. The RA asked, "Why so high?" Vega responded that she had no idea. She said it was business class and that the reservation was not made late. She said the cost of McWatters' flight was higher maybe because he flew first class [\$12,000 versus \$9,000], or maybe because he flew out of a different airport. In response to a question from Erceg, Vega stated that no one from OCFO spoke to her about cheaper airfare options. Vega also said that the quotes for airfare would be coming from Omega [NCUA's travel agency]. She also said that she and McWatters have the option to fly business class.

### C. Dinner Guests

On April 3, 2018, the RA and Erceg interviewed John McKechnie, Senior Partner, Total Spectrum, regarding meals he attended with Vega and/or McWatters in 2016 (5 meals) and 2017 (11 meals). (Exhibit 4)

McKechnie stated that he has participated in meals with Vega and McWatters. He said that he was the former Director of Public and Congressional Affairs at the NCUA from 2006-2011. He said he got to know Vega when she was working for former Chair Fryzel. McKechnie said he "remembers breaking bread" with Vega and McWatters. McKechnie said he would get back to the RA regarding the specific dates of the meals he attended.

On April 4, 2018, McKechnie emailed the RA stating that he searched his calendar and did not record specific appointments or meetings with either Vega or McWatters, but he met with Vega and/or McWatters 3-4 times in both 2016 and 2017 to discuss credit union industry positions and reactions to NCUA regulatory actions. He said that his institutional knowledge of NCUA, having served as Director of Public and Congressional Affairs from 2006-2011, was also discussed.

On April 3, 2018, the RA interviewed Lucy Ito, President and Chief Executive Officer, National Association of State Credit Union Supervisors, regarding meals she attended with Vega and/or McWatters in 2016 (6 meals) and 2017 (2 meals). (Exhibit 5)

Ito asked for the meal dates so she could check her calendar to verify the dates. After discussing the dates with Ito, she confirmed she attended meals with either Vega and/or McWatters.

On April 4, 2018, the RA and Erceg interviewed John Bratsakis, President and Chief Executive Officer of the Maryland/DC Credit Union Association, regarding meals he attended with Vega



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and/or McWatters in 2016 (6 meals) and 2017 (2 meals). (Exhibit 6)

Erceg told each of these interviewees that she and the RA looked at vouchers submitted by Vega and McWatters and that on some of those vouchers, their name appears as having participated in the meal. Erceg further told them that eventually, we would produce a report that might include their names and titles, and that she wanted to confirm that they were at the meals, specifically in 2016 and 2017.

Bratsakis stated that he has attended CEO dinners and Question & Answer dinners with Vega and McWatters. Bratsakis added that there is an annual meeting in which McWatters participates as a panel member in which he says a few words about the NCUA.

Bratsakis stated that they went to dinner at a restaurant that was not part of the annual dinner but was a CEO roundtable discussion with CEOs of different credit unions participating. This is done a few times a year. Bratsakis added that there might have been a time here or there when he went to dinner with Vega and McWatters and no one else was there.

On April 25, 2018, the RA emailed Michael Fryzel, former NCUA Chairman, regarding meals he may have had with Vega and/or McWatters in 2016 and 2017. (Exhibit 7)

On April 26, 2018, Fryzel recalls having met with McWatters and Vega between the dates of the 2016 election and 2017 inauguration and thereafter. Fryzel indicated that he served on President Trump's Transition Team as the lead for NCUA as well as being responsible for the landing activities. He indicated that he had meetings with them together and separately on numerous dates during that period as he developed the Agency Action Plan with their input as well as that of dozens of other NCUA staff members. He added that he may also have met McWatters and Vega at mutually attended conferences or to discuss activities and important issues affecting the credit union industry.

