

§ 9. Additional examiners, clerks, and other employees

The Comptroller of the Currency is hereby authorized to employ such additional examiners, clerks, and other employees as he deems necessary to carry out the provisions of this title and to assign to duty in the office of his bureau in Washington such examiners and assistant examiners as he shall deem necessary to assist in the performance of the work of that bureau.

(March 4, 1923, ch 252, Title II, § 209(b), 42 Stat. 1467.)

§ 10. Salaries of Deputy Comptrollers, examiners, and other employees as part of bank examination expenses

The salaries of the Deputy Comptrollers and of all national bank examiners and assistant examiners assigned to duty in the office of the bureau in Washington in connection with the supervision of national banks shall be considered part of the expenses of the examinations provided for by section 5240 of the Revised Statutes, as amended [12 USCS §§ 481 et seq.].

(March 4, 1923, ch 252, Title II, § 209(b), 42 Stat. 1467; Sept. 9, 1959, P. L. 86-251, § 1(c)(2), 73 Stat. 488.)

§ 11. Interest in national banks

It shall not be lawful for the Comptroller or the Deputy Comptroller of the Currency, either directly or indirectly, to hold an interest in any national bank.

(R.S. § 329; Dec. 27, 2000, P. L. 106-569, Title XII, Subtitle D, § 1233(b), 114 Stat. 3037.)

§ 12. Seal of Comptroller

The seal devised by the Comptroller of the Currency for his office, and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall continue to be the seal of office of the comptroller, and may be renewed when necessary. A description of the seal, with an impression thereof, and a certificate of approval by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State.

(R. S. § 330; Feb. 18, 1875, ch 80, § 1, 18 Stat. 317.)

§ 13. Rooms for Currency Bureau

There shall be assigned, from time to time, to the Comptroller of the Currency, by the Secretary of the Treasury, suitable rooms in the Treasury Building for conducting the business of the Currency Bureau, containing safe and secure fireproof vaults, in which the comptroller shall deposit and safely keep all the plates not necessarily in the possession of engravers or printers, and other valuable things belonging to his department; and the comptroller shall from time to time furnish the necessary furniture, stationery,

fuel, lights, and other proper conveniences for the transaction of the business of his office.

(R. S. § 331.)

§ 14. Report of Comptroller

The Comptroller of the Currency shall make an annual report to Congress. The report required under this section shall include the report required under section 18(f)(7) of the Federal Trade Commission Act [15 USCS § 57a(f)(7)].

(R. S. 333; Feb. 18, 1875, ch 80, § 1, 18 Stat. 317; Aug. 7, 1946, ch 770, § 1(39), 60 Stat. 869; Dec. 27, 2000, P. L. 106-569, Title XI, § 1103(c), 114 Stat. 3031.)

CHAPTER 2. NATIONAL BANKS

ORGANIZATION AND GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section

21. Formation of national banking associations; incorporators; articles of association
- 21a. Amendment of articles of association
22. Organization certificate
23. Acknowledgment and filing of certificate
24. Corporate powers of associations
- 24a. Financial subsidiaries of national banks
25. Repeal of Acts relating to extension of period of corporate succession; applicability of 12 USCS § 24
- 25a. Prohibited activities; definitions; regulations
26. Comptroller to determine if association can commence business
27. Certificate of authority to commence banking
29. Power to hold real property
30. Change of name or location
31. Rights and liabilities as affected by change of name
32. Liabilities and suits as affected by change of name or location
35. Organization of State banks as national banking associations
36. Branch banks
37. Associations governed by chapter
38. The National Bank Act
39. Reservation of rights of associations organized under Act of 1863
40. Virgin Islands; extension of National Bank Act
41. Guam; extension of National Bank Act
42. Territorial application
43. Interpretations concerning preemption of certain State laws

CAPITAL, STOCK, AND STOCKHOLDERS

- 51a. Preferred stock; issuance authorized
- 51b. Dividends, voting, and retirement of preferred stock; individual liability
- 51b-1. Consideration of preferred stock in determining impairment of capital; dividends; retirement
- 51c. "Common stock", "capital", and "capital stock" defined
52. Par value and incidents of stock; transfer of shares
53. When capital stock paid in
55. Enforcing payment of deficiency in capital stock; assessments; liquidation; receivership
56. Prohibition on withdrawal of capital; unearned dividends
57. Increase of capital by provision in articles of association
59. Reduction of capital
60. National bank dividends
61. Shareholders' voting rights; cumulative and distributive voting; preferred stock; trust shares; proxies, liability restrictions; percentage requirement exclusion of trust shares
62. List of shareholders
- 64a. Individual liability of shareholders; limitation on liability
66. Personal liability of representatives of stockholders

Section

67. Individual liability of stockholders; compromises; authority of receiver

DIRECTORS

71. Election
 71a. Number of directors; penalties
 72. Qualifications
 73. Oath
 74. Vacancies
 75. Legal holiday, annual meeting on; proceedings where no election held on proper day
 76. President of bank as member of board; chairman of board

REGULATION OF THE BANKING BUSINESS; POWERS AND DUTIES OF NATIONAL BANKS

81. Place of business
 83. Loans by bank on its own stock
 84. Lending limits
 85. Rate of interest on loans, discounts and purchases
 86. Usurious interest; penalty for taking; statute of limitation
 90. Depositaries of public moneys and financial agents of Government
 91. Transfers by bank and other acts in contemplation of insolvency
 92. Acting as insurance agent or broker; procuring loans on real estate
 92a. Trust powers
 93. Violation of provisions; forfeiture of franchise; personal liability of directors; civil money penalty
 93a. Authority to prescribe rules and regulations
 94. Venue of actions
 95. Emergency limitations and restrictions on business of members of Federal Reserve System; designation of legal holiday for national banking associations; exceptions; "State" defined
 95a. Regulation of transactions in foreign exchange of gold and silver; property transfers; vested interests, enforcement and penalties
 95b. Ratification of acts of President and Secretary of the Treasury under section 95a

REDEMPTION AND REPLACEMENT OF CIRCULATING NOTES

- 121a. Redemption of notes unidentifiable as to bank of issue
 122a. Redeemed notes of unidentifiable issue; funds charged against

RESERVE CITIES; LAWFUL RESERVES

141. Central reserve and reserve cities; designation
 142. Banks in reserve cities; reserves
 143. Banks in Alaska and insular possessions; lawful money reserves
 144. Certain balances counted toward reserves in dependencies and insular possessions

BANK EXAMINATIONS; REPORTS

161. Reports to Comptroller of the Currency
 164. Penalty for failure to make reports

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS REGARDING UNITED STATES BONDS IN RELATION TO NATIONAL BANKS

- 177a. Funds available for cost of transporting and redeeming national and Federal Reserve bank notes

VOLUNTARY DISSOLUTION

181. Voluntary dissolution; appointment and removal of liquidating agent or committee; examination

Section

182. Notice of intent to dissolve

RECEIVERSHIP

191. Appointment of receiver for a national bank
 192. Default in payment of circulating notes
 193. Notice to present claims
 194. Dividends on adjusted claims; distribution of assets
 196. Expenses
 197. Shareholders' meeting; continuance of receivership; appointment of agent; winding up business; distribution of assets
 197a. Resumption of business by closed bank on consent of depositors
 198. Purchase by receiver of property of bank; request to Comptroller
 199. Approval of request
 200. Payment

BANK CONSERVATION ACT

201. Short title
 202. Definitions
 203. Appointment of conservator
 204. Examinations
 205. Termination of conservatorship
 206. Conservator; powers and duties
 209. Liability protection
 210. Governmental powers unimpaired
 211. Rules and regulations
 212. Right to amend; separability

CONVERSION OF NATIONAL BANKS INTO STATE BANKS

214. Definitions
 214a. Procedure for conversion, merger or consolidation; vote of stockholders
 214b. Continuation of business and corporate entity
 214c. Conversions in contravention of State law

CONSOLIDATION AND MERGER

215. Consolidation of banks within the same State
 215a. Mergers of national banks or State banks into national banks
 215a-1. Interstate consolidations and mergers
 215a-2. Expedited procedures for certain reorganizations
 215a-3. Mergers and consolidations with subsidiaries and non-bank affiliates
 215b. Definitions
 215c. Mergers, consolidations, and other acquisitions authorized

DISPOSITION OF UNCLAIMED PROPERTY RECOVERED FROM CLOSED NATIONAL BANKS

216. Purpose
 216a. Definitions
 216b. Disposition of unclaimed property
 216c. Rules and regulations
 216d. Severability

ORGANIZATION AND GENERAL PROVISIONS

§ 21. Formation of national banking associations; incorporators; articles of association

Associations for carrying on the business of banking under this Title may be formed by any number of natural persons, not less in any case than five. They shall enter into articles of association, which shall specify in general terms the object for which the association is formed, and may contain any other provisions, not inconsistent with law, which the

association may see fit to adopt for the regulation of its business and the conduct of its affairs. These articles shall be signed by the persons uniting to form the association, and a copy of them shall be forwarded to the Comptroller of the Currency, to be filed and preserved in his office.

(R. S. § 5133.)

§ 21a. Amendment of articles of association

Except as otherwise specifically provided by law, or by the articles of association of the particular national banking association, the articles of association of a national banking association may be amended with respect to any lawful matter, and any action requiring the approval of the stockholders of such association may be had by the approving vote of the holders of a majority of the voting shares of the stock of the association obtained at a meeting of the stockholders called and held pursuant to notice given by mail at least ten days prior to the meeting or pursuant to a waiver of such notice given by all stockholders entitled to receive notice of such meeting. A certified copy of every amendment to the articles of association adopted by the shareholders of a national banking association shall be forwarded to the Comptroller of the Currency, to be filed and preserved in his office.

(Sept. 8, 1959, P. L. 86-230, § 13, 73 Stat. 458.)

§ 22. Organization certificate

The persons uniting to form such an association shall, under their hands, make an organization certificate, which shall specifically state:

First. The name assumed by such association; which name shall include the word "national".

Second. The place where its operations of discount and deposit are to be carried on, designating the State, Territory, or district, and the particular county and city, town, or village.

Third. The amount of capital stock and the number of shares into which the same is to be divided.

Fourth. The names and places of residence of the shareholders and the number of shares held by each of them.

Fifth. The fact that the certificate is made to enable such persons to avail themselves of the advantages of this Title.

(R. S. § 5134; Sept. 8, 1959, P. L. 86-230, § 25, 73 Stat. 466; Oct. 15, 1982, P. L. 97-320, Title IV, Part A, § 405(b), 96 Stat. 1512.)

§ 23. Acknowledgment and filing of certificate

The organization certificate shall be acknowledged before a judge of some court of record, or notary public; and shall be, together with the acknowledgment thereof, authenticated by the seal of such court, or notary, transmitted to the Comptroller of the Currency, who shall record and carefully preserve the same in his office.

(R. S. § 5135.)

§ 24. Corporate powers of associations

Upon duly making and filing articles of association and an organization certificate the [a national banking] association shall become, as from the date of the execution of its organization certificate, a body corporate, and as such, and in the name designated in the organization certificate, it shall have power—

First. To adopt and use a corporate seal.

Second. To have succession from the date of the approval of this Act [Feb. 25, 1927], or from the date of its organization if organized after such date of approval [Feb. 25, 1927] until such time as it be dissolved by the act of its shareholders owning two-thirds of its stock, or until its franchise becomes forfeited by reason of violation of law, or until terminated by either a general or a special Act of Congress or until its affairs be placed in the hands of a receiver and finally wound up by him.

Third. To make contracts.

Fourth. To sue and be sued, complain and defend, in any court of law and equity, as fully as natural persons.

Fifth. To elect or appoint directors, and by its board of directors to appoint a president, vice president, cashier, and other officers, define their duties, require bonds of them and fix the penalty thereof, dismiss such officers or any of them at pleasure, and appoint others to fill their places.

Sixth. To prescribe by its board of directors, by-laws not inconsistent with law, regulating the manner in which its stock shall be transferred, its directors elected or appointed, its officers appointed, its property transferred, its general business conducted, and the privileges granted to it by law exercised and enjoyed.

Seventh. To exercise by its board of directors or duly authorized officers or agents, subject to law, all such incidental powers as shall be necessary to carry on the business of banking; by discounting and negotiating promissory notes, drafts, bills of exchange, and other evidences of debt; by receiving deposits; by buying and selling exchange, coin, and bullion; by loaning money on personal security; and by obtaining, issuing, and circulating notes according to the provisions of this title. The business of dealing in securities and stock by the association shall be limited to purchasing and selling such securities and stock without recourse, solely upon the order, and for the account of, customers, and in no case for its own account, and the association shall not underwrite any issue of securities or stock: *Provided*, That the association may purchase for its own account investment securities under such limitations and restrictions as the Comptroller of the Currency may by regulation prescribe. In no event shall the total amount of the investment securities of any one obligor or maker, held by the association for its own account, exceed at any time 10 per centum of its capital stock actually paid in and unimpaired and 10 per centum of its unimpaired surplus fund, except that this limitation shall not

require any association to dispose of any securities lawfully held by it on the date of the enactment of the Banking Act of 1935 [enacted Aug. 23, 1935]. As used in this section the term "investment securities" shall mean marketable obligations, evidencing indebtedness of any person, copartnership, association, or corporation in the form of bonds, notes and/or debentures commonly known as investment securities under such further definition of the term "investment securities" as may by regulation be prescribed by the Comptroller of the Currency. Except as hereinafter provided or otherwise permitted by law, nothing herein contained shall authorize the purchase by the association for its own account of any shares of stock of any corporation. The limitations and restrictions herein contained as to dealing in, underwriting and purchasing for its own account, investment securities shall not apply to obligations of the United States, or general obligations of any State or of any political subdivision thereof, or obligations of the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority which are guaranteed by the Secretary of Transportation under section 9 of the National Capital Transportation Act of 1969 [D. C. Code, § 1-2458], or obligations issued under authority of the Federal Farm Loan Act, as amended, or issued by the thirteen banks for cooperatives or any of them or the Federal Home Loan Banks, or obligations which are insured by the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development under title XI of the National Housing Act [12 USCS §§ 1749aaa et seq.] or obligations which are insured by the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development (hereafter in this sentence referred to as the "Secretary") pursuant to section 207 of the National Housing Act [12 USCS § 1713], if the debentures to be issued in payment of such insured obligations are guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States, or obligations, participations, or other instruments of or issued by the Federal National Mortgage Association or the Government National Mortgage Association, or mortgages, obligations, or other securities which are or ever have been sold by the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation pursuant to section 305 or section 306 of the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation Act [12 USCS § 1454 or 1455], or obligations of the Federal Financing Bank or obligations or other instruments, or securities of the Student Loan Marketing Association, or obligations of the Environmental Financing Authority, or such obligations of any local public agency (as defined in section 110(h) of the Housing Act of 1949 [42 USCS § 1460(h)]) as are secured by an agreement between the local public agency and the Secretary in which the local public agency agrees to borrow from said Secretary, and said Secretary agrees to lend to said local public agency, monies in an aggregate amount which (together with any other monies irrevocably committed to the payment of interest on such obligations) will suffice to pay, when due, the interest on and all installments (including the final

installment) of the principal of such obligations, which monies under the terms of said agreement are required to be used for such payments, or such obligations of a public housing agency (as defined in the United States Housing Act of 1937, as amended [42 USCS §§ 1437 et seq.]) as are secured (1) by an agreement between the public housing agency and the Secretary in which the public housing agency agrees to borrow from the Secretary, and the Secretary agrees to lend to the public housing agency, prior to the maturity of such obligations, monies in an amount which (together with any other monies irrevocably committed to the payment of interest on such obligations) will suffice to pay the principal of such obligations with interest to maturity thereon, which monies under the terms of said agreement are required to be used for the purpose of paying the principal of and the interest on such obligations at their maturity, (2) by a pledge of annual contributions under an annual contributions contract between such public housing agency and the Secretary if such contract shall contain the covenant by the Secretary which is authorized by subsection (b) of section 22 [subsection (g) of section 6] of the United States Housing Act of 1937 [42 USCS § 1437d(g)], as amended, and if the maximum sum and the maximum period specified in such contract pursuant to said subsection 22(b) [subsection 6(g)] [42 USCS § 1437d(g)] shall not be less than the annual amount and the period for payment which are requisite to provide for the payment when due of all installments of principal and interest on such obligations, or (3) by a pledge of both annual contributions under an annual contributions contract containing the covenant by the Secretary which is authorized by section 6(g) of the United States Housing Act of 1937 [42 USCS § 1437d(g)], and a loan under an agreement between the local public housing agency and the Secretary in which the public housing agency agrees to borrow from the Secretary, and the Secretary agrees to lend to the public housing agency, prior to the maturity of the obligations involved, moneys in an amount which (together with any other moneys irrevocably committed under the annual contributions contract to the payment of principal and interest on such obligations) will suffice to provide for the payment when due of all installments of principal and interest on such obligations, which moneys under the terms of the agreement are required to be used for the purpose of paying the principal and interest on such obligations at their maturity: *Provided*, That in carrying on the business commonly known as the safe-deposit business the association shall not invest in the capital stock of a corporation organized under the law of any State to conduct a safe-deposit business in an amount in excess of 15 per centum of the capital stock of the association actually paid in and unimpaired and 15 per centum of its unimpaired surplus. The limitations and restrictions herein contained as to dealing in and underwriting investment

securities shall not apply to obligations issued by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the Inter-American Development Bank, Bank for Economic Cooperation and Development in the Middle East and North Africa, the North American Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the African Development Bank, the Inter-American Investment Corporation, or the International Finance Corporation, or obligations issued by any State or political subdivision or any agency of a State or political subdivision for housing, university, or dormitory purposes, which are at the time eligible for purchase by a national bank for its own account, nor to bonds, notes or other obligations issued by the Tennessee Valley Authority or by the United States Postal Service: *Provided*, That no associations shall hold obligations issued by any of said organizations as a result of underwriting, dealing, or purchasing for its own account (and for this purpose obligations as to which it is under commitment shall be deemed to be held by it) in a total amount exceeding at any one time 10 per centum of its capital stock actually paid in and unimpaired and 10 per centum of its unimpaired surplus fund. Notwithstanding any other provision in this paragraph, the association may purchase for its own account shares of stock issued by a corporation authorized to be created pursuant to title IX of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968 [42 USCS §§ 3931 et seq.], and may make investments in a partnership, limited partnership, or joint venture formed pursuant to section 907(a) or 907(c) of that Act [42 USCS § 3937(a) or (c)]. Notwithstanding any other provision of this paragraph, the association may purchase for its own account shares of stock issued by any State housing corporation incorporated in the State in which the association is located and may make investments in loans and commitments for loans to any such corporation: *Provided*, That in no event shall the total amount of such stock held for its own account and such investments in loans and commitments made by the association exceed at any time 5 per centum of its capital stock actually paid in and unimpaired plus 5 per centum of its unimpaired surplus fund. Notwithstanding any other provision in this paragraph, the association may purchase for its own account shares of stock issued by a corporation organized solely for the purpose of making loans to farmers and ranchers for agricultural purposes, including the breeding, raising, fattening, or marketing of livestock. However, unless the association owns at least 80 per centum of the stock of such agricultural credit corporation the amount invested by the association at any one time in the stock of such corporation shall not exceed 20 per centum of the unimpaired capital and surplus of the association: *Provided further*; That notwithstanding any other provision of this paragraph, the association may purchase for its own account shares of stock of a bank insured by the

Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or a holding company which owns or controls such an insured bank if the stock of such bank or company is owned exclusively (except to the extent directors' qualifying shares are required by law) by depository institutions or depository institution holding companies (as defined in section 3 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act [12 USCS § 1813]) and such bank or company and all subsidiaries thereof are engaged exclusively in providing services to or for other depository institutions, their holding companies, and the officers, directors, and employees of such institutions and companies, and in providing correspondent banking services at the request of other depository institutions or their holding companies (also referred to as a "banker's bank"), but in no event shall the total amount of such stock held by the association in any bank or holding company exceed at any time 10 per centum of the associations capital stock and paid in and unimpaired surplus and in no event shall the purchase of such stock result in an association's acquiring more than 5 per centum of any class of voting securities of such bank or company. The limitations and restrictions contained in this paragraph as to an association purchasing for its own account investment securities shall not apply to securities that (A) are offered and sold pursuant to section 4(5) of the Securities Act of 1933 (15 U.S.C. 77d(5)); (B) are small business related securities (as defined in section 3(a)(53) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 [15 USCS § 78c(a)(53)]); or (C) are mortgage related securities (as that term is defined in section 3(a)(41) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78c(a)(41))). The exception provided for the securities described in subparagraphs (A), (B), and (C) shall be subject to such regulations as the Comptroller of the Currency may prescribe, including regulations prescribing minimum size of the issue (at the time of initial distribution) or minimum aggregate sales prices, or both. A national banking association may deal in, underwrite, and purchase for such association's own account qualified Canadian government obligations to the same extent that such association may deal in, underwrite, and purchase for such association's own account obligations of the United States or general obligations of any State or of any political subdivision thereof. For purposes of this paragraph—

(1) the term "qualified Canadian government obligations" means any debt obligation which is backed by Canada, any Province of Canada, or any political subdivision of any such Province to a degree which is comparable to the liability of the United States, any State, or any political subdivision thereof for any obligation which is backed by the full faith and credit of the United States, such State, or such political subdivision, and such term includes any debt obligation of any agent of Canada or any such Province or any political subdivision of such Province if—

(A) the obligation of the agent is assumed in such

agent's capacity as agent for Canada or such Province or such political subdivision; and

(B) Canada, such Province, or such political subdivision on whose behalf such agent is acting with respect to such obligation is ultimately and unconditionally liable for such obligation; and

(2) the term "Province of Canada" means a Province of Canada and includes the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories and their successors.

In addition to the provisions in this paragraph for dealing in, underwriting, or purchasing securities, the limitations and restrictions contained in this paragraph as to dealing in, underwriting, and purchasing investment securities for the national bank's own account shall not apply to obligations (including limited obligation bonds, revenue bonds, and obligations that satisfy the requirements of section 142(b)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 [26 USCS § 142(b)(1)]) issued by or on behalf of any State or political subdivision of a State, including any municipal corporate instrumentality of 1 or more States, or any public agency or authority of any State or political subdivision of a State, if the national bank is well capitalized (as defined in section 38 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act [12 USCS § 1831o]).

Eighth. To contribute to community funds, or to charitable, philanthropic, or benevolent instrumentalities conducive to public welfare, such sums as its board of directors may deem expedient and in the interests of the association, if it is located in a State the laws of which do not expressly prohibit State banking institutions from contributing to such funds or instrumentalities.

Ninth. To issue and sell securities which are guaranteed pursuant to section 306(g) of the National Housing Act [12 USCS § 1721(g)].

Tenth. To invest in tangible personal property, including, without limitation, vehicles, manufactured homes, machinery, equipment, or furniture, for lease financing transactions on a net lease basis, but such investment may not exceed 10 percent of the assets of the association.

Eleventh. To make investments directly or indirectly, each of which is designed primarily to promote the public welfare, including the welfare of low- and moderate-income communities or families (such as by providing housing, services, or jobs). An association shall not make any such investment if the investment would expose the association to unlimited liability. The Comptroller of the Currency shall limit an association's investments in any 1 project and an association's aggregate investments under this paragraph. An association's aggregate investments under this paragraph shall not exceed an amount equal to the sum of 5 percent of the association's capital stock actually paid in and unimpaired and 5 percent of the association's unimpaired surplus fund, unless the Comptroller determines by order that the higher amount will pose no significant risk to the affected deposit insurance

fund, and the association is adequately capitalized. In no case shall an association's aggregate investments under this paragraph exceed an amount equal to the sum of 15 percent of the association's capital stock actually paid in and unimpaired and 15 percent of the association's unimpaired surplus fund. The foregoing standards and limitations apply to investments under this paragraph made by a national bank directly and by its subsidiaries.

