

§ 9702. Establishment of Financial Literacy and Education Commission

(a) In general

There is established a commission to be known as the “Financial Literacy and Education Commission”.

(b) Purpose

The Commission shall serve to improve the financial literacy and education of persons in the United States through development of a national strategy to promote financial literacy and education.

(c) Membership

(1) Composition

The Commission shall be composed of—

- (A) the Secretary of the Treasury;
- (B) the respective head of each of the Federal banking agencies (as defined in section 1813 of title 12), the National Credit Union Administration, the Securities and Exchange Commission, each of the Departments of Education, Agriculture, Defense, Health and Human Services, Housing and Urban Development, Labor, and Veterans Affairs, the Federal Trade Commission, the General Services Administration, the Small Business Administration, the Social Security Administration, the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, and the Office of Personnel Management;
- (C) the Director of the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection; and
- (D) at the discretion of the President, not more than 5 individuals appointed by the President from among the administrative heads of any other Federal agencies, departments, or other Federal Government entities, whom the President determines to be engaged in a serious effort to improve financial literacy and education.

(2) Alternates

Each member of the Commission may designate an alternate if the member is unable to attend a meeting of the Commission. Such alternate shall be an individual who exercises significant decisionmaking authority.

(d) Chairperson

The Secretary of the Treasury shall serve as the Chairperson. The Director of the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection shall serve as the Vice Chairman.

(e) Meetings

The Commission shall hold, at the call of the Chairperson, at least 1 meeting every 4 months. All such meetings shall be open to the public. The Commission may hold, at the call of the Chairperson, such other meetings as the Chairperson sees fit to carry out this chapter.

(f) Quorum

A majority of the members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum, but a lesser number of members may hold hearings.

(g) Initial meeting

The Commission shall hold its first meeting not later than 60 days after December 4, 2003.

(Pub. L. 108–159, title V, §513, Dec. 4, 2003, 117 Stat. 2003; Pub. L. 111–203, title X, §1013(d)(5), (6), July 21, 2010, 124 Stat. 1971.)

Editorial Notes

AMENDMENTS

2010—Subsec. (c)(1)(C), (D). Pub. L. 111–203, §1013(d)(5), added subpar. (C) and redesignated former subpar. (C) as (D).

Subsec. (d). Pub. L. 111–203, §1013(d)(6), inserted at end “The Director of the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection shall serve as the Vice Chairman.”

Statutory Notes and Related Subsidiaries

EFFECTIVE DATE

Section subject to joint regulations establishing effective dates as prescribed by Federal Reserve Board and Federal Trade Commission, except as otherwise provided, see section 3 of Pub. L. 108–159, set out as an Effective Date of 2003 Amendment note under section 1681 of Title 15, Commerce and Trade.

§ 9703. Duties of the Commission

(a) Duties

(1) In general

The Commission, through the authority of the members referred to in section 9702(c) of this title, shall take such actions as it deems necessary to streamline, improve, or augment the financial literacy and education programs, grants, and materials of the Federal Government, including curricula for all Americans.

(2) Areas of emphasis

To improve financial literacy and education, the Commission shall emphasize, among other elements, basic personal income and household money management and planning skills, including how to—

- (A) create household budgets, initiate savings plans, and make strategic investment decisions for education, retirement, home ownership, wealth building, or other savings goals;
- (B) manage spending, credit, and debt, including credit card debt, effectively;
- (C) increase awareness of the availability and significance of credit reports and credit scores in obtaining credit, the importance of their accuracy (and how to correct inaccuracies), their effect on credit terms, and the effect common financial decisions may have on credit scores;
- (D) ascertain fair and favorable credit terms;
- (E) avoid abusive, predatory, or deceptive credit offers and financial products;
- (F) understand, evaluate, and compare financial products, services, and opportunities;
- (G) understand resources that ought to be easily accessible and affordable, and that inform and educate investors as to their rights and avenues of recourse when an investor believes his or her rights have been violated by unprofessional conduct of market intermediaries;
- (H) increase awareness of the particular financial needs and financial transactions (such as the sending of remittances) of con-