### D. Katie Supples, Staff Assistant to the Chairman

On October 11, 2017, the Reporting Agent (RA) interviewed Katie Supples, Staff Assistant to the Chairman, NCUA, in connection with this investigation. (Exhibit 8)

Supples stated that she prepares and submits McWatters' and Vega's travel vouchers into Concur, NCUA's travel and expense reimbursement system, including inputting their explanations for the expenses. Supples said that when McWatters and Vega travel, they tell her the destination, which airport they are travelling from, and where they want to stay, and then she sends them options to review. Supples added that she books all flights for McWatters and most flights for Vega, because Vega books some of her own flights. When travel is completed, McWatters and Vega provide Supples with their receipts and she prepares their travel vouchers.

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Supples then prints the travel vouchers and has McWatters and Vega sign hard copies signifying that they agree with the entries. After McWatters and Vega sign their travel vouchers, Supples submits them into Concur.

After submitting the vouchers into Concur, Supples said that John Kutchev, Deputy Executive Director, approves the vouchers in Concur. Supples added that she submits everything that is needed for approval into Concur.

The RA asked Supples if there would be a reason the travel voucher would be missing a receipt. Supples stated that if the government credit card is used, Concur will link the charge directly from the card to the voucher. Supples added that this is not possible when a personal credit card is used.

The RA asked Supples about the process for foreign travel. Supples stated that when McWatters travels outside the United States, his travel is approved by the Executive Director. McWatters approves Vega's foreign travel. Supples said that prior to travel, the Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO) receives the request for foreign travel. OCFO reviews the submission and forwards it to the State Department for clearance.

Regarding the use of business class and first class air travel, Supples stated for a flight outside the continental United States, business class can be used. According to Supples, the travel policy provides the option of using first class if no coach or business class is available. Supples also stated that for some airlines, business class and first class are the same and that the available classes of reservations vary from market to market. Supples said that when she makes reservations for business class or first class, she usually calls OMEGA, the NCUA's travel agency, and discusses what is needed.

For representation expenses, Supples said that McWatters and/or Vega submit the receipt to her and she includes it as an expense in the travel voucher. Supples stated that she notes that the expense was for a credit union industry meeting and indicates the attendees and the expense amount. Supples said she has no other documentation regarding representation expenses.

On April 17, 2018, the RA and Erceg conducted a follow-up interview with Supples in connection with this investigation. (Exhibit 9)

The RA noted that when he previously interviewed her, Supples knew all the details about the NCUA's policy on travel, including first class travel. Supples agreed with that statement. Supples, who has been in her position at the NCUA since 2008, said she did not know about the requirement for itemized receipts. The RA noted that the representation policy was only three pages long and asked, "You didn't know?" Supples repeated that she did not know. The RA then asked whether she would sign a statement, which would be voluntary. Supples agreed to

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sign a statement. Supples said that the OED did not know about the requirement for receipts either. She thinks John Kutchev, Deputy Executive Director, would have told her had he known about the requirement. The RA said that Kutchev said he knew itemized receipts were required but they softened the requirement. Supples responded, "Interesting." Supples said that she did not have time to write a statement now because she was working on a voucher, but that she would write a statement when she was finished with the voucher.

At 11:14 am, about an hour after her interview had concluded, Supples called the RA and asked whether not providing a statement would be viewed as a failure to cooperate with the OIG, and the RA said no. Supples then said she would not provide a statement.

### E. Office of the Executive Director (OED)

On October 25, 2017, the RA interviewed John Kutchev, Deputy Executive Director, NCUA. Kutchev provided the following in connection with this investigation. (Exhibit 10)

Kutchev stated that his role in the travel process is as an approving official. Kutchev said that he receives the completed travel vouchers for McWatters, Vega, Board Member Rick Metsger, and Senior Policy Advisor Michael Radway through Concur from Katie Supples and Donna Giobbi, Staff Assistant to Board Member Metsger. Kutchev said that he gives verbal advice to Supples or Giobbi when asked. Kutchev stated that he discusses travel questions or concerns before the travel takes place.

The RA asked Kutchev if McWatters, Vega, Metsger, or Radway ask him any travel questions. Kutchev said that Metsger is "in tune with perception" when it comes to travel. Kutchev stated that McWatters and Vega work with Supples on any travel issues.