(R.S. § 5136; July 1, 1922, ch 257, § 1, 42 Stat. 767; Feb. 25, 1927, ch 191, § 2, 44 Stat. 1226; June 16, 1933, ch 89, § 16, 48 Stat. 184; Aug. 23, 1935, ch 614, Title III, § 308, 49 Stat. 709; Feb. 3, 1938, ch 13, § 13, 52 Stat. 26; June 11, 1940, ch 301, 54 Stat. 261; June 29, 1949, ch 276, § 1, 63 Stat. 298; July 15, 1949, ch 338, Title VI, § 602(a), 63 Stat. 439; April 9, 1952, ch 169, 66 Stat. 49; Aug. 2, 1954, ch 649, Title II, § 203, 68 Stat. 622; Aug. 23, 1954, ch 834, § 2, 68 Stat. 771; July 26, 1956, ch 741, Title II, § 201(c), 70 Stat. 667; Aug. 6, 1959, P. L. 86-137, § 2, 73 Stat. 285; Aug. 7, 1959, P. L. 86-147, § 10, 73 Stat. 301; Sept. 8, 1959, P. L. 86-230, § 1(a), 73 Stat. 457; Sept. 16, 1959, P. L. 86-278, 73 Stat. 563; Sept. 23, 1959, P. L. 86-372, Title IV, § 420, 73 Stat. 679; Sept. 2, 1964, P. L. 88-560, Title VII, § 701(c), 78 Stat. 800; March 16, 1966, P. L. 89-369, § 10, 80 Stat. 72; Nov. 3, 1966, P. L. 89-754, Title V, § 504(a)(1), 80 Stat. 1277; May 25, 1967, P. L. 90-19, § 27(a), 81 Stat. 28; Aug. 1, 1968, P. L. 90-448, Title VIII, §§ 804(c), 807(j), Title IX, § 911, Title XVII, § 1705(h), 82 Stat. 543, 545, 550, 605; Aug. 12, 1970, P. L. 91-375, § 6(d), 84 Stat. 776; June 23, 1972, P. L. 92-318, Title I, Part D, § 133(c)(1), 86 Stat. 269; July 13, 1972, P. L. 92-349, Title I, § 101, 86 Stat. 466; Oct. 18, 1972, P. L. 92-500, § 12(n), 86 Stat. 902; Aug. 16, 1973, P. L. 93-100, § 5(c), 87 Stat. 344; Dec. 29, 1973, P. L. 93-224, § 14, 87 Stat. 941; Dec. 31, 1973, P. L. 93-234, Title II, § 207, 87 Stat. 984; Aug. 22, 1974, P. L. 93-383, Title II, § 206, Title VIII, § 805(c)(1), 88 Stat. 668, 726; March 31, 1980, P. L. 96-221, Title VII, Part A, § 711, 94 Stat. 189 Aug. 13, 1981, P. L. 97-35, Title XIII, Subtitle B, Part 3, § 1342(a), 95 Stat. 743; Oct. 15, 1982, P. L. 97-320, Title IV, Part A, § 404(b), 96 Stat. 1511; Jan. 12, 1983, P.L. 97-457, § 18, 96 Stat. 2509; Oct. 3, 1984, P. L. 98-440, Title I, § 105(c), 98 Stat. 1691; S. No. 2416, Title II, § 211(a), incorporated in Act Oct. 12, 1984, P. L. 98-473, Title I, § 101(1), 98 Stat. 1885; Aug. 10, 1987, P. L. 100-86, Title I, § 108, 101 Stat. 579; Sept. 28, 1988, P. L. 100-449, Title III, § 308, 102 Stat. 1877; Nov. 5, 1990, P. L. 101-513, Title V, 104 Stat. 2036, 2037; Oct. 23, 1992, P. L. 102-485, § 6(a), 106 Stat. 2774; Dec. 8, 1993, P. L. 103-182, Title V, Subtitle D, Part 2, § 541(h)(1), 107 Stat. 2167; Sept. 23, 1994, P. L. 103-325, Title II, Subtitle A, § 206(c), Title III, §§ 322(a)(1), 347(b), 108 Stat. 2199, 2226, 2241; Sept. 30, 1996, P. L. 104-208, Div A, Title I, § 101(c) [Title VII, § 710(b)], Title II, Subtitle G, § 2704(d)(7), 110 Stat. 3009-181, 3009-489; Nov. 12, 1999, P. L. 106-102, Title I, Subtitle F, § 151, 113 Stat. 1384; Feb. 8, 2006, P. L. 109-171,

Title II, Subtitle B, § 2102(b), 120 Stat. 9; Feb. 15, 2006, P. L. 109-173, § 9(a), 119 Stat. 3616; Oct. 13, 2006, P. L. 109-351, Title III, § 305(a), 120 Stat. 1970; July 30, 2008, P. L. 110-289, Div B, Title V, § 2503(a), 122 Stat. 2857.)

§ 24a. Financial subsidiaries of national banks

(a) Authorization to conduct in subsidiaries certain activities that are financial in nature.

(1) In general. Subject to paragraph (2), a national bank may control a financial subsidiary, or hold an interest in a financial subsidiary.

(2) Conditions and requirements. A national bank may control a financial subsidiary, or hold an interest in a financial subsidiary, only if—

(A) the financial subsidiary engages only in—

(i) activities that are financial in nature or incidental to a financial activity pursuant to subsection (b); and

(ii) activities that are permitted for national banks to engage in directly (subject to the same terms and conditions that govern the conduct of the activities by a national bank);

(B) the activities engaged in by the financial subsidiary as a principal do not include—

(i) insuring, guaranteeing, or indemnifying against loss, harm, damage, illness, disability, or death (except to the extent permitted under section 302 or 303(c) of the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act [15 USCS § 6712 or 6713(c)]) or providing or issuing annuities the income of which is subject to tax treatment under section 72 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 [26 USCS § 72];

(ii) real estate development or real estate investment activities, unless otherwise expressly authorized by law; or

(iii) any activity permitted in subparagraph (H) or (I) of section 4(k)(4) of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 [12 USCS § 1843(k)(4)], except activities described in section 4(k)(4)(H) [12 USCS § 1843(k)(4)(H)] that may be permitted in accordance with section 122 of the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act [12 USCS § 1843 note];

(C) the national bank and each depository institution affiliate of the national bank are well capitalized and well managed;

(D) the aggregate consolidated total assets of all financial subsidiaries of the national bank do not exceed the lesser of—

(i) 45 percent of the consolidated total assets of the parent bank; or

(ii) \$50,000,000,000;

(E) except as provided in paragraph (4), the national bank meets any applicable rating or other requirement set forth in paragraph (3); and

(F) the national bank has received the approval of the Comptroller of the Currency for the financial subsidiary to engage in such activities, which approval shall be based solely upon the factors set forth in this section.

(3) Rating or comparable requirement. (A) In general. A national bank meets the requirements of this paragraph if—

(i) the bank is 1 of the 50 largest insured banks and has not fewer than 1 issue of outstanding eligible debt that is currently rated within the 3 highest investment grade rating categories by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization; or

(ii) the bank is 1 of the second 50 largest insured banks and meets the criteria set forth in clause (i) or such other criteria as the Secretary of the Treasury and the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System may jointly establish by regulation and determine to be comparable to and consistent with the purposes of the rating required in clause (i).

(B) Consolidated total assets. For purposes of this paragraph, the size of an insured bank shall be determined on the basis of the consolidated total assets of the bank as of the end of each calendar year.

(4) Financial agency subsidiary. The requirement in paragraph (2)(E) shall not apply with respect to the ownership or control of a financial subsidiary that engages in activities described in subsection (b)(1) solely as agent and not directly or indirectly as principal.

(5) Regulations required. Before the end of the 270-day period beginning on the date of the enactment of the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act [enacted Nov. 12, 1999], the Comptroller of the Currency shall, by regulation, prescribe procedures to implement this section.

(6) Indexed asset limit. The dollar amount contained in paragraph (2)(D) shall be adjusted according to an indexing mechanism jointly established by regulation by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

(7) Coordination with section 4(l)(2) of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956. Section 4(l)(2) of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 [12 USCS § 1843(l)(2)] applies to a national bank that controls a financial subsidiary in the manner provided in that section.

(b) Activities that are financial in nature. (1) Financial activities. (A) In general. An activity shall be financial in nature or incidental to such financial activity only if—

(i) such activity has been defined to be financial in nature or incidental to a financial activity for bank holding companies pursuant to section 4(k)(4) of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 [12 USCS § 1843(k)(4)]; or

(ii) the Secretary of the Treasury determines the activity is financial in nature or incidental to a financial activity in accordance with subparagraph (B).

(B) Coordination between the Board and the Secretary of the Treasury. (i) Proposals raised before the Secretary of the Treasury. (I) Consultation. The Secretary of the Treasury shall notify the Board of,

and consult with the Board concerning, any request, proposal, or application under this section for a determination of whether an activity is financial in nature or incidental to a financial activity.

(II) Board view. The Secretary of the Treasury shall not determine that any activity is financial in nature or incidental to a financial activity under this section if the Board notifies the Secretary in writing, not later than 30 days after the date of receipt of the notice described in subclause (I) (or such longer period as the Secretary determines to be appropriate under the circumstances) that the Board believes that the activity is not financial in nature or incidental to a financial activity or is not otherwise permissible under this section.

(ii) Proposals raised by the Board. (I) Board recommendation. The Board may, at any time, recommend in writing that the Secretary of the Treasury find an activity to be financial in nature or incidental to a financial activity for purposes of this section.

(II) Time period for secretarial action. Not later than 30 days after the date of receipt of a written recommendation from the Board under subclause (I) (or such longer period as the Secretary of the Treasury and the Board determine to be appropriate under the circumstances), the Secretary shall determine whether to initiate a public rulemaking proposing that the subject recommended activity be found to be financial in nature or incidental to a financial activity under this section, and shall notify the Board in writing of the determination of the Secretary and, in the event that the Secretary determines not to seek public comment on the proposal, the reasons for that determination.

(2) Factors to be considered. In determining whether an activity is financial in nature or incidental to a financial activity, the Secretary shall take into account—

(A) the purposes of this Act and the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act;

(B) changes or reasonably expected changes in the marketplace in which banks compete;

(C) changes or reasonably expected changes in the technology for delivering financial services; and

(D) whether such activity is necessary or appropriate to allow a bank and the subsidiaries of a bank to—

(i) compete effectively with any company seeking to provide financial services in the United States;

(ii) efficiently deliver information and services that are financial in nature through the use of technological means, including any application necessary to protect the security or efficacy of systems for the transmission of data or financial transactions; and

(iii) offer customers any available or emerging technological means for using financial services or for the document imaging of data.

(3) Authorization of new financial activities. The Secretary of the Treasury shall, by regulation or

order and in accordance with paragraph (1)(B), define, consistent with the purposes of this Act and the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act, the following activities as, and the extent to which such activities are, financial in nature or incidental to a financial activity:

(A) Lending, exchanging, transferring, investing for others, or safeguarding financial assets other than money or securities.

(B) Providing any device or other instrumentality for transferring money or other financial assets.

(C) Arranging, effecting, or facilitating financial transactions for the account of third parties.

(c) Capital deduction. (1) Capital deduction required. In determining compliance with applicable capital standards—

(A) the aggregate amount of the outstanding equity investment, including retained earnings, of a national bank in all financial subsidiaries shall be deducted from the assets and tangible equity of the national bank; and

(B) the assets and liabilities of the financial subsidiaries shall not be consolidated with those of the national bank.

(2) Financial statement disclosure of capital deduction. Any published financial statement of a national bank that controls a financial subsidiary shall, in addition to providing information prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, separately present financial information for the bank in the manner provided in paragraph (1).

(d) Safeguards for the bank. A national bank that establishes or maintains a financial subsidiary shall assure that—

(1) the procedures of the national bank for identifying and managing financial and operational risks within the national bank and the financial subsidiary adequately protect the national bank from such risks;

(2) the national bank has, for the protection of the bank, reasonable policies and procedures to preserve the separate corporate identity and limited liability of the national bank and the financial subsidiaries of the national bank; and

(3) the national bank is in compliance with this section.

(e) Provisions applicable to national banks that fail to continue to meet certain requirements. (1) In general. If a national bank or insured depository institution affiliate does not continue to meet the requirements of subsection (a)(2)(C) or subsection (d), the Comptroller of the Currency shall promptly give notice to the national bank to that effect describing the conditions giving rise to the notice.

(2) Agreement to correct conditions. Not later than 45 days after the date of receipt by a national bank of a notice given under paragraph (1) (or such additional period as the Comptroller of the Currency may permit), the national bank shall execute an

agreement with the Comptroller of the Currency and any relevant insured depository institution affiliate shall execute an agreement with its appropriate Federal banking agency to comply with the requirements of subsection (a)(2)(C) and subsection (d).

(3) Imposition of conditions. Until the conditions described in a notice under paragraph (1) are corrected—

(A) the Comptroller of the Currency may impose such limitations on the conduct or activities of the national bank or any subsidiary of the national bank as the Comptroller of the Currency determines to be appropriate under the circumstances and consistent with the purposes of this section; and

(B) the appropriate Federal banking agency may impose such limitations on the conduct or activities of any relevant insured depository institution affiliate or any subsidiary of the institution as such agency determines to be appropriate under the circumstances and consistent with the purposes of this section.

(4) Failure to correct. If the conditions described in a notice to a national bank under paragraph (1) are not corrected within 180 days after the date of receipt by the national bank of the notice, the Comptroller of the Currency may require the national bank, under such terms and conditions as may be imposed by the Comptroller and subject to such extension of time as may be granted in the discretion of the Comptroller, to divest control of any financial subsidiary.

(5) Consultation. In taking any action under this subsection, the Comptroller shall consult with all relevant Federal and State regulatory agencies and authorities.

(f) Failure to maintain public rating or meet applicable criteria. (1) In general. A national bank that does not continue to meet any applicable rating or other requirement of subsection (a)(2)(E) after acquiring or establishing a financial subsidiary shall not, directly or through a subsidiary, purchase or acquire any additional equity capital of any financial subsidiary until the bank meets such requirements.

(2) Equity capital. For purposes of this subsection, the term “equity capital” includes, in addition to any equity instrument, any debt instrument issued by a financial subsidiary, if the instrument qualifies as capital of the subsidiary under any Federal or State law, regulation, or interpretation applicable to the subsidiary.

(g) Definitions. For purposes of this section, the following definitions shall apply:

(1) Affiliate, company, control, and subsidiary. The terms “affiliate”, “company”, “control”, and “subsidiary” have the meanings given those terms in section 2 of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 [12 USCS § 1841].

(2) Appropriate Federal banking agency, depository institution, insured bank, and insured depository institution. The terms “appropriate Federal

banking agency”, “depository institution”, “insured bank”, and “insured depository institution” have the meanings given those terms in section 3 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act [12 USCS § 1813].

(3) Financial subsidiary. The term “financial subsidiary” means any company that is controlled by 1 or more insured depository institutions other than a subsidiary that—

(A) engages solely in activities that national banks are permitted to engage in directly and are conducted subject to the same terms and conditions that govern the conduct of such activities by national banks; or

(B) a national bank is specifically authorized by the express terms of a Federal statute (other than this section), and not by implication or interpretation, to control, such as by section 25 or 25A of the Federal Reserve Act or the Bank Service Company Act [12 USCS §§ 1861 et seq.].

(4) Eligible debt. The term “eligible debt” means unsecured long-term debt that—

(A) is not supported by any form of credit enhancement, including a guarantee or standby letter of credit; and

(B) is not held in whole or in any significant part by any affiliate, officer, director, principal shareholder, or employee of the bank or any other person acting on behalf of or with funds from the bank or an affiliate of the bank.

(5) Well capitalized. The term “well capitalized” has the meaning given the term in section 38 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act [28 USCS § 1831o].

(6) Well managed. The term “well managed” means—

(A) in the case of a depository institution that has been examined, unless otherwise determined in writing by the appropriate Federal banking agency—

(i) the achievement of a composite rating of 1 or 2 under the Uniform Financial Institutions Rating System (or an equivalent rating under an equivalent rating system) in connection with the most recent examination or subsequent review of the depository institution; and

(ii) at least a rating of 2 for management, if such rating is given; or

(B) in the case of any depository institution that has not been examined, the existence and use of managerial resources that the appropriate Federal banking agency determines are satisfactory.

(R.S. § 5136A, as added Nov. 12, 1999, P. L. 106-102, Title I, Subtitle C, § 121(a)(2), 113 Stat. 1373.)

§ 25. Repeal of Acts relating to extension of period of corporate succession; applicability of 12 USCS § 24

All Acts or parts of Acts providing for the extension of the period of succession of national banking associations for twenty years are hereby repealed, and the provisions of paragraph second of section

5136, Revised Statutes [12 USCS § 24], as herein amended shall apply to all national banking associations now organized and operating under any law of the United States.

(July 1, 1922, ch 257, § 2, 42 Stat. 767.)

§ 25a. Prohibited activities; definitions; regulations

(a) Prohibited activities. A national bank may not—

- (1) deal in lottery tickets;
- (2) deal in bets used as a means or substitute for participation in a lottery;
- (3) announce, advertise, or publicize the existence of any lottery;
- (4) announce, advertise, or publicize the existence or identity of any participant or winner, as such, in a lottery.

(b) Use of banking premises prohibited. A national bank may not permit—

- (1) the use of any part of any of its banking offices by any person for any purpose forbidden to the bank under subsection (a), or
- (2) direct access by the public from any of its banking offices to any premises used by any person for any purpose forbidden to the bank under subsection (a).

(c) Definitions. As used in this section—

- (1) The term “deal in” includes making, taking, buying, selling, redeeming, or collecting.
- (2) The term “lottery” includes any arrangement whereby three or more persons (the “participants”) advance money or credit to another in exchange for the possibility or expectation that one or more but not all of the participants (the “winners”) will receive by reason of their advances more than the amounts they have advanced, the identity of the winners being determined by any means which includes—

- (A) a random selection;
- (B) a game, race, or contest; or

(C) any record or tabulation of the result of one or more events in which any participant has no interest except for its bearing upon the possibility that he may become a winner.

(3) The term “lottery ticket” includes any right, privilege, or possibility (and any ticket, receipt, record, or other evidence of any such right, privilege, or possibility) of becoming a winner in a lottery.

(d) Lawful banking services connected with operation of lotteries. Nothing contained in this section prohibits a national bank from accepting deposits or cashing or otherwise handling checks or other negotiable instruments, or performing other lawful banking services for a State operating a lottery, or for an officer or employee of that State who is charged with the administration of the lottery.

(e) Regulations; enforcement. The Comptroller of the Currency shall issue such regulations as may be necessary to the strict enforcement of this

section and the prevention of evasions thereof.

(R.S. § 5136B [5136A], as added Dec. 15, 1967, P. L. 90-203, § 1(a), 81 Stat. 608; Nov. 12, 1999, P. L. 106-102, Title I, Subtitle C, § 121(a)(1), 113 Stat. 1373.)

§ 26. Comptroller to determine if association can commence business

Whenever a certificate is transmitted to the Comptroller of the Currency, as provided in this Title, and the association transmitting the same notifies the Comptroller that all of its capital stock has been duly paid in, and that such association has complied with all the provisions of this Title required to be complied with before an association shall be authorized to commence the business of banking, the Comptroller shall examine into the condition of such association, ascertain especially the amount of money paid in on account of its capital, the name and place of residence of each of its directors, and the amount of the capital stock of which each is the owner in good faith, and generally whether such association has complied with all the provisions of this Title required to entitle it to engage in the business of banking; and shall cause to be made and attested by the oaths of a majority of the directors, and by the president or cashier of the association, a statement of all the facts necessary to enable the Comptroller to determine whether the association is lawfully entitled to commence the business of banking.

(R. S. § 5168; Sept. 8, 1959, P. L. 86-230, § 2, 73 Stat. 457.)

§ 27. Certificate of authority to commence banking

(a) If, upon a careful examination of the facts so reported, and of any other facts which may come to the knowledge of the Comptroller, whether by means of a special commission appointed by him for the purpose of inquiring into the condition of such association, or otherwise, it appears that such association is lawfully entitled to commence the business of banking, the Comptroller shall give to such association a certificate, under his hand and official seal, that such association has complied with all the provisions required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking, and that such association is authorized to commence such business. But the Comptroller may withhold from an association his certificate authorizing the commencement of business, whenever he has reason to suppose that the shareholders have formed the same for any other than the legitimate objects contemplated by this Title. A National Bank Association, to which the Comptroller of the Currency has heretofore issued or hereafter issues such certificate, is not illegally constituted solely because its operations are or have been required by the Comptroller of the Currency to be limited to those of a trust company and activities related thereto.

(b)(1) The Comptroller of the Currency may also issue a certificate of authority to commence the business of banking pursuant to this section to a national banking association which is owned exclusively (except to the extent directors' qualifying shares are required by law) by other depository institutions or depository institution holding companies and is organized to engage exclusively in providing services to or for other depository institutions, their holding companies, and the officers, directors, and employees of such institutions and companies, and in providing correspondent banking services at the request of other depository institutions or their holding companies (also referred to as a "banker's bank").

(2) Any national banking association chartered pursuant to paragraph (1) shall be subject to such rules, regulations, and orders as the Comptroller deems appropriate, and, except as otherwise specifically provided in such rules, regulations, or orders, shall be vested with or subject to the same rights, privileges, duties, restrictions, penalties, liabilities, conditions, and limitations that would apply under the national banking laws to a national bank.

(R. S. § 5169; Nov. 10, 1978, P. L. 95-630, Title XV, § 1504, 92 Stat. 3713; March 31, 1980, P. L. 96-221, Title VII, Part A, § 712(a), 94 Stat. 189; March 31, 1980, P. L. 96-221, Title VII, Part A, § 712(a), (c), 94 Stat. 189; Oct. 15, 1982, P. L. 97-320, Title IV, Part A, § 404(a), 96 Stat. 1511; Sept. 23, 1994, P. L. 103-325, Title III, § 322(a)(2), 108 Stat. 2227.)

§ 29. Power to hold real property

A national banking association may purchase, hold, and convey real estate for the following purposes, and for no others:

First. Such as shall be necessary for its accommodation in the transaction of its business.

Second. Such as shall be mortgaged to it in good faith by way of security for debts previously contracted.

Third. Such as shall be conveyed to it in satisfaction of debts previously contracted in the course of its dealings.

Fourth. Such as it shall purchase at sales under judgments, decrees, or mortgages held by the association, or shall purchase to secure debts due to it.

But no such association shall hold the possession of any real estate under mortgage, or the title and possession of any real estate purchased to secure any debts due to it, for a longer period than five years except as otherwise provided in this section.

For real estate in the possession of a national banking association upon application by the association, the Comptroller of the Currency may approve the possession of any such real estate by such association for a period longer than five years, but not to exceed an additional five years, if (1) the association has made a good faith attempt to dispose of the real estate within the five-year period, or (2)

disposal within the five-year period would be detrimental to the association. Upon notification by the association to the Comptroller of the Currency that such conditions exist that require the expenditure of funds for the development and improvement of such real estate, and subject to such conditions and limitations as the Comptroller of the Currency shall prescribe, the association may expend such funds as are needed to enable such association to recover its total investment.

Notwithstanding the five-year holding limitation of this section or any other provision of this title, any national banking association which on the date of enactment of this paragraph [Oct. 15, 1982] held, directly or indirectly, real estate, including any subsurface rights or interests therein, that since December 31, 1979, had not been valued on the books of such association for more than a nominal amount, may continue to hold such real estate, rights, or interests for such longer period of time as would be permitted a State chartered bank by the law of the State in which the association is located if the aggregate amount of earnings from such real estate, rights, or interests is separately disclosed in the annual financial statements of the association.

(R. S. § 5137; Feb. 25, 1927, ch 191, § 3, 44 Stat. 1227; March 31, 1980, P. L. 96-221, Title VII, Part A, § 701(a), 94 Stat. 186; July 27, 1981, P. L. 97-25, Title III, § 302, 95 Stat. 145; Oct. 15, 1982, P. L. 97-320, Title IV, Part A, § 413, 96 Stat. 1521.)

§ 30. Change of name or location

(a) Any national banking association, upon written notice to the Comptroller of the Currency, may change its name, except that such new name shall include the word "National".

(b) Any national banking association, upon written notice to the Comptroller of the Currency, may change the location of its main office to any authorized branch location within the limits of the city, town, or village in which it is situated, or, with a vote of shareholders owning two-thirds of the stock of such association for a relocation outside such limits and upon receipt of a certificate of approval from the Comptroller of the Currency, to any other location within or outside the limits of the city, town, or village in which it is located, but not more than thirty miles beyond such limits.

(c) **Coordination with Revised Statutes.** In the case of a national bank which relocates the main office of such bank from 1 State to another State after May 31, 1997, the bank may retain and operate branches within the State from which the bank relocated such office only to the extent authorized in section 5155(e)(2) of the Revised Statutes [12 USCS § 36(e)(2)].

(d) **Retention of "Federal" in name of converted Federal savings association.** (1) In general. Notwithstanding subsection (a) or any other provision of law, any depository institution, the charter of which is converted from that of a Federal

savings association to a national bank or a State bank after the date of the enactment of the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act [enacted Nov. 12, 1999] may retain the term “Federal” in the name of such institution if such institution remains an insured depository institution.

(2) Definitions. For purposes of this subsection, the terms “depository institution”, “insured depository institution”, “national bank”, and “State bank” have the meanings given those terms in section 3 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act [12 USCS § 1813].

(May 1, 1886, ch 73, § 2, 24 Stat. 18; Sept. 8, 1959, P. L. 86-230, § 3, 73 Stat. 457; Oct. 15, 1982, P. L. 97-320, Title IV, Part A, § 405(a), 96 Stat. 1512; Jan. 12, 1983, P. L. 97-457, § 19(a), 96 Stat. 2509; Sept. 29, 1994, P. L. 103-328, Title I, § 102(b)(2), 108 Stat. 2350; Nov. 12, 1999, P. L. 106-102, Title VII, Subtitle C, § 723, 113 Stat. 1471.)

§ 31. Rights and liabilities as affected by change of name

All debts, liabilities, rights, provisions, and powers of the association under its old name shall devolve upon and inure to the association under its new name.

(May 1, 1886, ch 73, § 3, 24 Stat. 19.)

§ 32. Liabilities and suits as affected by change of name or location

Nothing in this act [12 USCS §§ 30—32] contained shall be so construed as in any manner to release any national banking association under its old name or at its old location from any liability, or affect any action or proceeding in law in which said association may be or become a party or interested.

(May 1, 1886, ch 73, § 4, 24 Stat. 19.)

§ 35. Organization of State banks as national banking associations

Any bank incorporated by special law of any State or of the United States or organized under the general laws of any State or of the United States and having an unimpaired capital sufficient to entitle it to become a national banking association under the provisions of the existing laws may, by the vote of the shareholders owning not less than fifty-one per centum of the capital stock of such bank or banking association, with the approval of the Comptroller of the Currency be converted into a national banking association, with a name that contains the word “national”: Provided, however, That said conversion shall not be in contravention of the State law. In such case the articles of association and organization certificate may be executed by a majority of the directors of the bank or banking institution, and the certificate shall declare that the owners of fifty-one per centum of the capital stock have authorized the directors to make such certificate and to change or convert the bank or banking institution into a national association. A majority of the directors, after

executing the articles of association and the organization certificate, shall have power to execute all other papers and and to do whatever may be required to make its organization perfect and complete as a national association. The shares of any such bank may continue to be for the same amount each as they were before the conversion, and the directors may continue to be directors of the association until others are elected or appointed in accordance with the provisions of the statutes of the United States. When the Comptroller has given to such bank or banking association a certificate that the provisions of this Act have been complied with, such bank or banking association, and all its stockholders, officers, and employees, shall have the same powers and privileges, and shall be subject to the same duties, liabilities, and regulations, in all respects, as shall have been prescribed by the Federal Reserve Act and the National Banking Act for associations originally organized as national banking associations.

The Comptroller of the Currency may, in his discretion and subject to such conditions as he may prescribe, permit such converting bank to retain and carry at a value determined by the Comptroller such of the assets of such converting bank as do not conform to the legal requirements relative to assets acquired and held by national banking associations.

(R. S. § 5154; Dec. 23, 1913, ch 6, § 8, 38 Stat. 258; Aug. 23, 1935, ch 614, Title III, § 312, 49 Stat. 711; Jan. 12, 1983, P.L. 97-457, § 19(b), 96 Stat. 2509.)

§ 36. Branch banks

The conditions upon which a national banking association may retain or establish and operate a branch or branches are the following:

(a) A national banking association may retain and operate such branch or branches as it may have had in lawful operation at the date of the approval of this Act [Feb. 25, 1927], and any national banking association which continuously maintained and operated not more than one branch for a period of more than twenty-five years immediately preceding the approval of this Act [Feb. 25, 1927] may continue to maintain and operate such branch.

(b)(1) A national bank resulting from the conversion of a State bank may retain and operate as a branch any office which was a branch of the State bank immediately prior to conversion if such office—

(A) might be established under subsection (c) of this section as a new branch of the resulting national bank, and is approved by the Comptroller of the Currency for continued operation as a branch of the resulting national bank;

(B) was a branch of any bank on February 25, 1927; or

(C) is approved by the Comptroller of the Currency for continued operation as a branch of the resulting national bank.

The Comptroller of the Currency may not grant approval under clause (C) of this paragraph if a

State bank (in a situation identical to that of the national bank) resulting from the conversion of a national bank would be prohibited by the law of such State from retaining and operating as a branch an identically situated office which was a branch of the national bank immediately prior to conversion.

(2) A national bank (referred to in this paragraph as the “resulting bank”), resulting from the consolidation of a national bank (referred to in this paragraph as the “national bank”) under whose charter the consolidation is effected with another bank or banks, may retain and operate as a branch any office which, immediately prior to such consolidation, was in operation as—

(A) a main office or branch office of any bank (other than the national bank) participating in the consolidation if, under subsection (c) of this section, it might be established as a new branch of the resulting bank, and if the Comptroller of the Currency approves of its continued operation after the consolidation;

(B) a branch of any bank participating in the consolidation, and which, on February 25, 1927, was in operation as a branch of any bank; or

(C) a branch of the national bank and which, on February 25, 1927, was not in operation as a branch of any bank, if the Comptroller of the Currency approves of its continued operation after the consolidation.

The Comptroller of the Currency may not grant approval under clause (C) of this paragraph if a State bank (in a situation identical to that of the resulting national bank) resulting from the consolidation into a State bank of another bank or banks would be prohibited by the law of such State from retaining and operating as a branch an identically situated office which was a branch of the State bank immediately prior to consolidation.

(3) As used in this subsection, the term “consolidation” includes a merger.

(c) A national banking association may, with the approval of the Comptroller of the Currency, establish and operate new branches: (1) Within the limits of the city, town or village in which said association is situated, if such establishment and operation are at the time expressly authorized to State banks by the law of the State in question; and (2) at any point within the State in which said association is situated, if such establishment and operation are at the time authorized to State banks by the statute law of the State in question by language specifically granting such authority affirmatively and not merely by implication or recognition, and subject to the restrictions as to location imposed by the law of the State on State banks. In any State in which State banks are permitted by statute law to maintain branches within county or greater limits, if no bank is located and doing business in the place where the proposed agency is to be located, any national banking association situated in such State may, with the approval of the Comptroller of the Currency, establish and

operate, without regard to the capital requirements of this section, a seasonal agency in any resort community within the limits of the county in which the main office of such association is located, for the purpose of receiving and paying out deposits, issuing and cashing checks and drafts, and doing business incident thereto: Provided, That any permit issued under this sentence shall be revoked upon the opening of a State or national bank in such community. Except as provided in the immediately preceding sentence, no such association shall establish a branch outside of the city, town, or village in which it is situated unless it has a combined capital stock and surplus equal to the combined amount of capital stock and surplus, if any, required by the law of the State in which such association is situated for the establishment of such branches by State banks, or, if the law of such State requires only a minimum capital stock for the establishment of such branches by State banks, unless such association has not less than an equal amount of capital stock.

(d) Branches resulting from interstate merger transactions. A national bank resulting from an interstate merger transaction (as defined in section 44(f)(6) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act [12 USCS § 1831u(f)(6)]) may maintain and operate a branch in a State other than the home State (as defined in subsection (g)(3)(B)) of such bank in accordance with section 44 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act [12 USCS § 1831u].

(e) Exclusive authority for additional branches. (1) In general. Effective June 1, 1997, a national bank may not acquire, establish, or operate a branch in any State other than the bank’s home State (as defined in subsection (g)(3)(B)) or a State in which the bank already has a branch unless the acquisition, establishment, or operation of such branch in such State by such national bank is authorized under this section or section 13(f), 13(k), or 44 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act [12 USCS §§ 1823(f), (k), or 1831u].

(2) Retention of branches. In the case of a national bank which relocates the main office of such bank from 1 State to another State after May 31, 1997, the bank may retain and operate branches within the State which was the bank’s home State (as defined in subsection (g)(3)(B)) before the relocation of such office only to the extent the bank would be authorized, under this section or any other provision of law referred to in paragraph (1), to acquire, establish, or commence to operate a branch in such State if—

(A) the bank had no branches in such State; or

(B) the branch resulted from—

(i) an interstate merger transaction approved pursuant to section 44 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act [12 USCS § 1831u]; or

(ii) a transaction after May 31, 1997, pursuant to which the bank received assistance from the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation under section 13(c) of such Act [12 USCS § 1823(c)].

(f) Law applicable to interstate branching operations. (1) Law applicable to national bank branches. (A) In general. The laws of the host State regarding community reinvestment, consumer protection, fair lending, and establishment of intrastate branches shall apply to any branch in the host State of an out-of-State national bank to the same extent as such State laws apply to a branch of a bank chartered by that State, except—

(i) when Federal law preempts the application of such State laws to a national bank; or

(ii) when the Comptroller of the Currency determines that the application of such State laws would have a discriminatory effect on the branch in comparison with the effect the application of such State laws would have with respect to branches of a bank chartered by the host State.

(B) Enforcement of applicable State laws. The provisions of any State law to which a branch of a national bank is subject under this paragraph shall be enforced, with respect to such branch, by the Comptroller of the Currency.

(C) Review and report on actions by Comptroller. The Comptroller of the Currency shall conduct an annual review of the actions it has taken with regard to the applicability of State law to national banks (or their branches) during the preceding year, and shall include in its annual report required under section 333 of the Revised Statutes (12 U.S.C. 14) the results of the review and the reasons for each such action. The first such review and report after the date of enactment of this subparagraph [enacted July 3, 1997] shall encompass all such actions taken on or after January 1, 1992.

(2) Treatment of branch as bank. All laws of a host State, other than the laws regarding community reinvestment, consumer protection, fair lending, establishment of intrastate branches, and the application or administration of any tax or method of taxation, shall apply to a branch (in such State) of an out-of-State national bank to the same extent as such laws would apply if the branch were a national bank the main office of which is in such State.

(3) Rule of construction. No provision of this subsection may be construed as affecting the legal standards for preemption of the application of State law to national banks.

(g) State “opt-in” election to permit interstate branching through de novo branches. (1) In general. Subject to paragraph (2), the Comptroller of the Currency may approve an application by a national bank to establish and operate a de novo branch in a State (other than the bank’s home State) in which the bank does not maintain a branch if—

(A) there is in effect in the host State a law that—

(i) applies equally to all banks; and

(ii) expressly permits all out-of-State banks to establish de novo branches in such State; and

(B) the conditions established in, or made applicable to this paragraph by, paragraph (2) are met.

(2) Conditions on establishment and operation of

interstate branch. (A) Establishment. An application by a national bank to establish and operate a de novo branch in a host State shall be subject to the same requirements and conditions to which an application for an interstate merger transaction is subject under paragraphs (1), (3), and (4) of section 44(b) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act [12 USCS § 1831u(b)(1), (3), (4)].

(B) Operation. Subsections (c) and (d)(2) of section 44 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act [12 USCS § 1831u(c), (d)(2)] shall apply with respect to each branch of a national bank which is established and operated pursuant to an application approved under this subsection in the same manner and to the same extent such provisions of such section 44 [12 USCS § 1831u] apply to a branch of a national bank which resulted from an interstate merger transaction approved pursuant to such section 44 [12 USCS § 1831u].

(3) Definitions. The following definitions shall apply for purposes of this section:

(A) De novo branch. The term “de novo branch” means a branch of a national bank which—

(i) is originally established by the national bank as a branch; and

(ii) does not become a branch of such bank as a result of—

(I) the acquisition by the bank of an insured depository institution or a branch of an insured depository institution; or

(II) the conversion, merger, or consolidation of any such institution or branch.

(B) Home state. The term “home State” means the State in which the main office of a national bank is located.

(C) Host state. The term “host State” means, with respect to a bank, a State, other than the home State of the bank, in which the bank maintains, or seeks to establish and maintain, a branch.

(h) [Repealed]

(i) No branch of any national banking association shall be established or moved from one location to another without first obtaining the consent and approval of the Comptroller of the Currency.

(j) The term “branch” as used in this section shall be held to include any branch bank, branch office, branch agency, additional office, or any branch place of business located in any State or Territory of the United States or in the District of Columbia at which deposits are received, or checks paid, or money lent. The term “branch”, as used in this section, does not include an automated teller machine or a remote service unit.

(k) This section shall not be construed to amend or repeal section 25 of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended, [12 USCS §§ 601 et seq.], authorizing the establishment by national banking associations of branches in foreign countries, or dependencies, or insular possessions of the United States.

(l) The words “state bank,” “state banks,” “bank,” or “banks,” as used in this section, shall be held to

include trust companies, savings banks, or other such corporations or institutions carrying on the banking business under the authority of state laws.

(R. S. § 5155; Feb. 25, 1927, ch 191, § 7, 44 Stat. 1228; June 16, 1933, ch 89, § 23, 48 Stat. 189, 190; Aug. 23, 1935, ch 614, Title III, § 305, 49 Stat. 708; July 15, 1952, ch 753, § 2(b), 66 Stat. 633; Sept. 28, 1962, P. L. 87-721, 76 Stat. 667; Sept. 29, 1994, P. L. 103-328, Title I, §§ 102(b)(1), 103(a), 108 Stat. 2349, 2352; Sept. 30, 1996, P. L. 104-208, Div A, Title II, Subtitle B, Ch 1, §§ 2204, 2205(a), 110 Stat. 3009-405; July 3, 1997, P. L. 105-24, § 2(b), 111 Stat. 239.)

§ 37. Associations governed by chapter

The provisions of chapters two, three, and four of this Title, which are expressed without restrictive words, as applying to “national banking associations,” or to “associations,” apply to all associations organized to carry on the business of banking under any Act of Congress.

(R. S. § 5157.)

§ 38. The National Bank Act

The Act entitled “An Act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof,” approved June 3, 1864, shall be known as “The National Bank Act.”

(June 20, 1874, ch 343, § 1, 18 Stat. 123.)

§ 39. Reservation of rights of associations organized under Act of 1863

Nothing in this Title shall affect any appointments made, acts done, or proceedings had or commenced prior to the 3d day of June, 1864, in or toward the organization of any national banking association under the Act of February 25, 1863; but all associations which, on the 3d day of June, 1864, were organized or commenced to be organized under that Act, shall enjoy all the rights and privileges granted, and be subject to all the duties, liabilities, and restrictions imposed by this Title, notwithstanding all the steps prescribed by this Title for the organization of associations were not pursued, if such associations were duly organized under that Act.

(R. S. § 5156.)

§ 40. Virgin Islands; extension of National Bank Act

The National Bank Act, as amended, and all other Acts of Congress relating to national banks, shall, in so far as not locally inapplicable hereafter [July 19, 1932], apply to the Virgin Islands of the United States.

(July 19, 1932, ch 508, 47 Stat. 703.)

§ 41. Guam; extension of National Bank Act

The National Bank Act, and all other Acts of Congress relating to national banks, shall, insofar

as not locally inapplicable hereafter [Aug. 1, 1956], apply to Guam.

(Aug. 1, 1956, ch 852, § 2, 70 Stat. 908.)

§ 42. Territorial application

The provisions of all Acts of Congress relating to national banks shall apply in the several States, the District of Columbia, the several Territories and possessions of the United States, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

(Sept. 8, 1959, P. L. 86-230, § 14, 73 Stat. 458.)

§ 43. Interpretations concerning preemption of certain State laws

(a) Notice and opportunity for comment required. Before issuing any opinion letter or interpretive rule, in response to a request or upon the agency’s own motion, that concludes that Federal law preempts the application to a national bank of any State law regarding community reinvestment, consumer protection, fair lending, or the establishment of intrastate branches, or before making a determination under section 5155(f)(1)(A)(ii) of the Revised Statutes [12 USCS § 36(f)(1)(A)(ii)], the appropriate Federal banking agency (as defined in section 3 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act [12 USCS § 1813]) shall—

(1) publish in the Federal Register notice of the preemption or discrimination issue that the agency is considering (including a description of each State law at issue);

(2) give interested parties not less than 30 days in which to submit written comments; and

(3) in developing the final opinion letter or interpretive rule issued by the agency, or making any determination under section 5155(f)(1)(A)(ii) of the Revised Statutes [12 USCS § 36(f)(1)(A)(ii)], consider any comments received.

(b) Publication required. The appropriate Federal banking agency shall publish in the Federal Register—

(1) any final opinion letter or interpretive rule concluding that Federal law preempts the application of any State law regarding community reinvestment, consumer protection, fair lending, or establishment of intrastate branches to a national bank; and

(2) any determination under section 5155(f)(1)(A)(ii) of the Revised Statutes [12 USCS § 36(f)(1)(A)(ii)].

(c) Exceptions. (1) No new issue or significant basis. This section shall not apply with respect to any opinion letter or interpretive rule that—

(A) raises issues of Federal preemption of State law that are essentially identical to those previously resolved by the courts or on which the agency has previously issued an opinion letter or interpretive rule; or

(B) responds to a request that contains no significant legal basis on which to make a preemption determination.

(2) Judicial, legislative, or intragovernmental materials. This section shall not apply with respect to materials prepared for use in judicial proceedings or submission to Congress or a Member of Congress, or for intragovernmental use.

(3) Emergency. The appropriate Federal banking agency may make exceptions to subsection (a) if—

(A) the agency determines in writing that the exception is necessary to avoid a serious and imminent threat to the safety and soundness of any national bank; or

(B) the opinion letter or interpretive rule is issued in connection with—

(i) an acquisition of 1 or more banks in default or in danger of default (as such terms are defined in section 3 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act [12 USCS § 1813]); or

(ii) an acquisition with respect to which the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation provides assistance under section 13(c) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act [12 USCS § 1823(c)].

(R. S. 5244, as added Sept. 29, 1994, P. L. 103-328, Title I, § 114, 108 Stat. 2366.)

CAPITAL, STOCK, AND STOCKHOLDERS

§ 51a. Preferred stock; issuance authorized

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any national banking association may, with the approval of the Comptroller of the Currency and by vote of shareholders owning a majority of the stock of such association, upon not less than five days' notice, given by registered mail or by certified mail pursuant to action taken by its board of directors, issue preferred stock of one or more classes, in such amount and with such par value as shall be approved by said Comptroller, and make such amendments to its articles of association as may be necessary for this purpose; but, in the case of any newly organized national banking association which has not yet issued common stock, the requirement of notice to and vote of shareholders shall not apply. No issue of preferred stock shall be valid until the par value of all stock so issued shall be paid in and notice thereof, duly acknowledged before a notary public by the president, vice president, or cashier of said association, has been transmitted to the Comptroller of the Currency and his certificate obtained specifying the amount of such issue of preferred stock and his approval thereof and that the amount has been duly paid in as a part of the capital of such association; which certificate shall be deemed to be conclusive evidence that such preferred stock has been duly and validly issued.

(March 9, 1933, ch 1, Title III, § 301, 48 Stat. 5; June 15, 1933, ch 79, 48 Stat. 147; Aug. 23, 1935, ch 614, Title III, § 336, 49 Stat. 720; June 11, 1960, P. L. 86-507, § 1(9), 74 Stat. 200.)

§ 51b. Dividends, voting, and retirement of preferred stock; individual liability

(a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law,

whether relating to restriction upon the payment of dividends upon capital stock or otherwise, the holders of such preferred stock shall be entitled to receive such cumulative dividends and shall have such voting and conversion rights and such control of management, and such stock shall be subject to retirement in such manner and upon such conditions, as may be provided in the articles of association with the approval of the Comptroller of the Currency. The holders of such preferred stock shall not be held individually responsible as such holders for any debts, contracts, or engagements of such association, and shall not be liable for assessments to restore impairments in the capital of such association as now provided by law with reference to holders of common stock.

(b) No dividends shall be declared or paid on common stock until the cumulative dividends on the preferred stock shall have been paid in full; and, if the association is placed in voluntary liquidation or a conservator or a receiver is appointed therefor, no payments shall be made to the holders of the common stock until the holders of the preferred stock shall have been paid in full the par value of such stock plus all accumulated dividends.

(March 9, 1933, ch 1, Title III, § 302, 48 Stat. 5; June 15, 1933, ch 79, 48 Stat. 148; March 31, 1980, P. L. 96-221, Title VII, Part A, § 702, 94 Stat. 186.)

§ 51b-1. Consideration of preferred stock in determining impairment of capital; dividends; retirement

If any part of the capital of a national bank, State member bank, or bank applying for membership in the Federal Reserve System consists of preferred stock, the determination of whether or not the capital of such bank is impaired and the amount of such impairment shall be based upon the par value of its stock even though the amount which the holders of such preferred stock shall be entitled to receive in the event of retirement or liquidation shall be in excess of the par value of such preferred stock. If any such bank or trust company shall have outstanding any capital notes or debentures of the type which the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized to purchase pursuant to the provisions of section 304 of the Emergency Banking and Bank Conservation Act, approved March 9, 1933, as amended, the capital of such bank may be deemed to be unimpaired if the sound value of its assets is not less than its total liabilities, including capital stock, but excluding such capital notes or debentures and any obligations of the bank expressly subordinated thereto. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the holders of preferred stock issued by a national banking association pursuant to the provisions of the Emergency Banking and Bank Conservation Act, approved March 9, 1933, as amended, shall be entitled to receive such cumulative dividends on the purchase price received by the association for such stock and, in the event of the retirement of such

stock, to receive such retirement price, not in excess of such purchase price plus all accumulated dividends, as may be provided in the articles of association with the approval of the Comptroller of the Currency. If the association is placed in voluntary liquidation, or if a conservator or a receiver is appointed therefor, no payment shall be made to the holders of common stock until the holders of preferred stock shall have been paid in full such amount as may be provided in the articles of association with the approval of the Comptroller of the Currency, not in excess of such purchase price of such preferred stock plus all accumulated dividends.