The RA asked Kutchev if he shared any travel concerns with Treichel. Kutchev stated that using representation expenses for dining with the same people over time is a concern for him, but that it is not against policy to do so.

The RA questioned Kutchev about the previous representation expense policy, which indicated that a memorandum must be submitted to claim the expense. Kutchev added that Concur is used to document representation expenses and if receipts are attached to the voucher and Kutchev knows who the meeting participants were, he'll approve the expense.

The RA asked Kutchev when using business class and first class was permissible. He stated that if the flight was outside the continental United States, business class is allowable, and that first class can be used if no coach or business class was reasonably available. When asked what "reasonably available" meant, Kutchev said if they have tight schedules, McWatters, Vega, Metsger, and Radway can use first class and he leaves this to the discretion of the traveler.

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Kutchey added that according to policy, first class can be used when required because of the agency mission.

Kutchey stated that he does not question what is discussed at a dinner that McWatters or Vega attended.

On October 30, 2017, the RA conducted a follow-up interview with Kutchey. (Exhibit 11) The RA asked Kutchey why summary meal receipts are deemed as suitable documentation when the representation expense policy indicates that summary receipts are not acceptable. Kutchey stated that "I know what the policy says but we have softened on that." He added that as long as he has a receipt showing the number of people at the meal, then he is fine with accepting that receipt as documentation. Kutchey said that some of the better restaurants do not provide itemized meal receipts.

On April 17, 2018, the RA and Erceg conducted another follow-up interview with Kutchey in connection with this investigation. (Exhibit 12)

The RA noted that he has seen only one itemized receipt in Concur, and asked if Kutchey just missed the requirement for itemized receipts. Kutchey responded that it was his error not to know about itemized receipts being required. He said he got together with Supples once they realized that itemized receipts were required by the policy. He said he just followed the practice of what was done before [not requiring itemized receipts]. Kutchey said that he has told McWatters and Vega and prior Board chairs and their staff at different times that the NCUA cannot pay for alcohol, and that they should make sure not to claim for alcohol. He said some of the Board members followed that instruction. The RA noted that sometimes alcohol is not taken out at all from the reimbursement request. Kutchey responded that the policy clearly says no alcohol. Erceg asked Kutchey whether he has wondered whether alcohol was charged when he sees a summary receipt for \$500 in reviewing a reimbursement claim. Kutchey responded, "They have expensive taste." In response to a question from Erceg whether he was ever told to look the other way, Kutchey said no.

The RA asked Kutchey about McWatters and Vega taking very expensive flights, \$12,000 for example. Kutchey responded that their airfares fell within policy, so it was approved. He did tell them that the expensive flights were going to stick out. The RA asked about McWatters' and Vega's reimbursement for expensive Uber rides, like a \$250 Uber ride from Washington, DC to Alexandria. Kutchey said that McWatters and Vega used UberBlack for a while but there was no discussion about their spending \$250 for a DC-Alexandria Uber ride. Kutchey further stated that every other agency has a fleet of cars that are available day and night.

In response to the RA's question about McWatters and Vega listing dinner participants on



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receipts, he remembers instances where participants were not listed or where the summary receipt was missing.

In response to the RA's question about why the representation expenses policy was changed in October 2017, Kutchey said that they put the policy out to try to anticipate issues that would be raised in our investigation. He said there was some discussion about putting an UberBlack car on retainer, but McWatters was fine with not doing that.

On April 24, 2018, the RA and Erceg interviewed Mark Treichel, Executive Director, NCUA, in connection with this investigation. (Exhibit 13)

Treichel stated he has been with NCUA since Columbus Day 1986, and has served in his present position as Executive Director for 5-1/2 years. He started in November 2012 shadowing the departing Executive Director before he left, and became Executive Director on January 1, 2013. Treichel said that from April 2000 to April 2003, he was Deputy Executive Director. Treichel said that his role regarding representation expenses and travel is that he establishes the policy and Deputy Executive Director Kutchey approves the reimbursement vouchers.

In response to the RA's question about who wrote the 2014 representation expenses policy, Treichel said the impetus for a policy can start with an office director, who communicates the request to Kutchey, who in turn communicates that to Treichel. Treichel said that annually there is a memorandum on representation expenses, generally speaking. When the RA asked whether he had input into the 2014 policy, Treichel said generally, yes. He also noted that there were policies before 2014 also providing that no alcohol may be reimbursed. Regarding the requirement for itemized receipts, the RA noted that the 2014 policy cross references the 2006 instruction (2020.2), which requires itemized receipts. Treichel said that he is not saying that alcohol is allowed. Usually, he puts guidance in interim policies and then he puts everything into the new instruction, which was the case with the October 2017 representation expense policy. He then asked the RA where the 2014 policy said itemized receipts were required. The RA again pointed out the 2014 policy's reference to the 2006 instruction (2020.2), which requires itemized receipts. Treichel said that it is a valid interpretation that because the 2014 policy cross references the 2020.2 instruction, itemized receipts are required. Treichel said his 2014 guidance could have been clearer, however. In response to RA's question about whether he thought itemized receipts were required, Treichel said that the NCUA did not even require receipts for examiners until the last revision of the travel policy.

In response to the RA's question about why someone would subtract alcohol from their reimbursement request sometimes, but not others, Treichel said he did not know. Regarding the 2017 representation expenses policy, Treichel said he may have had some discussion with Vega. When asked whether he had similar discussions with Vega regarding the 2014 policy or previous policies, Treichel said no. In response to the RA's question about whether Vega or anyone else



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from the Board had input into any of the representation expenses policies, he said former Chair Debbie Matz and her Chief of Staff Steve Bosack did, but neither Vega nor any other Board members nor Board staff likely had any input.

The RA asked about Kutchey's and Supples' roles regarding reimbursement vouchers, and whether Kutchey had come to Treichel with concerns about expensive dinners or \$12,000 flights. Treichel did not recall anything specific, and said he had not heard any concerns from Kutchey about cost. The RA asked Treichel about whether he himself had concerns about cost. Treichel responded that both McWatters' and Vega's airfares were within policy, and it was for them to determine whether the cost was reasonable. The RA asked why there would be such a difference in cost between their flights (\$11,000 for Vega and \$12,000 for McWatters to Vienna, Austria) and Radway's \$1,500 flight to the same destination. Treichel responded that the policy allows for first class travel if business class is not available, and business class is permissible. He also stated that it is in the eye of the beholder and that what is prudent is up to the Board member and their staff.

In response to the RA's question about whether McWatters and Vega talked to him after we interviewed them, Treichel said yes, and that McWatters told him there were a couple of claims, not very substantive in dollars, and not consistent with what Treichel called his "inconsistent policy." Treichel said that after the interviews, General Counsel McKenna brought out the legal opinion regarding alcohol [a May 11, 2000, memorandum from General Counsel Robert Fenner to Executive Director Carolyn Jordan, which Treichel provided the Inspector General the day after the RA interviewed McWatters and Vega]. Treichel thinks he requested this legal opinion when he was Deputy Executive Director. The RA asked why he requested the opinion, and Treichel said that he wanted to know whether alcohol would be allowed at a function with NASCUS [National Association of State Credit Union Supervisors] and state regulators. The RA asked whether the issue only pertained to meetings with large groups. Treichel responded that it also may have been tied to representation expenses. He added that alcohol had been served at events and reimbursed before his request for a legal opinion in 2000. Treichel said that if the Board decides it wants to allow alcohol, it could, except that they have delegated this authority to the Executive Director through delegation TRV 6, which is still in place.

He said that the prohibition on alcohol is clear in the Executive Director annual memorandum but not in the instruction. The RA told Treichel that McWatters and Vega said that they had never seen any of the policies, yet Vega subtracted alcohol out some of the time, and then the RA asked why she would do that if she was not familiar with the policies. Treichel did not know and said that he had talked to Vega after we interviewed her on April 17, about her having issues with making deductions correctly.