(Aug. 23, 1935, ch 614, Title III, § 345, 49 Stat. 722; March 31, 1980. P. L. 96-221, Title VII, Part A, § 703, 94 Stat. 186.)

§ 51c. “Common stock”, “capital”, and “capital stock” defined

The term “common stock” as used in this title means stock of national banking associations other than preferred stock issued under the provisions of this title. The term “capital” as used in provisions of law relating to the capital of national banking associations shall mean the amount of unimpaired common stock plus the amount of preferred stock outstanding and unimpaired; and the term “capital stock,” as used in section 12 of the Act of March 14, 1900 [12 USCS §§ 101, 177, 178], shall mean only the amount of common stock outstanding.

(March 9, 1933, ch 1, Title III, § 303, 48 Stat. 5.)

§ 52. Par value and incidents of stock; transfer of shares

The capital stock of each association shall be divided into shares of \$100 each, or into shares of such less amount as may be provided in the articles of association, and be deemed personal property, and transferable on the books of the association in such manner as may be prescribed in the bylaws or articles of association. Every person becoming a shareholder by such transfer shall, in proportion to his shares, succeed to all rights and liabilities of the prior holder of such shares; and no change shall be made in the articles of association by which the rights, remedies, or security of the existing creditors of the association shall be impaired.

Certificates hereafter issued [Aug. 23, 1935] representing shares of stock of the association shall state (1) the name and location of the association, (2) the name of the holder of record of the stock represented thereby, (3) the number and class of shares which the certificate represents, and (4) if the association shall issue stock of more than one class, the respective rights, preferences, privileges, voting rights, powers, restrictions, limitations, and qualifications of each class of stock issued shall be stated in full or in summary upon the front or back of the certificates or shall be incorporated by a reference to the articles of association set forth on the front of the certificates. Every certificate shall be signed by the

president and the cashier of the association, or by such other officers as the bylaws of the association shall provide, and shall be sealed with the seal of the association.

After the date of the enactment of the Banking Act of 1935 [Aug. 23, 1935], no certificate evidencing the stock of any such association shall bear any statement purporting to represent the stock of any other corporation, except a member bank or a corporation engaged on June 16, 1934, in holding the bank premises of such association, nor shall the ownership, sale, or transfer of any certificate representing the stock of any such association be conditioned in any manner whatsoever upon the ownership, sale, or transfer of a certificate representing the stock of any other corporation, except a member bank or a corporation engaged on June 16, 1934, in holding the bank premises of such association: Provided, That this section shall not operate to prevent the ownership, sale, or transfer of stock of any other corporation being conditioned upon the ownership, sale, or transfer of a certificate representing stock of a national banking association.

(R. S. § 5139; Feb. 25, 1927, ch 191, § 16, 44 Stat. 1233; June 16, 1933, ch 89, § 18, 48 Stat. 186; Aug. 23, 1935, ch 614, Title III, §§ 310(a), 335, 49 Stat. 710, 720.)

§ 53. When capital stock paid in

All of the capital stock of every national banking association shall be paid in before it shall be authorized to commence business.

(R. S. § 5140; Sept. 8, 1959, P. L. 86-230, § 4, 73 Stat. 457.)

§ 55. Enforcing payment of deficiency in capital stock; assessments; liquidation; receivership

Every association which shall have failed to pay up its capital stock, as required by law, and every association whose capital stock shall have become impaired by losses or otherwise, shall, within three months after receiving notice thereof from the Comptroller of the Currency, pay the deficiency in the capital stock, by assessment upon the shareholders pro rata for the amount of capital stock held by each; and the Treasurer of the United States shall withhold the interest upon all bonds held by him in trust for any such association, upon notification from the Comptroller of the Currency, until otherwise notified by him. If any such association shall fail to pay up its capital stock, and shall refuse to go into liquidation, as provided by law, for three months after receiving notice from the comptroller, a receiver may be appointed to close up the business of the association, according to the provisions of section fifty-two hundred and thirty-four [12 USCS § 192]. And provided, That if any shareholder or shareholders of such bank shall neglect or refuse, after three months' notice, to pay the assessment, as provided in this section, it shall be the duty of the

board of directors to cause a sufficient amount of the capital stock of such shareholder or shareholders to be sold at public auction (after thirty days' notice shall be given by posting such notice of sale in the office of the bank, and by publishing such notice in a newspaper of the city or town in which the bank is located, or in a newspaper published nearest thereto), to make good the deficiency, and the balance, if any, shall be returned to such delinquent shareholder or shareholders.

(R. S. § 5205; June 30, 1876, ch 156, § 4, 19 Stat. 64.)

§ 56. Prohibition on withdrawal of capital; unearned dividends

No association, or any member thereof, shall, during the time it shall continue its banking operations, withdraw, or permit to be withdrawn, either in the form of dividends or otherwise, any portion of its capital. If losses have at any time been sustained by any such association, equal to or exceeding its undivided profits then on hand, no dividend shall be made; and no dividend shall ever be made by any association, while it continues its banking operations, to an amount greater than its undivided profits, subject to other applicable provisions of law. But nothing in this section shall prevent the reduction of the capital stock of the association under section fifty-one hundred and forty-three [12 USCS § 59].

(R. S. § 5204; Sept. 23, 1994, P. L. 103-325, Title VI, § 602(h)(1), 108 Stat. 2294.)

§ 57. Increase of capital by provision in articles of association

Any national banking association may, with the approval of the Comptroller of the Currency, and by a vote of shareholders owning two-thirds of the stock of such associations, increase its capital stock to any sum approved by the said Comptroller, but no increase in capital shall be valid until the whole amount of such increase is paid in and notice thereof, duly acknowledged before a notary public by the president, vice president, or cashier of said association, has been transmitted to the Comptroller of the Currency and his certificate obtained specifying the amount of such increase in capital stock and his approval thereof, and that it has been duly paid in as part of the capital of such association: Provided, however, That a national banking association may, with the approval of the Comptroller of the Currency, and by the vote of shareholders owning two-thirds of the stock of such association, increase its capital stock by the declaration of a stock dividend, provided that the surplus of said association, after the approval of the increase, shall be at least equal to 20 per centum of the capital stock as increased. Such increase shall not be effective until a certificate certifying to such declaration of dividend, signed by the president, vice president, or cashier of said association and duly acknowledged

before a notary public, shall have been forwarded to the Comptroller of the Currency and his certificate obtained specifying the amount of such increase of capital stock by stock dividend, and his approval thereof.

(R. S. § 5142; Feb. 25, 1927, ch 191, § 5, 44 Stat. 1227.)

§ 59. Reduction of capital

(a) In general. Subject to the approval of the Comptroller of the Currency, a national banking association may, by a vote of shareholders owning, in the aggregate, two-thirds of its capital stock, reduce its capital.

(b) Shareholder distributions authorized. As part of its capital reduction plan approved in accordance with subsection (a), and with the affirmative vote of shareholders owning at least two thirds of the shares of each class of its stock outstanding (each voting as a class), a national banking association may distribute cash or other assets to its shareholders.

(R. S. § 5143; Dec. 23, 1913, ch 6, § 28, 38 Stat. 274; Aug. 23, 1935, ch 614, Title III, § 334, 49 Stat. 720; Oct. 13, 2006, P. L. 109-351, Title III, § 304, 120 Stat. 1970.)

§ 60. National bank dividends

(a) In general. Subject to subsection (b), the directors of any national bank may declare a dividend of so much of the undivided profits of the bank as the directors judge to be expedient.

(b) Approval required under certain circumstances. A national bank may not declare and pay dividends in any year in excess of an amount equal to the sum of the total of the net income of the bank for that year and the retained net income of the bank for the preceding 2 years, minus the sum of any transfers required by the Comptroller of the Currency and any transfers required to be made to a fund for the retirement of any preferred stock, unless the Comptroller of the Currency approves the declaration and payment of dividends in excess of such amount.

(R. S. § 5199; Aug. 23, 1935, ch 614, Title III, § 315, 49 Stat. 712; Sept. 8, 1959, P. L. 86-230, § 21(a), 73 Stat. 465; Sept. 23, 1994, P. L. 103-325, Title VI, § 602(h)(2), 108 Stat. 2294; Oct. 13, 2006, P. L. 109-351, Title III, § 302(a), 120 Stat. 1970.)

§ 61. Shareholders' voting rights; cumulative and distributive voting; preferred stock; trust shares; proxies, liability restrictions; percentage requirement exclusion of trust shares

In all elections of directors, each shareholder shall have the right to vote the number of shares owned by him for as many persons as there are directors to be elected, or, if so provided by the articles of association of the national bank, to cumulate such shares and give one candidate as many votes as the

number of directors multiplied by the number of his shares shall equal or to distribute them on the same principle among as many candidates as he shall think fit; and in deciding all other questions at meetings of shareholders, each shareholder shall be entitled to one vote on each share of stock held by him; except that (1) this shall not be construed as limiting the voting rights of holders of preferred stock under the terms and provisions of articles of association, or amendments thereto, adopted pursuant to the provisions of section 302(a) of the Emergency Banking and Bank Conservation Act, approved March 9, 1933, as amended [12 USCS § 51b(a)]; (2) in the election of directors, shares of its own stock held by a national bank as sole trustee, whether registered in its own name as such trustee or in the name of its nominee, shall not be voted by the registered owner unless under the terms of the trust the manner in which such shares shall be voted may be determined by a donor or beneficiary of the trust and unless such donor or beneficiary actually directs how such shares shall be voted; and (3) shares of its own stock held by a national bank and one or more persons as trustees may be voted by such other person or persons, as trustees, in the same manner as if he or they were the sole trustee. Shareholders may vote by proxies duly authorized in writing; but no officer, clerk, teller, or bookkeeper of such bank shall act as proxy; and no shareholder whose liability is past due and unpaid shall be allowed to vote. Whenever shares of stock cannot be voted by reason of being held by the bank as sole trustee such shares shall be excluded in determining whether matters voted upon by the shareholders were adopted by the requisite percentage of shares.

(R. S. § 5144; June 16, 1933, ch 89, § 19, 48 Stat. 186; Aug. 23, 1935, ch 614, Title III, § 311, 49 Stat. 710; Sept. 3, 1954, ch 1263, § 21, 68 Stat. 1234; July 28, 1959, P. L. 86-114, § 4, 73 Stat. 264; July 1, 1966, P. L. 89-485, § 13(c), 80 Stat. 242; Oct. 13, 2006, P. L. 109-351, Title III, § 301, 120 Stat. 1969.)

§ 62. List of shareholders

The president and cashier of every national banking association shall cause to be kept at all times a full and correct list of the names and residences of all the shareholders in the association, and the number of shares held by each, in the office where its business is transacted. Such list shall be subject to the inspection of all the shareholders and creditors of the association, and the officers authorized to assess taxes under State authority, during business hours of each day in which business may be legally transacted. A copy of such list, verified by the oath of such president or cashier, shall be transmitted to the Comptroller of the Currency within ten days of any demand therefore made by him.

(R. S. § 5210; May 18, 1953, ch 59, § 1, 67 Stat. 27.)

§ 64a. Individual liability of shareholders; limitation on liability

The additional liability imposed upon shareholders in national banking associations by the provisions of section 5151 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, and section 23 of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended, shall not apply with respect to shares in any such association issued after the date of enactment of this Act [June 16, 1933]. Such additional liability shall cease on July 1, 1937, with respect to all shares issued by any association which shall be transacting the business of banking on July 1, 1937: Provided, That not less than six months prior to such date, such association shall have caused notice of such prospective termination of liability to be published in a newspaper published in the city, town, or county in which such association is located, and if no newspaper is published in such city, town, or county, then in a newspaper of general circulation therein. If the association fail [fails] to give such notice as and when above provided, a termination of such additional liability may thereafter be accomplished as of the date six month [months] subsequent to publication, in the manner above provided. In the case of each association which has not caused notice of such prospective termination of liability to be published prior to the effective date of this amendment [May 18, 1953] the Comptroller of the Currency shall cause such notice to be published in the manner provided in this section, and on the date six months subsequent to such publication by the Comptroller of the Currency such additional liability shall cease.

(June 16, 1933, ch 89, § 22, 48 Stat. 189; Aug. 23, 1935, ch 614, Title III, § 304, 49 Stat. 708; May 18, 1953, ch 59, § 2, 67 Stat. 27.)

§ 66. Personal liability of representatives of stockholders

Persons holding stock as executors, administrators, guardians, or trustees, shall not be personally subject to any liabilities as stockholders; but the estates and funds in their hands shall be liable in like manner and to the same extent as the testator, intestate, ward, or person interested in such trust funds would be, if living and competent to act and hold the stock in his own name.

(R. S. § 5152.)

§ 67. Individual liability of stockholders; compromises; authority of receiver

Any receiver of a national banking association is authorized, with the approval of the Comptroller of the Currency and upon the order of a court of record of competent jurisdiction, to compromise, either before or after judgment, the individual liability of any shareholder of such association.

(Feb. 25, 1930, ch 58, 46 Stat. 74.)

DIRECTORS

§ 71. Election

The affairs of each association shall be managed by not less than five directors, who shall be elected by the shareholders at a meeting to be held at any time before the association is authorized by the Comptroller of the Currency to commence the business of banking; and afterward at meetings to be held on such day of each year as is specified therefor in the bylaws. The directors shall hold office for a period of not more than 3 years, and until their successors are elected and have qualified. In accordance with regulations issued by the Comptroller of the Currency, a national bank may adopt bylaws that provide for staggering the terms of its directors.

(R.S. § 5145; Dec. 23, 1963, P. L. 88-232, § 1, 77 Stat. 472; Dec. 27, 2000, P. L. 106-569, Title XII, Subtitle A, § 1205(a), 114 Stat. 3033.)

§ 71a. Number of directors; penalties

After one year from the date of enactment of this Act [enacted June 16, 1933], notwithstanding any other provision of law, the board of directors, board of trustees, or other similar governing body of every national banking association and of every state bank or trust company which is a member of the Federal Reserve System shall consist of not less than five nor more than twenty-five members, except that the Comptroller of the Currency may, by regulation or order, exempt a national bank from the 25-member limit established by this section. If any national banking association violates the provisions of this section and continues such violation after thirty days' notice from the Comptroller of the Currency, the said Comptroller may appoint a receiver or conservator therefor, in accordance with the provisions of existing law. If any State bank or trust company which is a member of the Federal Reserve System violates the provisions of this section and continues such violation after thirty days' notice from the Federal Reserve Board [Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System], it shall be subject to the forfeiture of its membership in the Federal Reserve System in accordance with the provisions of section 9 of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended [12 USCS § 327].

(June 16, 1933, ch 89, § 31, 48 Stat. 194; June 16, 1934, ch 546, § 4, 48 Stat. 971; Aug. 23, 1935, ch 614, Title III, § 306, 49 Stat. 708; Dec. 27, 2000, P. L. 106-569, Title XII, Subtitle A, § 1205(b), 114 Stat. 3034.)

§ 72. Qualifications

Every director must, during his whole term of service, be a citizen of the United States, and at least a majority of the directors must have resided in the State, Territory, or District in which the association is located, or within one hundred miles of the location of the office of the association, for at least one year immediately preceding their election, and must

be residents of such State or within a one-hundred-mile territory of the location of the association during their continuance in office, except that the Comptroller may, in the discretion of the Comptroller, waive the requirement of residency, and waive the requirement of citizenship in the case of not more than a minority of the total number of directors. Every director must own in his or her own right either shares of the capital stock of the association of which he or she is a director the aggregate par value of which is not less than \$1,000, or an equivalent interest, as determined by the Comptroller of the Currency, in any company which has control over such association within the meaning of section 2 of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (12 U.S.C. 1841). If the capital of the bank does not exceed \$25,000, every director must own in his or her own right either shares of such capital stock the aggregate par value of which is not less than \$500, or an equivalent interest, as determined by the Comptroller of the Currency, in any company which has control over such association within the meaning of section 2 of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (12 U.S.C. 1841). Any director who ceases to be the owner of the required number of shares of the stock, or who becomes in any other manner disqualified, shall thereby vacate his place.

(R.S. § 5146; Feb. 28, 1905, ch 1163, 33 Stat. 818; March 1, 1921, ch 100, 41 Stat. 1199; Feb. 25, 1927, ch 191, § 17, 44 Stat. 1233; April 27, 1956, ch 215, 70 Stat. 119; Sept. 17, 1978, P. L. 95-369, § 2, 92 Stat. 608; March 31, 1980, P. L. 96-221, Title VII, Part A, § 710, 94 Stat. 189; Sept. 23, 1994, P. L. 103-325, Title III, § 313, 108 Stat. 2221; Sept. 30, 1996, P. L. 104-208, Div A, Title II, Subtitle B, Ch 3, § 2241, 110 Stat. 3009-418; Dec. 27, 2000, P. L. 106-569, Title XII, § 1233(a), 114 Stat. 3037.)

§ 73. Oath

Each director, when appointed or elected, shall take an oath that he will, so far as the duty devolves on him, diligently and honestly administer the affairs of such association, and will not knowingly violate or willingly permit to be violated any of the provisions of this title, and that he is the owner in good faith, and in his own right, of the number of shares of stock required by this title, subscribed by him, or standing in his name on the books of the association, and that the same is not hypothecated, or in any way pledged, as security for any loan or debt. The oath shall be taken before a notary public, properly authorized and commissioned by the State in which he resides, or before any other officer having an official seal and authorized by the State to administer oaths, except that the oath shall not be taken before any such notary public or other officer who is an officer of the director's bank. The oath, subscribed by the director making it, and certified by the notary public or other officer before whom it is taken, shall be immediately transmitted to the Comptroller of the Currency and shall be filed and

preserved in his office for a period of ten years.
(R. S. § 5147; Feb. 20, 1925, ch 274, 43 Stat. 955.)

§ 74. Vacancies

Any vacancy in the board shall be filled by appointment by the remaining directors, and any director so appointed shall hold his place until the next election.
(R. S. § 5148.)

§ 75. Legal holiday, annual meeting on; proceedings where no election held on proper day

When the day fixed in the bylaws for the regular annual meeting of the shareholders falls on a legal holiday in the State in which the bank is located, the shareholders meeting shall be held, and the directors elected, on the next following banking day. If, from any cause, an election of directors is not made on the day fixed, or in the event of a legal holiday, on the next following banking day, an election may be held on any subsequent day within sixty days of the day fixed, to be designated by the board of directors, or, if the directors fail to fix the day, by shareholders representing two-thirds of the shares, at least ten days' notice thereof in all cases having been given by first-class mail to the shareholders.

(R. S. § 5149; Sept. 8, 1959, P. L. 86-230, § 9, 73 Stat. 457; Dec. 23, 1963, P. L. 88-232, § 2, 77 Stat. 472.)

§ 76. President of bank as member of board; chairman of board

The president of the bank shall be a member of the board and shall be the chairman thereof, but the board may designate a director in lieu of the president to be chairman of the board, who shall perform such duties as may be designated by the board.

(R. S. § 5150; Feb. 25, 1927, ch 191, § 6, 44 Stat. 1228.)

REGULATION OF THE BANKING BUSINESS; POWERS AND DUTIES OF NATIONAL BANKS

§ 81. Place of business

The general business of each national banking association shall be transacted in the place specified in its organization certificate and in the branch or branches, if any, established or maintained by it in accordance with the provisions of section 5155 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by this Act [12 USCS § 36].

(R. S. § 5190; Feb. 25, 1927, ch 191, § 8, 44 Stat. 1229.)

§ 83. Loans by bank on its own stock

(a) **General prohibition.** No national bank shall make any loan or discount on the security of the shares of its own capital stock.

(b) **Exclusion.** For purposes of this section, a

national bank shall not be deemed to be making a loan or discount on the security of the shares of its own capital stock if it acquires the stock to prevent loss upon a debt previously contracted for in good faith.

(R.S. § 5201; Dec. 27, 2000, P. L. 106-569, Title XII, Subtitle A, § 1207(a), 114 Stat. 3034.)

§ 84. Lending limits

(a) Total loans and extensions of credit. (1)

The total loans and extensions of credit by a national banking association to a person outstanding at one time and not fully secured, as determined in a manner consistent with paragraph (2) of this subsection, by collateral having a market value at least equal to the amount of the loan or extension of credit shall not exceed 15 per centum of the unimpaired capital and unimpaired surplus of the association.

(2) The total loans and extensions of credit by a national banking association to a person outstanding at one time and fully secured by readily marketable collateral having a market value, as determined by reliable and continuously available price quotations, at least equal to the amount of the funds outstanding shall not exceed 10 per centum of the unimpaired capital and unimpaired surplus of the association. This limitation shall be separate from and in addition to the limitation contained in paragraph (1) of this subsection.

(b) **Definitions.** For the purposes of this section—

(1) the term "loans and extensions of credit" shall include all direct or indirect advances of funds to a person made on the basis of any obligation of that person to repay the funds or repayable from specific property pledged by or on behalf of the person and, to the extent specified by the Comptroller of the Currency, such term shall also include any liability of a national banking association to advance funds to or on behalf of a person pursuant to a contractual commitment; and

(2) the term "person" shall include an individual, sole proprietorship, partnership, joint venture, association, trust, estate, business trust, corporation, sovereign government or agency, instrumentality, or political subdivision thereof, or any similar entity or organization.

(c) **Exceptions.** The limitations contained in subsection (a) shall be subject to the following exceptions:

(1) Loans or extensions of credit arising from the discount of commercial or business paper evidencing an obligation to the person negotiating it with recourse shall not be subject to any limitation based on capital and surplus.

(2) The purchase of bankers' acceptances of the kind described in section 13 of the Federal Reserve Act [12 USCS §§ 342–347, 347c, 347d, and 372] and issued by other banks shall not be subject to any limitation based on capital and surplus.

(3) Loans and extensions of credit secured by bills

of lading, warehouse receipts, or similar documents transferring or securing title to readily marketable staples shall be subject to a limitation of 35 per centum of capital and surplus in addition to the general limitations if the market value of the staples securing each additional loan or extension of credit at all times equals or exceeds 115 per centum of the outstanding amount of such loan or extension of credit. The staples shall be fully covered by insurance whenever it is customary to insure such staples.

(4) Loans or extensions of credit secured by bonds, notes, certificates of indebtedness, or Treasury bills of the United States or by other such obligations fully guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States shall not be subject to any limitation based on capital and surplus.

(5) Loans or extensions of credit to or secured by unconditional takeout commitments or guarantees of any department, agency, bureau, board, commission, or establishment of the United States or any corporation wholly owned directly or indirectly by the United States shall not be subject to any limitation based on capital and surplus.

(6) Loans or extensions of credit secured by a segregated deposit account in the lending bank shall not be subject to any limitation based on capital and surplus.

(7) Loans or extensions of credit to any financial institution or to any receiver, conservator, superintendent of banks, or other agent in charge of the business and property of such financial institution, when such loans or extensions of credit are approved by the Comptroller of the Currency, shall not be subject to any limitation based on capital and surplus.

(8)(A) Loans and extensions of credit arising from the discount of negotiable or nonnegotiable installment consumer paper which carries a full recourse endorsement or unconditional guarantee by the person transferring the paper shall be subject under this section to a maximum limitation equal to 25 per centum of such capital and surplus, notwithstanding the collateral requirements set forth in subsection (a)(2).

(B) If the bank's files or the knowledge of its officers of the financial condition of each maker of such consumer paper is reasonably adequate, and an officer of the bank designated for that purpose by the board of directors of the bank certifies in writing that the bank is relying primarily upon the responsibility of each maker for payment of such loans or extensions of credit and not upon any full or partial recourse endorsement or guarantee by the transferor, the limitations of this section as to the loans or extensions of credit of each such maker shall be the sole applicable loan limitations.