Erceg told Treichel that we heard that McWatters plans to pay back the costs he was reimbursed for alcohol. Treichel said that McWatters is contemplating paying the money back. Erceg asked

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whether Vega planned to pay back the alcohol-related costs, and Treichel said he did not think so.

### F. Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO)

On October 11, 2017, the RA interviewed Rendell Jones, Chief Financial Officer (CFO), NCUA. (Exhibit 14)

Jones stated that his office prepares the reprogramming costs for the Board. Jones stated that his office knows what has been spent and moves the money when needed. In 2017, to date [October 11, 2017], the Board had four instances where funds were reprogrammed as follows:

- 6/30/17           \$25,000
- 6/30/17           \$350
- 8/1/17            \$25,000
- 8/4/17            \$10,000

On December 29, 2017, the RA conducted a follow-up interview with Jones in connection with this investigation. (Exhibit 15)

Jones stated that a traveler can use their personal credit card for certain expenses, including meals when on official travel. The traveler is encouraged to use their government travel card but it is not required for all travel expenses. Jones stated that the government travel card is required for airfare and hotel expenses when on official travel, but not meals.

On April 4, 2018, the RA and Erceg conducted a follow-up interview with Jones in connection with this investigation. (Exhibit 16)

Jones stated that the office initiating the reprogramming submits the request to him for approval. Jones stated the Board does not have a finance manager so he might warn them when they are on track to spend more than their limit. Jones said that when the Board gets close to its limit, he will, in most cases, move money to cover it. He noted that this is an after-the-fact process because the money has already been spent and disbursed. Jones said that since October 2017, there have not been any reprogrammings of funds for travel expenses for the Board. Jones stated that he has heard from other OCFO personnel about expensive flights taken by some Board members and staff. Jones said he went to Kutchey and said, "This costs a lot of money," and Kutchey was surprised by the expensive flights. Jones said he looks at an expenditure two ways: (1) does it comply with an agency rule and (2) is it advisable? He noted that even if an expenditure complies with an agency rule, it may not be advisable.

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The RA asked Jones that if summary receipts are not acceptable documentation, then why are itemized receipts not in Concur? Jones stated that no one has ever mentioned to him anything about itemized receipts and he is disappointed that he was not told by his staff that even though itemized receipts are required, they were not being submitted into Concur.

Jones said that he thinks the Board members knew about the representation expense policy. Michael McNeill, Director, Division of Financial Controls, OCFO, worked with Kutchey on the policy and Kutchey probably spoke to Vega and Radway. Jones said, however, that he does not know what was said during those discussions.

Jones stated that you are supposed to use your government credit card for authorized business expenses, including representation expenses. Jones said that he has not heard any complaints about excessive amounts spent on Uber fares.

On March 19, 2018, the RA and Erceg interviewed Terri Woundy, Supervisory Accountant, OCFO, NCUA, in connection with this investigation. (Exhibit 17)

Woundy said that Concur, NCUA's travel system, was implemented in August 2013 and before that, the NCUA used an in-house eTravel system. Woundy stated that she does not get involved with representative expenses. In response to the RA's question about why there appear to be only summary receipts in Concur, Woundy thought that Supples might maintain itemized receipts.

Woundy said employees must use their government credit card for all official business, including for representation expenses. Erceg asked about the provision allowing for the use of personal credit card for group meals. Woundy said that would be permitted during travel where an employee was going out with a large group of people and everyone was paying for their own meal. She said it would not apply to a meal that was a representation expense.

The RA asked Woundy about large Uber expenses, like one costing \$130 to go from Alexandria to Washington, DC. Woundy said that a cost comparison would need to be done in Concur to justify that.

On March 28, 2018, the RA and Erceg interviewed Michael McNeill, Director, Division of Financial Controls, OCFO, NCUA, in connection with this investigation. (Exhibit 18)

Regarding representation expenses, McNeill said he could not be specific in his responses because the policies changed over the years. Representation expenses used to be mostly for Board members to meet with industry officials over a meal and that alcohol was (and still is) not allowed. However, McNeill stated that in the past there might have been alcohol involved, potentially excessive spending, or potentially too much frequency of meals. McNeill said that

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some receipts were inconsistently done, some were detailed, and some were not. He said that it started to get better in 2006 when OCFO and the Office of General Counsel worked together and the definition of a representation expense was made tighter.