(9)(A) Loans and extensions of credit secured by shipping documents or instruments transferring or securing title covering livestock or giving a lien on livestock when the market value of the livestock

securing the obligation is not at any time less than 115 per centum of the face amount of the note covered, shall be subject under this section, notwithstanding the collateral requirements set forth in subsection (a)(2), to a maximum limitation equal to 25 per centum of such capital and surplus.

(B) Loans and extensions of credit which arise from the discount by dealers in dairy cattle of paper given in payment for dairy cattle, which paper carries a full recourse endorsement or unconditional guarantee of the seller, and which are secured by the cattle being sold, shall be subject under this section, notwithstanding the collateral requirements set forth in subsection (a)(2), to a limitation of 25 per centum of such capital and surplus.

(10) Loans or extensions of credit to the Student Loan Marketing Association shall not be subject to any limitation based on capital and surplus.

(d) Authority of Comptroller of the Currency. (1) The Comptroller of the Currency may prescribe rules and regulations to administer and carry out the purposes of this section, including rules or regulations to define or further define terms used in this section and to establish limits or requirements other than those specified in this section for particular classes or categories of loans or extensions of credit.

(2) The Comptroller of the Currency also shall have authority to determine when a loan putatively made to a person shall for purposes of this section be attributed to another person.

(R. S. § 5200; June 22, 1906, ch 3516, 34 Stat. 451; Sept. 24, 1918, ch 176, § 6, 40 Stat. 967; Oct. 22, 1919, ch 79, § 1, 41 Stat. 296; Feb. 25, 1927, ch 191, § 10, 44 Stat. 1229; May 20, 1933, ch 35, § 1, 48 Stat. 73; June 16, 1933, ch 89, § 26 (a), 48 Stat. 191; Aug. 23, 1935, ch 614, Title III, § 321(b), 49 Stat. 713; June 11, 1942, ch 404, § 8, 56 Stat. 356; July 15, 1949, ch 338, Title VI, § 602(b), 63 Stat. 440; July 22, 1937, ch 517, § 15(a), as added Aug. 14, 1946, ch 964, § 5, 60 Stat. 1079, and Aug. 25, 1958, P. L. 85-748, § 1(c), 72 Stat. 841; Sept. 9, 1959, P. L. 86-251, § 3, 73 Stat. 488; Sept. 28, 1962, P. L. 87-723, § 4 (c)(4), 76 Stat. 672; May 25, 1967, P. L. 90-19, § 27(b), 81 Stat. 29; June 23, 1972, P. L. 92-318, Title I, Part D, § 133(c)(2), 86 Stat. 269; Oct. 15, 1982, P. L. 97-320, Title IV, Part A, § 401(a), 96 Stat. 1508; Jan. 12, 1983, P. L. 97-457, § 17(a), 96 Stat. 2509.)

§ 85. Rate of interest on loans, discounts and purchases

Any association may take, receive, reserve, and charge on any loan or discount made, or upon any notes, bills of exchange, or other evidences of debt, interest at the rate allowed by the laws of the State, Territory, or District where the bank is located, or at a rate of 1 per centum in excess of the discount rate on ninety-day commercial paper in effect at the Federal reserve bank in the Federal reserve district where the bank is located, whichever may be the

greater, and no more, except that where by the laws of any State a different rate is limited for banks organized under State laws, the rate so limited shall be allowed for associations organized or existing in any such State under this title. When no rate is fixed by the laws of the State, or Territory, or District, the bank may take, receive, reserve, or charge a rate not exceeding 7 per centum, or 1 per centum in excess of the discount rate on ninety-day commercial paper in effect at the Federal reserve bank in the Federal reserve district where the bank is located, whichever may be the greater, and such interest may be taken in advance, reckoning the days for which the note, bill, or other evidence of debt has to run. The maximum amount of interest or discount to be charged at a branch of an association located outside of the States of the United States and the District of Columbia shall be at the rate allowed by the laws of the county, territory, dependency, province, dominion, insular possession, or other political subdivision where the branch is located. And the purchase, discount, or sale of a bona fide bill of exchange, payable at another place than the place of such purchase, discount, or sale, at not more than the current rate of exchange for sight-drafts in addition to the interest, shall not be considered as taking or receiving a greater rate of interest.

(R. S. § 5197; June 16, 1933, ch 89, § 25, 48 Stat. 191; Aug. 23, 1935, ch 614, Title III, § 314, 49 Stat. 711; Oct. 29, 1974, P. L. 93-501, Title II, § 201, 88 Stat. 1558; Act Nov. 5, 1979, P. L. 96-104, Title I, §§ 1, 101, 93 Stat. 789; Dec. 28, 1979, P. L. 96-161, Title II, §§ 201, 212, 93 Stat. 1235, 1239; March 31, 1980, P. L. 96-221, Title V, Part C § 529, 94 Stat. 168.)

§ 86. Usurious interest; penalty for taking; statute of limitation

The taking, receiving, reserving, or charging a rate of interest greater than is allowed by the preceding section [12 USCS § 85], when knowingly done, shall be deemed a forfeiture of the entire interest which the note, bill, or other evidence of debt carries with it, or which has been agreed to be paid thereon. In case the greater rate of interest has been paid, the person by whom it has been paid, or his legal representatives, may recover back, in an action in the nature of an action of debt, twice the amount of the interest thus paid from the association taking or receiving the same: provided such action is commenced within two years from the time the usurious transaction occurred.

(R. S. § 5198.)

§ 90. Depositaries of public moneys and financial agents of Government

All national banking associations, designated for that purpose by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall be depositaries of public money, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary; and they may also be employed as financial agents of the

Government; and they shall perform all such reasonable duties, as depositaries of public money and financial agents of the Government, as may be required of them. The Secretary of the Treasury shall require the associations thus designated to give satisfactory security, by the deposit of the United States bonds and otherwise, for the safekeeping and prompt payment of the public money deposited with them, and for the faithful performance of their duties as financial agents of the Government: *Provided*, That the Secretary shall, on or before the 1st of January of each year, make a public statement of the securities required during that year for such deposits. And every association so designated as receiver or depositary of the public money shall take and receive at par all of the national currency bills, by whatever association issued, which have been paid into the Government for internal revenue, or for loans or stocks: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall distribute the deposits herein provided for, as far as practicable, equitably between the different States and sections.

Any national banking association may, upon the deposit with it of any funds by any State or political subdivision thereof or any agency or other governmental instrumentality of one or more States or political subdivisions thereof, including any officer, employee, or agent thereof in his official capacity, give security for the safekeeping and prompt payment of the funds so deposited to the same extent and of the same kind as is authorized by the law of the State in which such association is located in the case of other banking institutions in the State.

Any national banking association may, upon the deposit with it of any funds by any federally recognized Indian tribe, or any officer, employee, or agent thereof in his or her official capacity, give security for the safekeeping and prompt payment of the funds so deposited by the deposit of United States bonds and otherwise as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury for public funds under the first paragraph of this section.

Notwithstanding the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, the Secretary may select associations as financial agents in accordance with any process the Secretary deems appropriate and their reasonable duties may include the provision of electronic benefit transfer services (including State-administered benefits with the consent of the States), as defined by the Secretary.

(R. S. § 5153; March 3, 1901, ch 871, 31 Stat. 1448; March 4, 1907, ch 2913, § 3, 34 Stat. 1290; Dec. 23, 1913, ch 6, § 27, 38 Stat. 274; Aug. 4, 1914, ch 225, 38 Stat. 682; June 25, 1930, ch 604, 46 Stat. 809; Aug. 18, 1950, ch 754, 64 Stat. 463; Dec. 21, 1979, P. L. 96-153, Title III, § 323(f), 93 Stat. 1120; Sept. 30, 1996, P. L. 104-208, Div A, Title I, § 101(f) [Title VI, § 2(1)], 110 Stat. 3009-386.)

§ 91. Transfers by bank and other acts in contemplation of insolvency

All transfers of the notes, bonds, bills of exchange, or other evidences of debt owing to any national banking association, or of deposits to its credit; all assignments of mortgages, sureties on real estate, or of judgments or decrees in its favor; all deposits of money, bullion, or other valuable thing for its use, or for the use of any of its shareholders or creditors; and all payments of money to either, made after the commission of an act of insolvency, or in contemplation thereof, made with a view to prevent the application of its assets in the manner prescribed by this chapter, or with a view to the preference of one creditor to another, except in payment of its circulating notes, shall be utterly null and void; and no attachment, injunction, or execution, shall be issued against such association or its property before final judgment in any suit, action, or proceeding, in any State, county, or municipal court.

(R. S. § 5242.)

§ 92. Acting as insurance agent or broker; procuring loans on real estate

In addition to the powers now [Sept. 7, 1916] vested by law in national banking associations organized under the laws of the United States any such association located and doing business in any place the population of which does not exceed five thousand inhabitants, as shown by the last preceding decennial census, may, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Comptroller of the Currency, act as the agent for any fire, life or other insurance company authorized by the authorities of the State in which said bank is located to do business in said State, by soliciting and selling insurance and collecting premiums on policies issued by such company; and may receive for services so rendered such fees between the said association and the insurance company for which it may act as agent: *Provided, however,* That no such bank shall in any case assume or guarantee the payment of any premium on insurance policies issued through its agency by its principal: And provided further, That the bank shall not guarantee the truth of any statement made by an assured in filing his application for insurance.

(Dec. 23, 1913, ch 6, § 13 ¶ 11 [10] [9], as added Sept. 7, 1916, ch 461, 39 Stat. 753; Oct. 15, 1982, P. L. 97-320, § 403(b), 96 Stat. 1511.)

§ 92a. Trust powers

(a) Authority of Comptroller of the Currency. The Comptroller of the Currency shall be authorized and empowered to grant by special permit to national banks applying therefor, when not in contravention of State or local law, the right to act as trustee, executor, administrator, registrar of stocks and bonds, guardian of estates, assignee, receiver, committee of estates of lunatics, or in any other fiduciary capacity in which State banks, trust com-

panies, or other corporations which come into competition with national banks are permitted to act under the laws of the State in which the national bank is located.

(b) Grant and exercise of powers deemed not in contravention of State or local law. Whenever the laws of such State authorize or permit the exercise of any or all of the foregoing powers by State banks, trust companies, or other corporations which compete with national banks, the granting to and the exercise of such powers by national banks shall not be deemed to be in contravention of State or local law within the meaning of this Act [12 USCS §§ 92a and note, 248, and 26 USCS §§ 581, 584].

(c) Segregation of fiduciary and general assets; separate books and records; access of State banking authorities to reports of examinations, books, records, and assets. National banks exercising any or all of the powers enumerating [enumerated] in this section shall segregate all assets held in any fiduciary capacity from the general assets of the bank and shall keep a separate set of books and records showing in proper detail all transactions engaged in under authority of this section. The State banking authorities may have access to reports of examination made by the Comptroller of the Currency insofar as such reports relate to the trust department of such bank, but nothing in this Act [12 USCS §§ 92a and note, 248, and 26 USCS §§ 581, 584] shall be construed as authorizing the State banking authorities to examine the books, records, and assets of such bank.

(d) Prohibited operations; separate investment account; collateral for certain funds used in conduct of business. No national bank shall receive in its trust department deposits of current funds subject to check or the deposit of checks, drafts, bills of exchange, or other items for collection or exchange purposes. Funds deposited or held in trust by the bank awaiting investment shall be carried in a separate account and shall not be used by the bank in the conduct of its business unless it shall first set aside in the trust department United States bonds or other securities approved by the Comptroller of the Currency.

(e) Lien and claim upon bank failure. In the event of the failure of such bank the owners of the funds held in trust for investment shall have a lien on the bonds or other securities so set apart in addition to their claim against the estate of the bank.

(f) Deposit of securities for protection of private or court trusts; execution of and exemption from bond. Whenever the laws of a State require corporations acting in a fiduciary capacity to deposit securities with the State authorities for the protection of private or court trusts, national banks so acting shall be required to make similar deposits and securities so deposited shall be held for the protection of private or court trusts, as provided by the State law. National banks in such cases shall not

be required to execute the bond usually required of individuals if State corporations under similar circumstances are exempt from this requirement. National banks shall have power to execute such bond when so required by the laws of the State.

(g) Officials' oath or affidavit. In any case in which the laws of a State require that a corporation acting as trustee, executor, administrator, or in any capacity specified in this section, shall take an oath or make an affidavit, the president, vice president, cashier, or trust officer of such national bank may take the necessary oath or execute the necessary affidavit.

(h) Loans of trust funds to officers and employees prohibited; penalties. It shall be unlawful for any national banking association to lend any officer, director, or employee any funds held in trust under the powers conferred by this section. Any officer, director, or employee making such loan, or to whom such loan is made, may be fined not more than \$5,000, or imprisoned not more than five years, or may be both fined and imprisoned, in the discretion of the court.

(i) Considerations determinative of grant or denial of applications; minimum capital and surplus for issuance of permit. In passing upon applications for permission to exercise the powers enumerated in this section, the Comptroller of the Currency may take into consideration the amount of capital and surplus of the applying bank, whether or not such capital and surplus is sufficient under the circumstances of the case, the needs of the community to be served, and any other facts and circumstances that seem to him proper, and may grant or refuse the application accordingly: Provided, That no permit shall be issued to any national banking association having a capital and surplus less than the capital and surplus required by State law of State banks, trust companies, and corporations exercising such powers.

(j) Surrender of authorization; board resolution; Comptroller certification; activities affected; regulations. Any national banking association desiring to surrender its right to exercise the powers granted under this section, in order to relieve itself of the necessity of complying with the requirements of this section, or to have returned to it any securities which it may have deposited with the State authorities for the protection of private or court trusts, or for any other purpose, may file with the Comptroller of the Currency a certified copy of a resolution of its board of directors signifying such desire. Upon receipt of such resolution, the Comptroller of the Currency, after satisfying himself that such bank has been relieved in accordance with State law of all duties as trustee, executory [executor], administrator, registrar of stocks and bonds, guardian of estates, assignee, receiver, committee of estates of lunatics or other fiduciary, under court, private, or other appointments previously accepted under authority of this section, may, in his discre-

tion, issue to such bank a certificate certifying that such bank is no longer authorized to exercise the powers granted by this section. Upon the issuance of such a certificate by the Comptroller of the Currency, such bank (1) shall no longer be subject to the provisions of this section or the regulations of the Comptroller of the Currency made pursuant thereto, (2) shall be entitled to have returned to it any securities which it may have deposited with the State authorities for the protection of private or court trusts, and (3) shall not exercise thereafter any of the powers granted by this section without first applying for and obtaining a new permit to exercise such powers pursuant to the provisions of this section. The Comptroller of the Currency is authorized and empowered to promulgate such regulations as he may deem necessary to enforce compliance with the provisions of this section and the proper exercise of the powers granted therein.

(k) Revocation; procedures applicable. (1) In addition to the authority conferred by other law, if, in the opinion of the Comptroller of the Currency, a national banking association is unlawfully or unsoundly exercising, or has unlawfully or unsoundly exercised, or has failed for a period of five consecutive years to exercise, the powers granted by this section or otherwise fails or has failed to comply with the requirements of this section, the Comptroller may issue and serve upon the association a notice of intent to revoke the authority of the association to exercise the powers granted by this section. The notice shall contain a statement of the facts constituting the alleged unlawful or unsound exercise of powers, or failure to exercise powers, or failure to comply, and shall fix a time and place at which a hearing will be held to determine whether an order revoking authority to exercise such powers should issue against the association.

(2) Such hearing shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of subsection (h) of section 8 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1818(h)), and subject to judicial review as provided in such section, and shall be fixed for a date not earlier than thirty days nor later than sixty days after service of such notice unless an earlier or later date is set by the Comptroller at the request of any association so served.

(3) Unless the association so served shall appear at the hearing by a duly authorized representative, it shall be deemed to have consented to the issuance of the revocation order. In the event of such consent, or if upon the record made at any such hearing, the Comptroller shall find that any allegation specified in the notice of charges has been established, the Comptroller may issue and serve upon the association an order prohibiting it from accepting any new or additional trust accounts and revoking authority to exercise any and all powers granted by this section, except that such order shall permit the association to continue to service all previously

accepted trust accounts pending their expeditious divestiture or termination.

(4) A revocation order shall become effective not earlier than the expiration of thirty days after service of such order upon the association so served (except in the case of a revocation order issued upon consent, which shall become effective at the time specified therein), and shall remain effective and enforceable, except to such extent as it is stayed, modified, terminated, or set aside by action of the Comptroller or a reviewing court.

(Sept. 28, 1962, P. L. 87-722, § 1, 76 Stat. 668; March 31, 1980. P. L. 96-221, Title VII, Part A, § 704, 94 Stat. 187.)

§ 93. Violation of provisions; forfeiture of franchise; personal liability of directors; civil money penalty

(a) Forfeiture of franchise; personal liability of directors. If the directors of any national banking association shall knowingly violate, or knowingly permit any of the officers, agents, or servants of the association to violate any of the provisions of this Title, all the rights, privileges, and franchises of the association shall be thereby forfeited. Such violation shall, however, be determined and adjudged by a proper district or Territorial court of the United States in a suit brought for that purpose by the Comptroller of the Currency, in his own name, before the association shall be declared dissolved. And in cases of such violation, every director who participated in or assented to the same shall be held liable in his personal and individual capacity for all damages which the association, its shareholders, or any other person, shall have sustained in consequence of such violation.

(b) Civil money penalty. (1) First tier. Any national banking association which, and any institution-affiliated party (within the meaning of section 3(u) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act [12 USCS § 1813(u)]) with respect to such association who, violates any provision of this title or any of the provisions of the first section of the Act of September 28, 1962, (76 Stat. 668; 12 U.S.C. 92a), or any regulation issued pursuant thereto, shall forfeit and pay a civil penalty of not more than \$5,000 for each day during which such violation continues.

(2) Second tier. Notwithstanding paragraph (1), any national banking association which, and any institution-affiliated party (within the meaning of section 3(u) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act [12 USCS § 1813(u)]) with respect to such association who, commits any violation described in paragraph (1) which—

(A)(i) commits any violation described in [any] paragraph (1);

(ii) recklessly engages in an unsafe or unsound practice in conducting the affairs of such association; or

(iii) breaches any fiduciary duty;

(B) which violation, practice, or breach—

(i) is part of a pattern of misconduct;

(ii) causes or is likely to cause more than a minimal loss to such association; or

(iii) results in pecuniary gain or other benefit to such party,

shall forfeit and pay a civil penalty of not more than \$25,000 for each day during which such violation, practice, or breach continues.

(3) Third tier. Notwithstanding paragraphs (1) and (2), any national banking association which, and any institution-affiliated party (within the meaning of section 3(u) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act [12 USCS § 1813(u)]) with respect to such association who—

(A) knowingly—

(i) commits any violation described in paragraph (1);

(ii) engages in any unsafe or unsound practice in conducting the affairs of such association; or

(iii) breaches any fiduciary duty; and

(B) knowingly or recklessly causes a substantial loss to such association or a substantial pecuniary gain or other benefit to such party by reason of such violation, practice, or breach,

shall forfeit and pay a civil penalty in an amount not to exceed the applicable maximum amount determined under paragraph (4) for each day during which such violation, practice, or breach continues.

(4) Maximum amounts of penalties for any violation described in paragraph (3). The maximum daily amount of any civil penalty which may be assessed pursuant to paragraph (3) for any violation, practice, or breach described in such paragraph is—

(A) in the case of any person other than a national banking association, an amount to not exceed \$1,000,000; and

(B) in the case of a national banking association, an amount to not [not to] exceed the lesser of—

(i) \$1,000,000; or

(ii) 1 percent of the total assets of such association.

(5) Assessment; etc. Any penalty imposed under paragraph (1), (2), or (3) shall be assessed and collected by the Comptroller of the Currency in the manner provided in subparagraphs (E), (F), (G), and (I) of section 8(i)(2) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act [12 USCS § 1818(i)(2)(E), (F), (G), and (I)] for penalties imposed (under such section) and any such assessment shall be subject to the provisions of such section.

(6) Hearing. The association or other person against whom any penalty is assessed under this subsection shall be afforded an agency hearing if such association or person submits a request for such hearing within 20 days after the issuance of the notice of assessment. Section 8(h) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act [12 USCS § 1818(h)] shall apply to any proceeding under this subsection.

(7) Disbursement. All penalties collected under authority of this subsection shall be deposited into the Treasury.

(8) Violate defined. For purposes of this section,

the term “violate” includes any action (alone or with another or others) for or toward causing, bringing about, participating in, counseling, or aiding or abetting a violation.

[(9)] (12) Regulations. The Comptroller shall prescribe regulations establishing such procedures as may be necessary to carry out this subsection.

(c) Notice under this section after separation from service. The resignation, termination of employment or participation, or separation of an institution-affiliated party (within the meaning of section 3(u) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act [12 USCS § 1813(u)] with respect to such an association (including a separation caused by the closing of such an association) shall not affect the jurisdiction and authority of the Comptroller of the Currency to issue any notice and proceed under this section against any such party, if such notice is served before the end of the 6-year period beginning on the date such party ceased to be such a party with respect to such association (whether such date occurs before, on, or after the date of the enactment of this subsection [Aug. 9, 1989]).

(d) Forfeiture of franchise for money laundering or cash transaction reporting offenses.

(1) In general. (A) Conviction of title 18 offenses. (i) Duty to notify. If a national bank, a Federal branch, or Federal agency has been convicted of any criminal offense under section 1956 or 1957 of title 18, United States Code, the Attorney General shall provide to the Comptroller of the Currency a written notification of the conviction and shall include a certified copy of the order of conviction from the court rendering the decision.

(ii) Notice of termination; pretermination hearing. After receiving written notification from the Attorney General of such a conviction, the Comptroller of the Currency shall issue to the national bank, Federal branch, or Federal agency a notice of the Comptroller’s intention to terminate all rights, privileges, and franchises of the bank, Federal branch, or Federal agency and schedule a pretermination hearing.

(B) Conviction of title 31 offenses. If a national bank, a Federal branch, or a Federal agency is convicted of any criminal offense under section 5322 or 5324 of title 31, United States Code, after receiving written notification from the Attorney General, the Comptroller of the Currency may issue to the national bank, Federal branch, or Federal agency a notice of the Comptroller’s intention to terminate all rights, privileges, and franchises of the bank, Federal branch, or Federal agency and schedule a pretermination hearing.

(C) Judicial review. Section 8(h) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act [12 USCS § 1818(h)] shall apply to any proceeding under this subsection.

(2) Factors to be considered. In determining whether a franchise shall be forfeited under paragraph (1), the Comptroller of the Currency shall take into account the following factors:

(A) The extent to which directors or senior executive officers of the national bank, Federal branch, or Federal agency knew of, or were involved in, the commission of the money laundering offense of which the bank, Federal branch, or Federal agency was found guilty.

(B) The extent to which the offense occurred despite the existence of policies and procedures within the national bank, Federal branch, or Federal agency which were designed to prevent the occurrence of any such offense.

(C) The extent to which the national bank, Federal branch, or Federal agency has fully cooperated with law enforcement authorities with respect to the investigation of the money laundering offense of which the bank, Federal branch, or Federal agency was found guilty.

(D) The extent to which the national bank, Federal branch, or Federal agency has implemented additional internal controls (since the commission of the offense of which the bank, Federal branch, or Federal agency was found guilty) to prevent the occurrence of any other money laundering offense.

(E) The extent to which the interest of the local community in having adequate deposit and credit services available would be threatened by the forfeiture of the franchise.

(3) Successor liability. This subsection shall not apply to a successor to the interests of, or a person who acquires, a bank, a Federal branch, or a Federal agency that violated a provision of law described in paragraph (1), if the successor succeeds to the interests of the violator, or the acquisition is made, in good faith and not for purposes of evading this subsection or regulations prescribed under this subsection.

(4) Definition. The term “senior executive officer” has the same meaning as in regulations prescribed under section 32(f) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act [12 USCS § 1831i(f)].

[(e)](d) Authority. The Comptroller of the Currency may act in the Comptroller’s own name and through the Comptroller’s own attorneys in enforcing any provision of this title, regulations thereunder, or any other law or regulation, or in any action, suit, or proceeding to which the Comptroller of the Currency is a party.

(R. S. § 5239; Nov. 10, 1978, P. L. 95-630, Title I, § 103, 92 Stat. 3643; Oct. 15, 1982, P. L. 97-320, Title IV, Part B, § 424(d)(3), (f), (g), 96 Stat. 1523; Jan. 12, 1983, P. L. 97-457, § 24, 96 Stat. 2510; Aug. 9, 1989, P. L. 101-73, Title IX, Subtitle A, §§ 905(e), 907(e), 103 Stat. 460, 469; Oct. 28, 1992, P. L. 102-550, Title XV, Subtitle A, § 1502(a), 106 Stat. 4045; Sept. 13, 1994, P. L. 103-322, Title XXXIII, § 330017(b)(2), 108 Stat. 2149; Sept. 23, 1994, P. L. 103-325, Title III, § 331(b)(3), Title IV, §§ 411(c)(2)(C), 413(b)(2), 108 Stat. 2232, 2253, 2254.)

§ 93a. Authority to prescribe rules and regulations

Except to the extent that authority to issue such rules and regulations has been expressly and exclusively granted to another regulatory agency, the Comptroller of the Currency is authorized to prescribe rules and regulations to carry out the responsibilities of the office, except that the authority conferred by this section does not apply to section 5155 of the Revised Statutes [12 USCS § 36] or to securities activities of National Banks under the Act commonly known as the "Glass-Steagall Act".

(R. S. 5239A, as added March 31, 1980, P. L. 96-221, Title VII, Part A, § 708, 94 Stat. 188.)

§ 94. Venue of actions

Any action or proceeding against a national banking association for which the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation has been appointed receiver, or against the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation as receiver of such association, shall be brought in the district or territorial court of the United States held within the district in which that association's principal place of business is located, or, in the event any State, county, or municipal court has jurisdiction over such an action or proceeding, in such court in the county or city in which that association's principal place of business is located.

(R. S. § 5198; Feb. 18, 1875, ch 80, § 1, 18 Stat. 320; Oct. 15, 1982, P. L. 97-320, Title IV, Part A, § 406, 96 Stat. 1512; Jan. 12, 1983, P. L. 97-457, § 20(a), 96 Stat. 2509.)

§ 95. Emergency limitations and restrictions on business of members of Federal Reserve System; designation of legal holiday for national banking associations; exceptions; "State" defined

(a) In order to provide for the safer and more effective operation of the National Banking System and the Federal Reserve System, to preserve for the people the full benefits of the currency provided for by the Congress through the National Banking System and the Federal Reserve System, and to relieve interstate commerce of the burdens and obstructions resulting from the receipt on an unsound or unsafe basis of deposits subject to withdrawal by check, during such emergency period as the President of the United States by proclamation may prescribe, no member bank of the Federal Reserve System shall transact any banking business except to such extent and subject to such regulations, limitations and restrictions as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approval of the President. Any individual, partnership, corporation, or association, or any director, officer or employee thereof, violating any of the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or, if a natural person, may, in addition to such fine, be imprisoned for a

term not exceeding ten years. Each day that any such violation continues shall be deemed a separate offense.

(b)(1) In the event of natural calamity, riot, insurrection, war, or other emergency conditions occurring in any State whether caused by acts of nature or of man, the Comptroller of the Currency may designate by proclamation any day a legal holiday for the national banking associations located in that State. In the event that the emergency conditions affect only part of a State, the Comptroller of the Currency may designate the part so affected and may proclaim a legal holiday for the national banking associations located in that a State or affected part. In the event that a State or a State official authorized by law designates any day as a legal holiday for ceremonial or emergency reasons, for the State or any part thereof, that same day shall be a legal holiday for all national banking associations or their offices located in that State or the part so affected. A national banking association or its affected offices may close or remain open on such a State-designated holiday unless the Comptroller of the Currency by written order directs otherwise.

(2) For the purpose of this subsection, the term "State" means any of the several States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands or any other territory or possession of the United States.

(March 9, 1933, ch 1, Title I, § 4, 48 Stat. 2; March 31, 1980, P. L. 96-221, Title VII, Part A, § 705, 94 Stat. 187; Oct. 15, 1982, P. L. 97-320, Title IV, Part A, § 407, 96 Stat. 1513; Jan. 12, 1983, P. L. 97-457, § 21, 96 Stat. 2509.)

§ 95a. Regulation of transactions in foreign exchange of gold and silver; property transfers; vested interests, enforcement and penalties

(1) During the time of war, the President may, through any agency that he may designate, and under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, by means of instructions, licenses, or otherwise—

(A) investigate, regulate, or prohibit, any transactions in foreign exchange, transfers of credit or payments between, by, through, or to any banking institution, and the importing, exporting, hoarding, melting, or earmarking of gold or silver coin or bullion, currency or securities, and

(B) investigate, regulate, direct and compel, nullify, void, prevent or prohibit, any acquisition holding, withholding, use, transfer, withdrawal, transportation, importation or exportation of, or dealing in, or exercising any right, power, or privilege with respect to, or transactions involving, any property in which any foreign country or a national thereof has any interest,

by any person, or with respect to any property,

subject to the jurisdiction of the United States; and any property or interest of any foreign country or national thereof shall vest, when, as, and upon the terms, directed by the President, in such agency or person as may be designated from time to time by the President, and upon such terms and conditions as the President may prescribe such interest or property shall be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold, or otherwise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States, and such designated agency or person may perform any and all acts incident to the accomplishment or furtherance of these purposes; and the President shall, in the manner hereinabove provided, require any person to keep a full record of, and to furnish under oath, in the form of reports or otherwise, complete information relative to any act or transaction referred to in this subdivision either before, during, or after the completion thereof, or relative to any interest in foreign property, or relative to any property in which any foreign country or any national thereof has or has had any interest, or as may be otherwise necessary to enforce the provisions of this subdivision, and in any case in which a report could be required, the President may, in the manner hereinabove provided, require the production, or if necessary to the national security or defense, the seizure, of any books of account, records, contracts, letters, memoranda, or other papers, in the custody or control of such person.

(2) Any payment, conveyance, transfer, assignment, or delivery of property or interest therein, made to or for the account of the United States, or as otherwise directed, pursuant to this subdivision or any rule, regulation, instruction, or direction issued hereunder shall to the extent thereof be a full acquittance and discharge for all purposes of the obligation of the person making the same; and no person shall be held liable in any court for or in respect to anything done or omitted in good faith in connection with the administration of, or in pursuance of and in reliance on, this subdivision, or any rule, regulation, instruction, or direction issued hereunder.

(3) As used in this subdivision the term "United States" means the United States and any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof, [including the Philippine Islands, and the several courts of first instance of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands shall have jurisdiction in all cases, civil or criminal, arising under this subdivision in the Philippine Islands and concurrent jurisdiction with the district courts of the United States of all cases, civil or criminal, arising upon the high seas]: Provided, however, That the foregoing shall not be construed as a limitation upon the power of the President, which is hereby conferred, to prescribe from time to time, definitions, not inconsistent with the purposes of this subdivision, for any or all of the terms used in this subdivision. As used in this section the term

"person" means an individual, partnership, association, or corporation.

(4) The authority granted to the President by this section does not include the authority to regulate or prohibit, directly or indirectly, the importation from any country, or the exportation to any country, whether commercial or otherwise, regardless of format or medium of transmission, of any information or informational materials, including but not limited to, publications, films, posters, phonograph records, photographs, microfilms, microfiche, tapes, compact disks, CD ROMs, artworks, and news wire feeds. The exports exempted from regulation or prohibition by this paragraph do not include those which are otherwise controlled for export under section 5 of the Export Administration Act of 1979 [50 USCS Appx § 2404], or under section 6 of that Act [50 USCS Appx § 2405] to the extent that such controls promote the nonproliferation or antiterrorism policies of the United States, or with respect to which acts are prohibited by chapter 37 of title 18, United States Code [18 USCS §§ 791 et seq.].

(Oct. 6, 1917, ch 106, § 5(b), 40 Stat. 415; Sept. 24, 1918, ch 176, § 5, 40 Stat. 966; March 9, 1933, ch 1, Title I, § 2, 48 Stat. 1; May 7, 1940, ch 185, § 1, 54 Stat. 179; Dec. 18, 1941, ch 593, Title III, § 301, 55 Stat. 839; Dec. 28, 1977, P. L. 95-223, Title I, §§ 101(a), 102, 103(b), 91 Stat. 1625; Aug. 23, 1988, P. L. 100-418, Title II, Subtitle E, § 2502(a)(1), 102 Stat. 1371; April 30, 1994, P. L. 103-236, Title V, Part A, § 525(b)(1), 108 Stat. 474.)

§ 95b. Ratification of acts of President and Secretary of the Treasury under section 95a

The actions, regulations, rules, licenses, orders and proclamations heretofore or hereafter taken, promulgated, made, or issued by the President of the United States or the Secretary of the Treasury since March 4, 1933, pursuant to the authority conferred by subsection (b) of section 5 of the Act of October 6, 1917, as amended [12 USCS § 95a], are hereby approved and confirmed.

(March 9, 1933, ch 1, Title I, § 1, 48 Stat. 1.)

REDEMPTION AND REPLACEMENT OF CIRCULATING NOTES

§ 121a. Redemption of notes unidentifiable as to bank of issue

Whenever any Federal Reserve bank notes or Federal Reserve notes are presented to the Treasurer of the United States for redemption and such notes cannot be identified as to the bank of issue or the bank through which issued, the Treasurer of the United States may redeem such notes under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

(June 13, 1933, ch 62, § 1, 48 Stat. 127; May 20, 1966, P. L. 89-427, § 4(a), 80 Stat. 161; Sept. 23, 1994, P. L. 103-325, Title VI, § 602(g)(8)(A), 108 Stat. 2293.)

§ 122a. Redeemed notes of unidentifiable issue; funds charged against

Federal Reserve bank notes redeemed by the Treasurer of the United States under this Act [12 USCS §§ 121a and 122a] shall be charged against the balance of deposits for the retirement of Federal Reserve bank notes under the provisions of section 6 of the Act entitled "An Act directing the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of Treasury notes for other purposes," thereon, and approved July 14, 1890 (U.S.C., title 12, sec. 122), and section 18 of the Federal Reserve Act (U.S.C., title 12, sec. 445); and charges for Federal Reserve notes redeemed by the Treasurer of the United States under this Act [12 USCS §§ 121a and 122a] shall be apportioned among the twelve Federal Reserve banks as determined by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

(June 13, 1933, ch 62, § 2, 48 Stat. 128; May 20, 1966, P. L. 89-427, § 4(b), 80 Stat. 161; Sept. 23, 1994, P. L. 103-325, Title VI, § 602(g)(8)(B), 108 Stat. 2294.)

RESERVE CITIES; LAWFUL RESERVES

§ 141. Central reserve and reserve cities; designation [Caution: For change of designation and designation authority, see Other provisions note to this section]

The cities of New York and Chicago are designated as central reserve cities, and the following cities are designated as reserve cities:

Albany
Brooklyn and Bronx
Buffalo
Philadelphia
Pittsburgh
Baltimore
Washington
Richmond
Atlanta
Little Rock
Louisville
Memphis
Nashville
Cincinnati
Cleveland
Columbus
Toledo
Indianapolis
Chicago
Peoria
Detroit
Grand Rapids
Milwaukee
Minneapolis
St. Paul
Cedar Rapids
Des Moines
Dubuque
Sioux City

Kansas City, Mo.
St. Joseph
Jacksonville
Birmingham
New Orleans
Dallas
El Paso
Fort Worth
Galveston
Houston
San Antonio
Waco
St. Louis
Lincoln
Omaha
Kansas City, Kans.
Topeka
Wichita
Helena
Denver
Pueblo
Muskogee
Oklahoma City
Tulsa
Savannah
Seattle
Spokane
Portland
Los Angeles
Oakland
San Francisco
Ogden
Salt Lake City

The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System may at any time reclassify cities so designated as reserve and central reserve cities, may add to the number so classified or terminate the designation of any cities as such.

(R. S. § 5191; Dec. 23, 1913, ch 6, § 2, 38 Stat. 251.)

HISTORY; ANCILLARY LAWS AND DIRECTIVES

Other provisions:

Reclassification of New York and Chicago; termination of classification authority. Act July 28, 1959, P. L. 86-114, § 3(b)(1), (2), 73 Stat. 263, provided:

"Effective three years after the date of the enactment of this Act [July 28, 1959]—

"(1) New York and Chicago are reclassified as reserve cities under the Federal Reserve Act [12 USCS §§ 221 et seq.];

"(2) the classification 'central reserve city' under the Federal Reserve Act [12 USCS §§ 221 et seq.], and the authority of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System to classify or reclassify cities as 'central reserve cities' under such Act [12 USCS §§ 221 et seq.], are terminated."

§ 142. Banks in reserve cities; reserves

National banking associations located in reserve cities or central reserve cities shall maintain reserves provided for in section 462 of this title for banks so located.

(R. S. § 5191; Dec. 23, 1913, ch 6, §§ 19, 27, 38

Stat. 270, 274; Aug. 4, 1914, ch 225, 38 Stat. 682; Aug. 15, 1914, ch 252, 38 Stat. 691; June 21, 1917, ch 32, § 10, 40 Stat. 239.)

§ 143. Banks in Alaska and insular possessions; lawful money reserves

Every national banking association located in Alaska or in a dependency or insular possession or any part of the United States outside of the continental United States, and not a member of the Federal Reserve System, shall at all times have on hand in lawful money of the United States an amount equal to at least 15 per cent of the aggregate amount of its deposits in all respects. Whenever the lawful money of any such association shall fall below 15 per cent of its deposits such association shall not increase its liabilities by making any new loans or discounts other than by discounting or purchasing bills of exchange payable at sight nor make any dividends of its profits until the required proportion between the aggregate amount of its deposits and its lawful money of the United States has been restored. And the Comptroller of the Currency shall notify any such association whose lawful money reserve shall be below the amount required to be kept on hand to make good such reserve, and if such association shall fail for thirty days thereafter so to make good its lawful money the Comptroller may, with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Treasury, appoint a receiver to wind up the business of the association as provided in section 192 of this title.

(R. S. § 5191.)

§ 144. Certain balances counted toward reserves in dependencies and insular possessions

Four-fifths of the reserve of 15 per centum which a national bank located in a dependency or insular possession or any part of the United States outside of the continental United States, and not a member of the Federal Reserve System, is required to keep, may consist of balances due such bank from associations approved by the Comptroller of the Currency and located in any one of the reserve cities as now or hereafter defined by law or designated by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

(R. S. § 5192; July 1, 1952, ch 536, 66 Stat. 314; June 25, 1959, P. L. 86-70, § 7, 73 Stat. 142; July 28, 1959, P. L. 86-114, § 3(b)(3), 73 Stat. 263.)

BANK EXAMINATIONS; REPORTS

§ 161. Reports to Comptroller of the Currency

(a) Reports of condition; form; contents; date of making; publication. Every association shall make reports of condition to the Comptroller of the Currency in accordance with the Federal Deposit Insurance Act [12 USCS §§ 1811 et seq.]. The

Comptroller of the Currency may call for additional reports of condition, in such form and containing such information as he may prescribe, on dates to be fixed by him, and may call for special reports from any particular association whenever in his judgment the same are necessary for his use in the performance of his supervisory duties. Each report of condition shall contain a declaration by the president, a vice president, the cashier, or by any other officer designated by the board of directors of the bank to make such declaration, that the report is true and correct to the best of his knowledge and belief. The correctness of the report of condition shall be attested by the signatures of at least three of the directors of the bank other than the officer making such declaration, with the declaration that the report has been examined by them and to the best of their knowledge and belief is true and correct. Each report shall exhibit in detail and under appropriate heads the resources and liabilities of the association at the close of business on any past day specified by the Comptroller, and shall be transmitted to the Comptroller within the period of time specified by the Comptroller. Special reports called for by the Comptroller need contain only such information as is specified by the Comptroller in his request therefor, and publication of such reports need be made only if directed by the Comptroller.

(b) Payment of dividends. Every association shall make to the Comptroller reports of the payment of dividends, including advance reports of dividends proposed to be declared or paid in such cases and under such conditions as the Comptroller deems necessary to carry out the purposes of the laws relating to national banking associations in such form and at such times as he may require.

(c) Reports of affiliates; form, contents; date of making; publication; penalties. Each national banking association shall obtain from each of its affiliates other than member banks and furnish to the Comptroller of the Currency not less than four reports during each year, in such form as the Comptroller may prescribe, verified by the oath or affirmation of the president or such other officer as may be designated by the board of directors of such affiliate to verify such reports, disclosing the information hereinafter provided for as of dates identical with those for which the Comptroller shall during such year require the reports of the condition of the association. Each such report of an affiliate shall be transmitted to the Comptroller at the same time as the corresponding report of the association, except that the Comptroller may, in his discretion, extend such time for good cause shown. Each such report shall contain such information as in the judgment of the Comptroller of the Currency shall be necessary to disclose fully the relations between such affiliate and such bank and to enable the Comptroller to inform himself as to the effect of such relations upon the affairs of such bank. The Comptroller shall also have power to call for additional reports with respect

to any such affiliate whenever in his judgment the same are necessary in order to obtain a full and complete knowledge of the conditions of the association with which it is affiliated. Such additional reports shall be transmitted to the Comptroller of the Currency in such form as he may prescribe.

(R. S. § 5211; Feb. 27, 1877, ch 69, § 1, 19 Stat. 252; Dec. 28, 1922, ch 18, 42 Stat. 1067; Feb. 25, 1927, ch 191, § 13, 44 Stat. 1232; June 16, 1933, ch 89, § 27, 48 Stat. 191; Sept. 8, 1959, P. L. 86-230, §§ 11, 22(b), 73 Stat. 458, 466; July 14, 1960, P. L. 86-671, § 5, 74 Stat. 551; July 1, 1966, P. L. 89-485, § 13(d), 80 Stat. 243; Aug. 9, 1989, P. L. 101-73, Title IX, Subtitle A, § 911(b)(1), 103 Stat. 478; Sept. 23, 1994, P. L. 103-325, Title III, § 308(a), 108 Stat. 2218.)

§ 164. Penalty for failure to make reports

(a) **First tier.** Any association which—

(1) maintains procedures reasonably adapted to avoid any inadvertent error and, unintentionally and as a result of such an error—

(A) fails to make, obtain, transmit, or publish any report or information required by the Comptroller of the Currency under section 5211 of this chapter [12 USCS § 161], within the period of time specified by the Comptroller; or

(B) submits or publishes any false or misleading report or information; or

(2) inadvertently transmits or publishes any report which is minimally late,

shall be subject to a penalty of not more than \$2,000 for each day during which such failure continues or such false or misleading information is not corrected. The association shall have the burden of proving that an error was inadvertent and that a report was inadvertently transmitted or published late.

(b) **Second tier.** Any association which—

(1) fails to make, obtain, transmit, or publish any report or information required by the Comptroller of the Currency under section 5211 of this chapter [12 USCS § 161], within the period of time specified by the Comptroller; or

(2) submits or publishes any false or misleading report or information,

in a manner not described in subsection (a) shall be subject to a penalty of not more than \$20,000 for each day during which such failure continues or such false or misleading information is not corrected.

(c) **Third tier.** Notwithstanding subsections (a) and (b), if any association knowingly or with reckless disregard for the accuracy of any information or report described in subsection (b) submits or publishes any false or misleading report or information, the Comptroller may assess a penalty of not more than \$1,000,000 or 1 percent of total assets of the association, whichever is less, per day for each day during which such failure continues or such false or misleading information is not corrected.

(d) **Assessment, etc.** Any penalty imposed under subsection (a), (b), or (c) shall be assessed and collected by the Comptroller of the Currency in the manner provided in subparagraphs (E), (F), (G), and (I) of section 8(i)(2) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act [12 USCS § 1818(i)(2)(E)-(G), and (I)] (for penalties imposed under such section) and any such assessment (including the determination of the amount of the penalty) shall be subject to the provisions of such section.

(e) **Hearing.** Any association against which any penalty is assessed under this subsection [section] shall be afforded an agency hearing if such association submits a request for such hearing within 20 days after the issuance of the notice of assessment. Section 8(h) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act [12 USCS § 1818(h)] shall apply to any proceeding under this section.

(R. S. § 5213; Sept. 8, 1959, P. L. 86-230, § 12, 73 Stat. 458; Aug. 9, 1989, P. L. 101-73, Title IX, Subtitle A, § 911(b)(2), 103 Stat. 478.)

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS REGARDING UNITED STATES BONDS IN RELATION TO NATIONAL BANKS

§ 177a. Funds available for cost of transporting and redeeming national and Federal Reserve bank notes

The cost of transporting and redeeming outstanding national bank notes and Federal Reserve bank notes as may be presented to the Treasurer of the United States for redemption shall be paid from the regular annual appropriation for the Department of the Treasury.

(Oct. 10, 1940, ch 841, 54 Stat. 1093; Sept. 23, 1994, P. L. 103-325, Title VI, § 602(g)(10), 108 Stat. 2294.)

VOLUNTARY DISSOLUTION

§ 181. Voluntary dissolution; appointment and removal of liquidating agent or committee; examination

Any association may go into liquidation and be closed by the vote of its shareholders owning two-thirds of its stock. If the liquidation is to be effected in whole or in part through the sale of any of its assets to and the assumption of its deposit liabilities by another bank, the purchase and sale agreement must also be approved by its shareholders owning two-thirds of its stock unless an emergency exists and the Comptroller of the Currency specifically waives such requirement for shareholder approval.

The shareholders shall designate one or more persons to act as liquidating agent or committee, who shall conduct the liquidation in accordance with law and under the supervision of the board of directors, who shall require a suitable bond to be given by said agent or committee. The liquidating

agent or committee shall render annual reports to the Comptroller of the Currency on the 31st day of December of each year showing the progress of said liquidation until the same is completed. The liquidating agent or committee shall also make an annual report to a meeting of the shareholders to be held on the date fixed in the articles of association for the annual meeting, at which meeting the shareholders may, if they see fit, by a vote representing a majority of the entire stock of the bank, remove the liquidating agent or committee and appoint one or more others in place thereof. A special meeting of the shareholders may be called at any time in the same manner as if the bank continued an active bank and at said meeting the shareholders may, by vote of the majority of the stock, remove the liquidating agent or committee. The Comptroller of the Currency is authorized to have an examination made at any time into the affairs of the liquidating bank until the claims of all creditors have been satisfied, and the expense of making such examinations shall be assessed against such bank in the same manner as in the case of examinations made pursuant to section 5240 of the Revised Statutes, as amended [12 USCS §§ 481 et seq.].

(R. S. § 5220; Aug. 23, 1935, ch 614, Title III, § 317, 49 Stat. 712; Sept. 8, 1959, P.L. 86-230, § 15, 73 Stat. 458.)