When the RA asked why itemized receipts might be important, McNeill said that they could show if purchases were reasonable, although McNeill then said that maybe it really does not matter that itemized receipts are not turned in. He said that the OED and the Board are involved with the review process and that OCFO has little involvement. OED approves the travel vouchers.

McNeill stated that if there was alcohol with a meal, the server could put the alcohol charges on a different bill, which the employee would pay with their personal credit card, or the employee could use their government credit card for the entire bill and deduct the alcohol charges from their Concur voucher.

McNeill added that it in the past he can remember expenses being incurred and paid for refreshments and decorations for Easter and the fall season. Gift cards were also being given to contractors. When Jones came on as the new CFO, Vega and Supples wanted guidance on such spending.

McNeill added that some expenditures are ridiculous, such as a \$10,000 airfare. McNeill said it may be allowable by policy and not illegal, but such expenditures will show up on General Services Administration exception reports.

On March 28, 2018, the RA and Erceg interviewed [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED], OCFO, NCUA, in connection with this investigation. (Exhibit 19)

[REDACTED] shared a concern with Woundy about a \$21,000 airfare for McWatters and Vega to Spain. Woundy told [REDACTED] in response, "They don't travel internationally a lot." [REDACTED] thinks that training is needed at the NCUA regarding which airfares are permissible.

[REDACTED] said that Metsger and Radway are much more restrained in their spending than McWatters and Vega. Erceg asked about the use of alcohol on the government credit card. [REDACTED] stated that alcohol is not allowed for reimbursement and if there is alcohol, then it should be on a separate bill/receipt.



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### G. Office of General Counsel (OGC)

On May 1, 2018, the RA and Erceg interviewed Michael McKenna, General Counsel, NCUA, in connection with this investigation. (Exhibit 20) Also present were Lara Rodriguez, Deputy General Counsel, and Kevin Tuininga, Associate General Counsel for Administrative Law.

The RA provided McKenna the 2006 NCUA instruction on representation expenses and asked whether he had input into it. McKenna stated that he was Deputy General Counsel at the time of the instruction but did not have any input into it.

In response to Erceg asking why the OGC opinion of 2000 regarding alcohol was written, McKenna said he thought it was so that NCUA could serve alcohol at NASCUS (National Association of State Credit Union Supervisors) functions. At the interview, McKenna provided Erceg and the RA an updated legal opinion memorandum dated April 27, 2018, regarding alcohol and representational activities. He said that he created the memorandum after speaking to Kutchev and Treichel after McWatters and Vega were interviewed in this case. He said Kutchev and Treichel asked him whether Board members could use NCUA funds to pay for alcohol. McKenna said he decided to write a new opinion since time had passed since the previous opinion and he wanted to make sure the laws had not changed. McKenna said the updated opinion stated that it is still legal to expend funds on alcohol but that it is against NCUA policy to do so.

Rodriguez noted that the representation expenses policies including the prohibition on alcohol had referred back to the 2006 representation expenses instruction for more detail, and the instruction did not contain the alcohol prohibition. She said that everything is codified now in the 2017 instruction, including the prohibition on reimbursement for alcohol.

Erceg asked about the legal effects of an instruction versus a policy memorandum. McKenna said that it is his personal opinion that an instruction trumps a policy memorandum. However, he said that is not Treichel's view. Treichel believes that a policy memorandum can amend an instruction. McKenna said that regardless, both instructions and policy memoranda "fall within the broad rubric on policy." Tuininga said that there is an "instruction on instructions" that stated that if something is a permanent policy, it goes into an instruction. Erceg noted that the 2006 instruction did not allow reimbursement for alcohol—it was silent on alcohol. McKenna agreed.

McKenna said no concerns were ever brought to his attention about the cost of Board members' or Senior Policy Advisor airfares. In response to a question from the RA, McKenna stated that he was not aware of the difference in airfare to Vienna for Radway, Senior Policy Advisor for Board Member Metsger (\$1,500), as compared to Vega (\$11,000) and McWatters (\$12,000). McKenna said that he assumed it was due to late booking. He has never provided advice



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regarding when first class airfare may be purchased. McKenna also said that in 2012, in connection with responding to a Freedom of Information Act request regarding Board travel, he learned that all Board Members and their Senior Policy Advisors flew coach class, with the exception of one flight for a former Board Chair.

McKenna said he had no conversations with anyone about representation expenses. McKenna stated that OGC gave McWatters an onboarding briefing when he joined the NCUA Board in 2014, but that did not address representation expenses. He assumed the OED would have included that topic in their briefing.

On May 1, 2018, the RA and Erceg interviewed Hattie Ulan, Alternate Designated Agency Ethics Official (ADAEO), NCUA, in connection with this investigation. (Exhibit 21)

The RA asked Ulan whether she had worked on the 2006 instruction regarding representation expenses. Ulan said she thought she had worked an earlier version. [After the interview, Ulan checked her files and determined that she did advise on the 2006 instruction and she provided Erceg her related file].

The RA asked Ulan about reimbursement of alcohol expenses. She said that Paul Peterson, a former NCUA attorney, wrote a memo regarding that issue. The RA showed Ulan the 2000 General Counsel memo, and Ulan pointed out Peterson's initials on it, which indicated he prepared the memo.

Ulan indicated that she provided an ethics briefing to Mark McWatters when he became a Board Member in 2014, but she did not think it covered representation expenses, perhaps because the OCFO covered representation expenses in its briefing. Ulan said she would send us the 2014 ethics briefing [after the interview, Ulan emailed the RA and Erceg the briefing and indicated that it did not cover representation expenses].

Ulan has never been asked about the personal use of a government employee, and she does not think that there is a de minimis exception for that [Office of Government Ethics regulations, 5 C.F.R. § 2635.702, prohibit employees from using their public office for their own private gain or for the private gain of family or friends].

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### List of Exhibits

- Exhibit 1: Memorandum of Interview – Mark McWatters, April 17, 2018
- Exhibit 2: Memorandum of Interview – Sarah Vega, December 4, 2017
- Exhibit 3: Memorandum of Interview – Sarah Vega, April 17, 2018
- Exhibit 4: Memorandum of Interview – John McKechnie, April 3, 2018
- Exhibit 5: Memorandum of Interview – Lucy Ito, April 4, 2018
- Exhibit 6: Memorandum of Interview – John Bratsakis, April 4, 2018
- Exhibit 7: Memorandum of Activity – Fryzel email, April 26, 2018
- Exhibit 8: Memorandum of Interview – Katie Supples, October 11, 2017
- Exhibit 9: Memorandum of Interview – Katie Supples, April 17, 2018
- Exhibit 10: Memorandum of Interview – John Kutchev, October 25, 2017
- Exhibit 11: Memorandum of Interview – John Kutchev, October 30, 2017
- Exhibit 12: Memorandum of Interview – John Kutchev, April 17, 2018
- Exhibit 13: Memorandum of Interview – Mark Treichel, April 24, 2018
- Exhibit 14: Memorandum of Interview – Rendell Jones, October 11, 2017
- Exhibit 15: Memorandum of Interview – Rendell Jones, December 29, 2017
- Exhibit 16: Memorandum of Interview – Rendell Jones, April 4, 2018
- Exhibit 17: Memorandum of Interview – Terri Woundy, March 19, 2018
- Exhibit 18: Memorandum of Interview – Michael McNeill, March 28, 2018
- Exhibit 19: Memorandum of Interview – (b)(6);(b)(7)(C), March 28, 2018
- Exhibit 20: Memorandum of Interview – Michael McKenna, May 1, 2018
- Exhibit 21: Memorandum of Interview – Hattie Ulan, May 1, 2018