§ 182. Notice of intent to dissolve

Whenever a vote is taken to go into liquidation it shall be the duty of the board of directors to cause notice of this fact to be certified, under the seal of the association, by its president or cashier, to the Comptroller of the Currency, and publication thereof to be made for a period of two months in every issue of a newspaper published in the city or town in which the association is located, or if no newspaper is there published, then in the newspaper published nearest thereto, that the association is closing up its affairs, and notifying its creditors to present their claims against the association for payment.

(R. S. § 5221; Aug. 9, 1955, ch 626, 69 Stat. 546.)

RECEIVERSHIP

§ 191. Appointment of receiver for a national bank

(a) **In general.** The Comptroller of the Currency may, without prior notice or hearings, appoint a receiver for any national bank (and such receiver shall be the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation if the national bank is an insured bank (as defined in section 3(h) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act [12 USCS § 1818(h)]) if the Comptroller determines, in the Comptroller's discretion, that—

(1) 1 or more of the grounds specified in section 11(c)(5) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act [12 USCS § 1821(c)(5)] exist; or

(2) the association's board of directors consists of fewer than 5 members.

(b) **Judicial review.** If the Comptroller of the Currency appoints a receiver under subsection (a), the national bank may, within 30 days thereafter, bring an action in the United States district court for the judicial district in which the home office of such bank is located, or in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, for an order requiring the Comptroller of the Currency to remove the receiver, and the court shall, upon the merits, dismiss such action or direct the Comptroller of the Currency to remove the receiver.

(June 30, 1876, ch 156, § 2[1], 19 Stat. 63; Sept. 8, 1959, P. L. 86-230, § 16, 73 Stat. 458; Dec. 19, 1991, P. L. 102-242, Title I, Subtitle D, § 133(b)(2), 105 Stat. 2271; Oct. 28, 1992, P. L. 102-550, Title XVI, Subtitle A, § 1603(d)(6), (7), 106 Stat. 4080; Oct. 13, 2006, P. L. 109-351, Title VII, § 701(a), 120 Stat. 1984.)

§ 192. Default in payment of circulating notes

On becoming satisfied, as specified in sections fifty-two hundred and twenty-six and fifty-two hundred and twenty-seven [12 USCS §§ 131 and 132], that any association is in default, the Comptroller of the Currency may forthwith appoint a receiver, and require of him such bond and security as he deems proper. Such receiver, under the direction of the Comptroller, shall take possession of the books, records, and assets of every description of such association, collect all debts, dues, and claims belonging to it, and, upon the order of a court of record of competent jurisdiction, may sell or compound all bad or doubtful debts, and, on a like order, may sell all the real and personal property of such association, on such terms as the court shall direct. Such receiver shall pay over all money so made to the Treasurer of the United States, subject to the order of the Comptroller, and also make report to the Comptroller of all his acts and proceedings.

Provided, That the comptroller may, if he deems proper, deposit any of the money so made in any regular Government depository, or in any State or national bank either of the city or town in which the insolvent bank was located, or of a city or town as adjacent thereto as practicable; if such deposit is made he shall require the depository to deposit United States bonds or other satisfactory securities with the Treasurer of the United States for the safe-keeping and prompt payment of the money so deposited: *Provided,* That no security in the form of deposit of United States bonds, or otherwise, shall be required in the case of such parts of the deposits as are insured under section 12B of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended. Such depository shall pay upon such money interest at such rate as the comptroller may prescribe, not less, however, than two per centum per annum upon the average monthly amount of such deposits.

(R. S. § 5234; May 15, 1916, ch 121, 39 Stat. 121; Aug. 23, 1935, ch 614, Title III, § 339, 49 Stat. 721;

Sept. 8, 1959, P. L. 86-230, § 17, 73 Stat. 458; Sept. 23, 1994, P. L. 103-325, Title VI, § 602(g)(11), 108 Stat. 2294.)

§ 193. Notice to present claims

The Comptroller shall, upon appointing a receiver, cause notice to be given, by advertisement in such newspapers as he may direct, for three consecutive months, calling on all persons who may have claims against such association to present the same, and to make legal proof thereof.

(R. S. § 5235.)

§ 194. Dividends on adjusted claims; distribution of assets

From time to time, the comptroller shall make a ratable dividend of the money so paid over to him by such receiver on all such claims as may have been proved to his satisfaction or adjudicated in a court of competent jurisdiction, and, as the proceeds of the assets of such association are paid over to him, shall make further dividends on all claims previously proved or adjudicated; and the remainder of the proceeds, if any, shall be paid over to the shareholders of such association, or their legal representatives, in proportion to the stock by them respectively held.

(R. S. § 5236; Sept. 23, 1994, P. L. 103-325, Title VI, § 602(g)(12), 108 Stat. 2294.)

§ 196. Expenses

All expenses of any preliminary or other examinations into the condition of any association shall be paid by such association. All expenses of any receivership shall be paid out of the assets of such association before distribution of the proceeds thereof.

(R. S. § 5238; Sept. 23, 1994, P. L. 103-325, Title VI, Subtitle F, § 602(g)(13), 108 Stat. 2294.)

§ 197. Shareholders' meeting; continuance of receivership; appointment of agent; winding up business; distribution of assets

(a) Whenever any national banking association shall have been or shall be placed in the hands of a receiver, as provided in section fifty-two hundred and thirty-four [12 USCS § 192] and other sections of the Revised Statutes of the United States and section 11(c) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act [12 USCS § 1821(c)], and when, as provided in section fifty-two hundred and thirty-six of the Revised Statutes of the United States [12 USCS § 194], there has been paid to each and every creditor of such association whose claim or claims as such creditor shall have been proved or allowed as therein prescribed, the full amount of such claims, and all expenses of the receivership, the Comptroller of the Currency or the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, where that Corporation has been appointed receiver of the bank, shall call a meeting of the shareholders of the association by giving notice

thereof for thirty days in a newspaper published in the town, city, or county where the business of the association was carried on, or if no newspaper is there published, in the newspaper published nearest thereto. At such meeting the shareholders shall determine whether the receiver shall be continued and shall wind up the affairs of the association, or whether an agent shall be elected for that purpose, and in so determining the shareholders shall vote by ballot, in person or by proxy, each share of stock entitling the holder to one vote, and the majority of the stock in number of shares shall be necessary to determine whether the receiver shall be continued, or whether an agent shall be elected. In case such majority shall determine that the receiver shall be continued, the receiver shall thereupon proceed with the execution of the trust, and shall sell, dispose of, or otherwise collect the assets of the association, and shall possess all the powers and authority, and be subject to all the duties and liabilities originally conferred or imposed upon such receiver so far as they remain applicable. In case such meeting shall, by the vote of a majority of the stock in number of shares, determine that an agent shall be elected, the meeting shall thereupon proceed to elect an agent, voting by ballot, in person or by proxy, each share of stock entitling the holder to one vote, and the person who shall receive votes representing at least a majority of stock in number of shares shall be declared the agent for the purposes hereinafter provided; and when such agent shall have executed a bond to the shareholders conditioned for the payment and discharge in full or, to the extent possible from the remaining assets of the association, of each and every claim that may thereafter be proved and allowed by and before a competent court and for the faithful performance of his duties, in the penalty fixed by the shareholders at such meeting, with a surety or sureties to be approved by the district court of the United States for the district where the business of the association was carried on, and shall have filed such bond in the office of the clerk of such court, the Comptroller and the receiver, or the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, where that Corporation has been appointed receiver of the bank, shall thereupon transfer and deliver to such agent all the uncollected or other assets of the association then remaining in the hands or subject to the order and control of the Comptroller and such receiver, or either of them, or the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation; and for this purpose the Comptroller and such receiver, or the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, as the case may be, are severally empowered and directed to execute any deed, assignment, transfer, or other instrument in writing that may be necessary and proper; and upon the execution and delivery of such instrument to such agent the Comptroller and such receiver or the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation shall by virtue of this Act be discharged from any and all liabilities to the association and to each and all the creditors and

shareholders thereof.

(b) Upon receiving such deed, assignment, transfer, or other instrument the person elected such agent shall hold, control, and dispose of the assets and property of the association which he may receive under the terms hereof for the benefit of the shareholders of the association, and he may in his own name, or in the name of the association, sue and be sued and do all other lawful acts and things necessary to finally settle and distribute the assets and property in his hands, and may sell, compromise, or compound the debts due to the association, with the consent and approval of the district court of the United States for the district where the business of the association was carried on, and shall at the conclusion of his trust render to such district court a full account of all his proceedings, receipts, and expenditures as such agent, which court shall, upon due notice, settle and adjust such accounts and discharge such agent and sureties upon such bond. In case any such agent so elected shall die, resign, or be removed, any shareholder may call a meeting of the shareholders of the association in the town, city, or village where the business of the association was carried on, by giving notice thereof for thirty days in a newspaper published in such town, city, or village, or if no newspaper is there published, in the newspaper published nearest thereto, at which meeting the shareholders shall elect an agent, voting by ballot, in person or by proxy, each share of stock entitling the holder to one vote, and when such agent shall have received votes representing at least a majority of the stock in number of shares, and shall have executed a bond to the shareholders conditioned for the payment and discharge in full or, to the extent possible from the remaining assets of the association, of each and every claim that may thereafter be proved and allowed by and before a competent court and for the faithful performance of his duties, in the penalty fixed by the shareholders at such meeting, with a surety or sureties, to be approved by such court, and file such bond in the office of the clerk of that court, he shall have all the rights, powers, and duties of the agent first elected as hereinbefore provided. At any meeting held as hereinbefore provided administrators or executors of deceased shareholders may act and sign as the decedent might have done if living, and guardians of minors and trustees of other persons may so act and sign for their ward or wards or cestui que trust. The proceeds of the assets or property of any such association which may be undistributed at the time of such meeting or may be subsequently received shall be distributed as follows:

First. To pay the expenses of the execution of the trust to the date of such payment.

Second. To repay any amount or amounts which have been paid in by any shareholder or shareholders of the association upon and by reason of any and all assessments made upon the stock of the association by order of the Comptroller of the Currency in

accordance with the provisions of the statutes of the United States.

Third. To pay the balance ratably among such stockholders, in proportion to the number of shares held and owned by each. Such distribution shall be made from time to time as the proceeds shall be received and as shall be deemed advisable by the Comptroller of the Currency, or the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation if continued as receiver of the bank under subsection (a) of this section, or such agent, as the case may be.

(June 30, 1876, ch 156, § 3, 19 Stat. 63; Aug. 3, 1892, ch 360, 27 Stat. 345; March 2, 1897, ch 354, 29 Stat. 600; Sept. 8, 1959, P. L. 86-230, § 18, 73 Stat. 458.)

§ 197a. Resumption of business by closed bank on consent of depositors

In any case in which, in the opinion of the Comptroller of the Currency, it would be to the advantage of the depositors and unsecured creditors of any national banking association whose business has been closed, for such association to resume business upon the retention by the association, for a reasonable period to be prescribed by the Comptroller, of all or any part of its deposits, the Comptroller is authorized, in his discretion, to permit the association to resume business if depositors and unsecured creditors of the association representing at least 75 per centum of its total deposit and unsecured credit liabilities consent in writing to such retention of deposits. Nothing in this section shall be construed to affect in any manner any powers of the Comptroller under the provisions of law in force on the date of enactment of this Act [June 16, 1933] with respect to the reorganization of national banking associations.

(June 16, 1933, ch 89, § 29, 48 Stat. 193.)

§ 198. Purchase by receiver of property of bank; request to Comptroller

Whenever the receiver of any national bank duly appointed by the Comptroller of the Currency, and who shall have duly qualified and entered upon the discharge of his trust, shall find it in his opinion necessary, in order to fully protect and benefit his said trust, to the extent of any and all equities that such trust may have in any property, real or personal, by reason of any bond, mortgage, assignment, or other proper legal claim attaching thereto, and which said property is to be sold under any execution, decree of foreclosure, or proper order of any court of jurisdiction, he may certify the facts in the case, together with his opinion as to the value of the property to be sold, and the value of the equity his said trust may have in the same, to the Comptroller of the Currency, together with a request for the right and authority to use and employ so much of the money of said trust as may be necessary to purchase such property at such sale.

(March 29, 1886, ch 28, § 1, 24 Stat. 8.)

§ 199. Approval of request

Such request, if approved by the Comptroller of the Currency, shall be, together with the certificate of facts in the case, and his recommendation as to the amount of money which, in his judgment, should be so used and employed, submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, and if the same shall likewise be approved by him, the request shall be by the Comptroller of the Currency allowed, and notice thereof, with copies of the request, certificate of facts, and indorsement of approvals, shall be filed with the Treasurer of the United States.

(March 29, 1886, ch 28, § 2, 24 Stat. 8.)

§ 200. Payment

Whenever any such request shall be allowed as hereinbefore provided [12 USCS §§ 198 and 199], the said Comptroller of the Currency shall be, and is, empowered to draw upon and from such funds of any such trust as may be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States for the benefit of the bank in interest, to the amount as may be recommended and allowed and for the purpose for which such allowance was made: Provided, however, That all payments to be made for or on account of the purchase of any such property and under any such allowance shall be made by the Comptroller of the Currency direct, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, for such purpose only and in such manner as he may determine and order.

(March 29, 1886, ch 28, § 3, 24 Stat. 8.)

BANK CONSERVATION ACT

§ 201. Short title

This title [12 USCS §§ 201 et seq.] may be cited as the “Bank Conservation Act.”

(March 9, 1933, ch 1, Title II, § 201, 48 Stat. 2.)

§ 202. Definitions

As used in this title [12 USCS §§ 201 et seq.], the term “bank” means any national banking association or any other financial institution chartered or licensed under Federal law and subject to the supervision of the Comptroller of the Currency; the term “voluntary dissolution and liquidation” means a transaction pursuant to section 5220 of the Revised Statutes [12 USCS § 181] that involves the assumption of the bank’s insured deposit liabilities and the sale of the bank, or of control of the bank, as a going concern; and the term “State” means any State, Territory, or possession of the United States, and the Canal Zone.

(March 9, 1933, ch 1, Title II, § 202, 48 Stat. 2; Aug. 9, 1989, P. L. 101-73, Title VIII, § 801, 103 Stat. 441; Oct. 13, 2006, P. L. 109-351, Title VII, § 725(b), 120 Stat. 2001; Oct. 16, 2006, P. L. 109-356, Title I, Subtitle C, § 123(b), 120 Stat. 2028.)

§ 203. Appointment of conservator

(a) Appointment. The Comptroller of the Cur-

rency may, without prior notice or hearings, appoint a conservator (which may be the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation) to the possession and control of a bank whenever the Comptroller of the Currency determines that 1 or more of the grounds specified in section 11(c)(5) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act [12 USCS § 1821(c)(5)] exist.

(b) Judicial review. (1) In general. Not later than 20 days after the initial appointment of a conservator pursuant to this section, the bank may bring an action in the United States district court for the judicial district in which the home office of such bank is located, or in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, for an order requiring the Comptroller to terminate the appointment of the conservator, and the court, upon the merits, shall dismiss such action or shall direct the Comptroller to terminate the appointment of such conservator. The Comptroller’s decision to appoint a conservator pursuant to this section shall be set aside only if the court finds that such decision was arbitrary, capricious, an abuse of discretion, or otherwise not in accordance with law.

(2) Stay. The conservator may request that any judicial action or proceeding to which the conservator or the bank is or may become a party be stayed for a period of up to 45 days after the appointment of the conservator. Upon petition, the court shall grant such stay as to all parties.

(3) Actions and orders. Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, no court may take any action regarding the removal of a conservator, or restrain, or affect the exercise of powers or functions of a conservator. A court, upon application by the Comptroller, shall have jurisdiction to enforce an order of the Comptroller relating to—

(A) the conservatorship and the bank in conservatorship, or

(B) restraining or affecting the exercise of powers or functions of a conservator.

(c) Additional grounds for appointment. In addition to the foregoing provisions, the Comptroller may appoint a conservator for a bank if—

(1) the bank, by an affirmative vote of a majority of its board of directors or by an affirmative vote of a majority of its shareholders, consents to such appointment, or

(2) the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation terminates the bank’s status as an insured bank.

The appointment of a conservator pursuant to this subsection shall not be subject to review.

(d) Exclusive authority. The Comptroller shall have exclusive power and jurisdiction to appoint a conservator for a bank. Whenever the Comptroller appoints a conservator for any bank, the Comptroller may appoint the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation conservator for such bank. The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, as such conservator, shall have all the powers granted under the Federal Deposit Insurance Act, and (when not inconsistent therewith) any other rights, powers, and privileges

possessed by conservators of banks under this Act and any other provision of law. The Comptroller may also appoint another person as conservator, who shall be subject to the provisions of this Act.

(e) Replacement of conservator. The Comptroller may, without notice or hearing, replace a conservator with another conservator. Such replacement shall not affect the bank's right under subsection (b) to obtain judicial review of the Comptroller's original decision to appoint a conservator.

(March 9, 1933, ch 1, Title II, § 203, 48 Stat. 2; Aug. 9, 1989, P. L. 101-73, Title VIII, § 802, 103 Stat. 442; Dec. 19, 1991, P. L. 102-242, Title I, Subtitle D, § 133(c), 105 Stat. 2271.)

§ 204. Examinations

The Comptroller of the Currency (in consultation with the Board of Directors of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation when the Corporation is appointed conservator) is authorized to examine and supervise the bank in conservatorship as long as the bank continues to operate as a going concern. The Comptroller may use reports and other information provided by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation for this purpose.

(March 9, 1933, ch 1, Title II, § 204, 48 Stat. 3; Aug. 9, 1989, P. L. 101-73, Title VIII, § 803, 103 Stat. 443.)

§ 205. Termination of conservatorship

(a) General rule. At any time the Comptroller [Comptroller of the Currency] becomes satisfied that it may safely be done and that it would be in the public interest, the Comptroller (with the agreement of the Board of Directors of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation when the Corporation has been appointed conservator) may—

(1) terminate the conservatorship and permit the involved bank to resume the transaction of its business subject to such terms, conditions, and limitations as the Comptroller may prescribe; or

(2) terminate the conservatorship upon a sale, merger, consolidation, purchase and assumption, change in control, or voluntary dissolution and liquidation of the involved bank.

(b) Other grounds for termination. The Comptroller also may terminate the conservatorship upon the appointment of a receiver pursuant to the first section of the Act of June 30, 1876 (12 U.S.C. 191).

(c) Enforcement under Federal Deposit Insurance Act. Such terms, conditions, and limitations as may be prescribed under subsection (a)(1) shall be enforceable under the provisions of section 8(i) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act [12 USCS § 1818(i)], to the same extent as an order issued pursuant to section 8(b) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act [12 USCS § 1818(b)] which has become final. The bank may bring an action in the United States district court for the judicial district in which the home office of such bank is located or in

the United States District Court for the District of Columbia for an order requiring the Comptroller to terminate the order. An action for judicial review of the terms, conditions, and limitations may not be commenced later than 20 days from the date of the termination of the conservatorship or the imposition of the order, whichever is later.

(d) Action upon termination. (1) In general. Upon termination of the conservatorship under subsection (a)(2), the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, as conservator, or when another person is appointed conservator, such other person, shall conclude the affairs of the conservatorship in accordance with paragraph (2).

(2) Deposit and distribution of proceeds. (A) Within 180 days of the sale, merger, consolidation, purchase and assumption, change in control, or voluntary dissolution and liquidation, the conservator shall deposit all net proceeds received from the transaction, less any outstanding expenses of the conservatorship, with the United States district court for the judicial district in which the home office of such bank is located and shall cause notice to be published for three consecutive months and notify by mail all known and remaining creditors and shareholders. Within 60 days thereafter, any depositor, creditor, or other claimant of the bank, or any shareholder of the bank may bring an action in interpleader in that court for distribution of the proceeds. The district court shall distribute such funds equitably. If no such action is instituted within one year after the date the funds are deposited with the district court, title to such net proceeds shall revert to the United States and the district court shall remit the funds to the Treasury of the United States.

(B) The conservator shall be deemed to have discharged all responsibility of the conservatorship upon the deposit of the proceeds with the district court and giving the required notifications.

(March 9, 1933, ch 1, Title II, § 205, 48 Stat. 3; Aug. 9, 1989, P. L. 101-73, Title VIII, § 804, 103 Stat. 443.)

§ 206. Conservator; powers and duties

(a) General powers. A conservator shall have all the powers of the shareholders, directors, and officers of the bank and may operate the bank in its own name unless the Comptroller [Comptroller of the Currency] in the order of appointment limits the conservator's authority.

(b) Subject to rules of Comptroller. The conservator shall be subject to such rules, regulations, and orders as the Comptroller from time to time deems appropriate; and, except as otherwise specifically provided in such rules, regulations, or orders or in section 209 of this Act [12 USCS § 209], shall have the same rights and privileges and be subject to the same duties, restrictions, penalties, conditions, and limitations as apply to directors, officers, or employees of a national bank.

(c) Payment of depositors and creditors. The Comptroller may require the conservator to set aside and make available for withdrawal by depositors and payment to other creditors such amounts as in the opinion of the Comptroller may safely be used for that purpose. All depositors and creditors who are similarly situated shall be treated in the same manner.

(d) Compensation of conservator and employees. The conservator and professional employees appointed to represent or assist the conservator shall not be paid amounts greater than are payable to employees of the Federal Government for similar services, except that the Comptroller of the Currency may authorize payment at higher rates (but not in excess of rates prevailing in the private sector), if the Comptroller determines that paying such higher rates is necessary in order to recruit and retain competent personnel.

(e) Expenses. All expenses of any such conservatorship shall be paid by the bank and shall be a lien upon the bank which shall be prior to any other lien.

(March 9, 1933, ch 1, Title II, § 206, 48 Stat. 3; Aug. 9, 1989, P. L. 101-73, Title VIII, § 805, 103 Stat. 445.)

§ 209. Liability protection

(a) Federal agency and employees. In any case in which the conservator is a Federal agency or an employee of the Government, the provisions of chapters 161 and 171 of title 28, United States Code [28 USCS §§ 2401 et seq. and 2671 et seq.], shall apply with respect to such conservator's liability for acts or omissions performed pursuant to and in the course of the duties and responsibilities of the conservatorship.

(b) Other conservators. In any case where the conservator is not a conservator described in subsection (a), the conservator shall not be liable for damages in tort or otherwise for acts or omissions performed pursuant to and in the course of the duties and responsibilities of the conservatorship, unless such acts or omissions constitute gross negligence, including any similar conduct or any form of intentional tortious conduct, as determined by a court.

(c) Indemnification. The Comptroller [Comptroller of the Currency] shall have authority to indemnify the conservator on such terms as the Comptroller deems proper.

(March 9, 1933, ch 1, Title II, § 209, 48 Stat. 5; Sept. 3, 1954, ch 1263, § 23, 68 Stat. 1234; Aug. 9, 1989, P. L. 101-73, Title VIII, § 806, 103 Stat. 445.)

§ 210. Governmental powers unimpaired

Nothing in this title [12 USCS §§ 201 et seq.] shall be construed to impair in any manner any powers of the President, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Comptroller of the Currency, or the Federal Reserve Board [Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System].

(March 9, 1933, ch 1, Title II, § 210, 48 Stat. 5.)

§ 211. Rules and regulations

(a) In general. The Comptroller of the Currency may prescribe such rules and regulations as the Comptroller may deem necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.

(b) F.D.I.C. as conservator. In any case in which the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation is the conservator, any rules or regulations prescribed by the Comptroller shall be consistent with any rules and regulations prescribed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation pursuant to the Federal Deposit Insurance Act.

(March 9, 1933, ch 1, Title II, § 211, 48 Stat. 5; Aug. 9, 1989, P. L. 101-73, Title VIII, § 807, 103 Stat. 446.)

§ 212. Right to amend; separability

The right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved. If any provision of this Act, or the application thereof to any person or circumstances, is held invalid, the remainder of the Act, and the application of such provision to other persons or circumstances, shall not be affected thereby.

(March 9, 1933, ch 1, Title V, § 502, 48 Stat. 7.)

CONVERSION OF NATIONAL BANKS INTO STATE BANKS

§ 214. Definitions

(a) As used in sections 1–4 and 8 of this Act (12 U. S. C., secs. 214–214c, 321) the term “State bank” means any bank, banking association, trust company, savings bank (other than a mutual savings bank), or other banking institution which is engaged in the business of receiving deposits and which is incorporated under the laws of any State, any Territory of the United States, Puerto Rico, or the Virgin Islands, or which is operating under the Code of Law for the District of Columbia.

(b) For purposes of merger or consolidation under sections 1–4 and 8 of this Act (12 U. S. C., secs. 214–214c, 321) the term “national banking association” means one or more national banking associations, and the term “State bank” means one or more State banks.

(Aug. 17, 1950, ch 729, § 1, 64 Stat. 455; Sept. 3, 1954, ch 1263, § 24, 68 Stat. 1234; Oct. 13, 2006, P. L. 109-351, Title VII, § 725(f), 120 Stat. 2002; Oct. 16, 2006, P. L. 109-356, Title I, Subtitle C, § 123(f), 120 Stat. 2029.)

§ 214a. Procedure for conversion, merger or consolidation; vote of stockholders

A national banking association may, by vote of the holders of at least two-thirds of each class of its capital stock, convert into, or merge or consolidate with, a State bank in the same State in which the

national banking association is located, under a State charter, in the following manner:

(a) Approval of board of directors; publication of notice of stockholders' meeting; waiver of publication; notice by registered or certified mail. The plan of conversion, merger, or consolidation must be approved by a majority of the entire board of directors of the national banking association. The bank shall publish notice of the time, place, and object of the shareholders' meeting to act upon the plan, in some newspaper with general circulation in the place where the principal office of the national banking association is located, at least once a week for four consecutive weeks: Provided, That newspaper publication may be dispensed with entirely if waived by all the shareholders and in the case of a merger or consolidation one publication at least ten days before the meeting shall be sufficient if publication for four weeks is waived by holders of at least two-thirds of each class of capital stock and prior written consent of the Comptroller of the Currency is obtained. The national banking association shall send such notice to each shareholder of record by registered mail or by certified mail at least ten days prior to the meeting, which notice may be waived specifically by any shareholder.

(b) Rights of dissenting stockholders. A shareholder of a national banking association who votes against the conversion, merger, or consolidation, or who has given notice in writing to the bank at or prior to such meeting that he dissents from the plan, shall be entitled to receive in cash the value of the shares held by him, if and when the conversion, merger, or consolidation is consummated, upon written request made to the resulting State bank at any time before thirty days after the date of consummation of such conversion, merger, or consolidation, accompanied by the surrender of his stock certificates. The value of such shares shall be determined as of the date on which the shareholders' meeting was held authorizing the conversion, merger, or consolidation, by a committee of three persons, one to be selected by majority vote of the dissenting shareholders entitled to receive the value of their shares, one by the directors of the resulting State bank, and the third by the two so chosen. The valuation agreed upon by any two of three appraisers thus chosen shall govern; but, if the value so fixed shall not be satisfactory to any dissenting shareholder who has requested payment as provided herein, such shareholder may within five days after being notified of the appraised value of his shares appeal to the Comptroller of the Currency, who shall cause a reappraisal to be made, which shall be final and binding as to the value of the shares of the appellant. If, within ninety days from the date of consummation of the conversion, merger, or consolidation, for any reason one or more of the appraisers is not selected as herein provided, or the appraisers fail to determine the value of such shares, the Comptroller shall upon written request of any inter-

ested party, cause an appraisal to be made, which shall be final and binding on all parties. The expenses of the Comptroller in making the reappraisal, or the appraisal as the case may be, shall be paid by the resulting State bank. The plan of conversion, merger, or consolidation shall provide the manner of disposing of the shares of the resulting State bank not taken by the dissenting shareholders of the national banking association.

(Aug. 17, 1950, ch 729, § 2, 64 Stat. 455; June 11, 1960, P. L. 86-507, § 1(10), 74 Stat. 200; March 31, 1980, P. L. 96-221, Title VII, Part A, § 706, 94 Stat. 188.)

§ 214b. Continuation of business and corporate entity

The franchise of a national banking association as a national banking association shall automatically terminate when its conversion into or its merger or consolidation with a State bank under a State charter is consummated and the resulting State bank shall be considered the same business and corporate entity as the national banking association, although as to rights, powers, and duties the resulting bank is a State bank. Any reference to such national banking association in any contract, will, or document shall be considered a reference to the State bank if not inconsistent with the provisions of the contract, will, or document or applicable law.

(Aug. 17, 1950, ch 729, § 3, 64 Stat. 456.)

§ 214c. Conversions in contravention of State law

No conversion of a national banking association into a State bank or its merger or consolidation with a State bank shall take place under sections 1-4 and 8 of this Act (12 U. S. C., secs. 214-214c, 321) in contravention of the law of the State in which the national banking association is located; and no such conversion, merger, or consolidation shall take place under sections 1-4 and 8 of this Act [12 USCS §§ 214-214c, 321] unless under the law of the State in which such national banking association is located State banks may without approval by any State authority convert into and merge or consolidate with national banking associations under limitations or conditions no more restrictive than those contained in section 2 hereof [12 USCS § 214a] with respect to the conversion of a national bank into, or merger or consolidation of a national bank with, a State bank under State charter.

(Aug. 17, 1950, ch 729, § 4, 64 Stat. 456; July 12, 1952, ch 696, 66 Stat. 590; Sept. 3, 1954, ch 1263, § 25, 68 Stat. 1235.)

CONSOLIDATION AND MERGER

§ 215. Consolidation of banks within the same State

(a) In general. Any national bank or any bank

incorporated under the laws of any State may, with the approval of the Comptroller, be consolidated with one or more national banking associations located in the same State under the charter of a national banking association on such terms and conditions as may be lawfully agreed upon by a majority of the board of directors of each association or bank proposing to consolidate, and be ratified and confirmed by the affirmative vote of the shareholders of each such association or bank owning at least two-thirds of its capital stock outstanding, or by a greater proportion of such capital stock in the case of such State bank if the laws of the State where it is organized so require, at a meeting to be held on the call of the directors after publishing notice of the time, place, and object of the meeting for four consecutive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation published in the place where the association or bank is located, or, if there is no such newspaper, then in the paper of general circulation published nearest thereto, and after sending such notice to each shareholder of record by certified or registered mail at least ten days prior to the meeting, except to those shareholders who specifically waive notice, but any additional notice shall be given to the shareholders of such State bank which may be required by the laws of the State where it is organized. Publication of notice may be waived, in cases where the Comptroller determines that an emergency exists justifying such waiver, by unanimous action of the shareholders of the association or State bank.

(b) Liability of consolidated association; capital stock; dissenting shareholders. The consolidated association shall be liable for all liabilities of the respective consolidating banks or associations. The capital stock of such consolidated association shall not be less than that required under existing law for the organization of a national bank in the place in which it is located: Provided, That if such consolidation shall be voted for at such meetings by the necessary majorities of the shareholders of each association and State bank proposing to consolidate, and thereafter the consolidation shall be approved by the Comptroller, any shareholder of any associations or State banks so consolidated who has voted against such consolidation at the meeting of the association or bank of which he is a stockholder, or who has given notice in writing at or prior to such meeting to the presiding officer that he dissents from the plan of consolidation, shall be entitled to receive the value of the shares so held by him when such consolidation is approved by the Comptroller upon written request made to the consolidated association at any time before thirty days after the date of consummation of the consolidation, accompanied by the surrender of his stock certificates.

(c) Valuation of shares. The value of the shares of any dissenting shareholder shall be ascertained, as of the effective date of the consolidation, by an appraisal made by a committee of three persons,

composed of (1) one selected by the vote of the holders of the majority of the stock, the owners of which are entitled to payment in cash; (2) one selected by the directors of the consolidated banking association; and (3) one selected by the two so selected. The valuation agreed upon by any two of the three appraisers shall govern. If the value so fixed shall not be satisfactory to any dissenting shareholder who has requested payment, that shareholder may, within five days after being notified of the appraised value of his shares, appeal to the Comptroller, who shall cause a reappraisal to be made which shall be final and binding as to the value of the shares of the appellant.

(d) Appraisal by Comptroller; expenses of consolidated association; sale and resale of shares; State appraisal and consolidation law.

If, within ninety days from the date of consummation of the consolidation, for any reason one or more of the appraisers is not selected as herein provided, or the appraisers fail to determine the value of such shares, the Comptroller shall upon written request of any interested party cause an appraisal to be made which shall be final and binding on all parties. The expenses of the Comptroller in making the reappraisal or the appraisal, as the case may be, shall be paid by the consolidated banking association. The value of the shares ascertained shall be promptly paid to the dissenting shareholders by the consolidated banking association. Within thirty days after payment has been made to all dissenting shareholders as provided for in this section the shares of stock of the consolidated banking association which would have been delivered to such dissenting shareholders had they not requested payment shall be sold by the consolidated banking association at an advertised public auction, unless some other method of sale is approved by the Comptroller, and the consolidated banking association shall have the right to purchase any of such shares at such public auction, if it is the highest bidder therefor, for the purpose of reselling such shares within thirty days thereafter to such person or persons and at such price not less than par as its board of directors by resolution may determine. If the shares are sold at public auction at a price greater than the amount paid to the dissenting shareholders the excess in such sale price shall be paid to such shareholders. The appraisal of such shares of stock in any State bank shall be determined in the manner prescribed by the law of the State in such cases, rather than as provided in this section, if such provision is made in the State law; and no such consolidation shall be in contravention of the law of the State under which such bank is incorporated.

(e) Status of consolidated association; property rights and interests vested and held as fiduciary. The corporate existence of each of the consolidating banks or banking associations participating in such consolidation shall be merged into

and continued in the consolidated national banking association and such consolidated national banking association shall be deemed to be the same corporation as each bank or banking association participating in the consolidation. All rights, franchises, and interests of the individual consolidating banks or banking associations in and to every type of property (real, personal, and mixed) and choses in action shall be transferred to and vested in the consolidated national banking association by virtue of such consolidation without any deed or other transfer. The consolidated national banking association, upon the consolidation and without any order or other action on the part of any court or otherwise, shall hold and enjoy all rights of property, franchises, and interests, including appointments, designations, and nominations, and all other rights and interests as trustee, executor, administrator, registrar of stocks and bonds, guardian of estates, assignee, receiver, and committee of estates of lunatics, and in every other fiduciary capacity, in the same manner and to the same extent as such rights, franchises, and interests were held or enjoyed by any one of the consolidating banks or banking associations at the time of consolidation, subject to the conditions hereinafter provided.

(f) Removal as fiduciary; discrimination.

Where any consolidating bank or banking association, at the time of the consolidation, was acting under appointment of any court as trustee, executor, administrator, registrar of stocks and bonds, guardian of estates, assignee, receiver, or committee of estates of lunatics, or in any other fiduciary capacity, the consolidated national banking association shall be subject to removal by a court of competent jurisdiction in the same manner and to the same extent as was such consolidating bank or banking association prior to the consolidation. Nothing contained in this section shall be considered to impair in any manner the right of any court to remove the consolidated national banking association and to appoint in lieu thereof a substitute trustee, executor, or other fiduciary, except that such right shall not be exercised in such manner as to discriminate against national banking associations, nor shall any consolidated national banking association be removed solely because of the fact that it is a national banking association.

(g) Issuance of stock by consolidated association; preemptive rights. Stock of the consolidated national banking association may be issued as provided by the terms of the consolidation agreement, free from any preemptive rights of the shareholders of the respective consolidating banks.

(Nov. 7, 1918, ch 209, § 2 [1], as added Sept. 8, 1959, P.L. 86-230, § 20, 73 Stat. 460; Sept. 29, 1994, P. L. 103-328, Title I, § 102(b)(4)(C), 108 Stat. 2351.)

§ 215a. Mergers of national banks or State banks into national banks

(a) Approval of Comptroller, board and

shareholders; merger agreement; notice; capital stock; liability of receiving association. One or more national banking associations or one or more State banks, with the approval of the Comptroller, under an agreement not inconsistent with this Act [12 USCS §§ 215 et seq.], may merge into a national banking association located within the same State, under the charter of the receiving association. The merger agreement shall—

(1) be agreed upon in writing by a majority of the board of directors of each association or State bank participating in the plan of merger;

(2) be ratified and confirmed by the affirmative vote of the shareholders of each such association or State bank owning at least two-thirds of its capital stock outstanding, or by a greater proportion of such capital stock in the case of a State bank if the laws of the State where it is organized so require, at a meeting to be held on the call of the directors, after publishing notice of the time, place, and object of the meeting for four consecutive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation published in the place where the association or State bank is located, or, if there is no such newspaper, then in the newspaper of general circulation published nearest thereto, and after sending such notice to each shareholder of record by certified or registered mail at least ten days prior to the meeting, except to those shareholders who specifically waive notice, but any additional notice shall be given to the shareholders of such State bank which may be required by the laws of the State where it is organized. Publication of notice may be waived, in cases where the Comptroller determines that an emergency exists justifying such waiver, by unanimous action of the shareholders of the association or State bank;

(3) specify the amount of the capital stock of the receiving association, which shall not be less than that required under existing law for the organization of a national bank in the place in which it is located and which will be outstanding upon completion of the merger, the amount of stock (if any) to be allocated, and cash (if any) to be paid, to the shareholders of the association or State bank being merged into the receiving association; and

(4) provide that the receiving association shall be liable for all liabilities of the association or State bank being merged into the receiving association.

(b) Dissenting shareholders. If a merger shall be voted for at the called meetings by the necessary majorities of the shareholders of each association or State bank participating in the plan of merger, and thereafter the merger shall be approved by the Comptroller, any shareholder of any association or State bank to be merged into the receiving association who has voted against such merger at the meeting of the association or bank of which he is a stockholder, or has given notice in writing at or prior to such meeting to the presiding officer that he dissents from the plan of merger, shall be entitled to receive the value of the shares so held by him when

such merger shall be approved by the Comptroller upon written request made to the receiving association at any time before thirty days after the date of consummation of the merger, accompanied by the surrender of his stock certificates.

(c) Valuation of shares. The value of the shares of any dissenting shareholder shall be ascertained, as of the effective date of the merger, by an appraisal made by a committee of three persons, composed of (1) one selected by the vote of the holders of the majority of the stock, the owners of which are entitled to payment in cash; (2) one selected by the directors of the receiving association; and (3) one selected by the two so selected. The valuation agreed upon by any two of the three appraisers shall govern. If the value so fixed shall not be satisfactory to any dissenting shareholder who has requested payment, that shareholder may, within five days after being notified of the appraised value of his shares, appeal to the Comptroller, who shall cause a reappraisal to be made which shall be final and binding as to the value of the shares of the appellant.

(d) Application to shareholders of merging associations: Appraisal by Comptroller; expenses of receiving association; sale and resale of shares; State appraisal and merger law. If, within ninety days from the date of consummation of the merger, for any reason one or more of the appraisers is not selected as herein provided, or the appraisers fail to determine the value of such shares, the Comptroller shall upon written request of any interested party cause an appraisal to be made which shall be final and binding on all parties. The expenses of the Comptroller in making the reappraisal or the appraisal, as the case may be, shall be paid by the receiving association. The value of the shares ascertained shall be promptly paid to the dissenting shareholders by the receiving association. The shares of stock of the receiving association which would have been delivered to such dissenting shareholders had they not requested payment shall be sold by the receiving association at an advertised public auction, and the receiving association shall have the right to purchase any of such shares at such public auction, if it is the highest bidder therefor, for the purpose of reselling such shares within thirty days thereafter to such person or persons and at such price not less than par as its board of directors by resolution may determine. If the shares are sold at public auction at a price greater than the amount paid to the dissenting shareholders, the excess in such sale price shall be paid to such dissenting shareholders. The appraisal of such shares of stock in any State bank shall be determined in the manner prescribed by the law of the State in such cases, rather than as provided in this section, if such provision is made in the State law; and no such merger shall be in contravention of the law of the State under which such bank is incorporated. The provisions of this subsection shall

apply only to shareholders of (and stock owned by them in) a bank or association being merged into the receiving association.

(e) Status of receiving association; property rights and interests vested and held as fiduciary. The corporate existence of each of the merging banks or banking associations participating in such merger shall be merged into and continued in the receiving association and such receiving association shall be deemed to be the same corporation as each bank or banking association participating in the merger. All rights, franchises, and interests of the individual merging banks or banking associations in and to every type of property (real, personal, and mixed) and choses in action shall be transferred to and vested in the receiving association by virtue of such merger without any deed or other transfer. The receiving association, upon the merger and without any order or other action on the part of any court or otherwise, shall hold and enjoy all rights of property, franchises, and interests, including appointments, designations, and nominations, and all other rights and interests as trustee, executor, administrator, registrar of stocks and bonds, guardian of estates, assignee, receiver, and committee of estates of lunatics, and in every other fiduciary capacity, in the same manner and to the same extent as such rights, franchises, and interests were held or enjoyed by any one of the merging banks or banking associations at the time of the merger, subject to the conditions hereinafter provided.

(f) Removal as fiduciary; discrimination. Where any merging bank or banking association, at the time of the merger, was acting under appointment of any court as trustee, executor, administrator, registrar of stocks and bonds, guardian of estates, assignee, receiver or committee of estates of lunatics, or in any other fiduciary capacity, the receiving association shall be subject to removal by a court of competent jurisdiction in the same manner and to the same extent as was such merging bank or banking association prior to the merger. Nothing contained in this section shall be considered to impair in any manner the right of any court to remove the receiving association and to appoint in lieu thereof a substitute trustee, executor, or other fiduciary, except that such right shall not be exercised in such a manner as to discriminate against national banking associations, nor shall any receiving association be removed solely because of the fact that it is a national banking association.

(g) Issuance of stock by receiving association; preemptive rights. Stock of the receiving association may be issued as provided by the terms of the merger agreement, free from any preemptive rights of the shareholders of the respective merging banks.

(Nov. 7, 1918, ch 209, § 3 [2], as added Sept. 8, 1959, P.L. 86-230, § 20, 73 Stat. 463; Sept. 29, 1994, P. L. 103-328, Title I, § 102(b)(4)(A), 108 Stat. 2351.)

§ 215a-1. Interstate consolidations and mergers

(a) **In general.** A national bank may engage in a consolidation or merger under this Act [12 USCS §§ 215 et seq.] with an out-of-State bank if the consolidation or merger is approved pursuant to section 44 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act [12 USCS § 1831u].

(b) **Scope of application.** Subsection (a) shall not apply with respect to any consolidation or merger before June 1, 1997, unless the home State of each bank involved in the transaction has in effect a law described in section 44(a)(3) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act [12 USCS § 1831u(a)(3)].

(c) **Definitions.** The terms “home State” and “out-of-State bank” have the same meaning as in section 44(f) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act [12 USCS § 1831u(f)].

(Nov. 7, 1918, ch 209, § 4, as added Sept. 29, 1994, P. L. 103-328, Title I, § 102(b)(4)(D), 108 Stat. 2351.)

§ 215a-2. Expedited procedures for certain reorganizations

(a) **In general.** A national bank may, with the approval of the Comptroller, pursuant to rules and regulations promulgated by the Comptroller, and upon the affirmative vote of the shareholders of such bank owning at least two-thirds of its capital stock outstanding, reorganize so as to become a subsidiary of a bank holding company or of a company that will, upon consummation of such reorganization, become a bank holding company.

(b) **Reorganization plan.** A reorganization authorized under subsection (a) shall be carried out in accordance with a reorganization plan that—

(1) specifies the manner in which the reorganization shall be carried out;

(2) is approved by a majority of the entire board of directors of the national bank;

(3) specifies—

(A) the amount of cash or securities of the bank holding company, or both, or other consideration to be paid to the shareholders of the reorganizing bank in exchange for their shares of stock of the bank;

(B) the date as of which the rights of each shareholder to participate in such exchange will be determined; and

(C) the manner in which the exchange will be carried out; and

(4) is submitted to the shareholders of the reorganizing bank at a meeting to be held on the call of the directors in accordance with the procedures prescribed in connection with a merger of a national bank under section 3 [12 USCS § 215a].

(c) **Rights of dissenting shareholders.** If, pursuant to this section, a reorganization plan has been approved by the shareholders and the Comptroller, any shareholder of the bank who has voted against the reorganization at the meeting referred to in subsection (b)(4), or has given notice in writing at or prior to that meeting to the presiding officer that the

shareholder dissents from the reorganization plan, shall be entitled to receive the value of his or her shares, as provided by section 3 [12 USCS § 215a] for the merger of a national bank.

(d) **Effect of reorganization.** The corporate existence of a national bank that reorganizes in accordance with this section shall not be deemed to have been affected in any way by reason of such reorganization.

(e) **Approval under the Bank Holding Company Act.** This section does not affect in any way the applicability of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 to a transaction described in subsection (a).

(Nov. 7, 1918, ch 209, § 5, as added Dec. 27, 2000, P. L. 106-569, Title XII, § 1204(2), 114 Stat. 3033.)

§ 215a-3. Mergers and consolidations with subsidiaries and nonbank affiliates

(a) **In general.** Upon the approval of the Comptroller, a national bank may merge with one or more of its nonbank subsidiaries or affiliates.

(b) **Scope.** Nothing in this section shall be construed—

(1) to affect the applicability of section 18(c) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act [12 USCS § 1828(c)]; or

(2) to grant a national bank any power or authority that is not permissible for a national bank under other applicable provisions of law.

(c) **Regulations.** The Comptroller shall promulgate regulations to implement this section.

(Nov. 7, 1918, ch 209, § 6, as added Dec. 27, 2000, P. L. 106-569, Title XII, § 1206, 114 Stat. 3034.)

§ 215b. Definitions

As used in this Act [12 USCS §§ 215 et seq.], the term—

(1) “State bank” means any bank, banking association, trust company, savings bank (other than a mutual savings bank), or other banking institution which is engaged in the business of receiving deposits and which is incorporated under the laws of any State, or which is operating under the Code of Law for the District of Columbia;

(2) “State” means the several States and Territories, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the District of Columbia;

(3) “Comptroller” means the Comptroller of the Currency; and

(4) “Receiving association” means the national banking association into which one or more national banking associations or one or more State banks, located within the same State, merge.

(Nov. 7, 1918, ch 209, § 7 [5] [3], as added Sept. 8, 1959, P. L. 86-230, § 20, 73 Stat. 465; Sept. 29, 1994, P. L. 103-328, Title I, § 102(b)(4)(B), 108 Stat. 2351; Dec. 27, 2000, P. L. 106-569, Title XII, § 1204(1), 114 Stat. 3033; Oct. 13, 2006, P. L. 109-351, Title VII, § 725(e), 120 Stat. 2002; Oct. 16, 2006, P. L. 109-356, Title I, Subtitle C, § 123(e), 120 Stat. 2029.)

§ 215c. Mergers, consolidations, and other acquisitions authorized

(a) **In general.** Subject to sections 5(d)(3) and 18(c) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act [12 USCS §§ 1815(d)(3), 1828(c)] and all other applicable laws, any national bank may acquire or be acquired by any insured depository institution.

(b) **Expedited approval of acquisitions.** (1) In general. Any application by a national bank to acquire or be acquired by another insured depository institution which is required to be filed with the Comptroller of the Currency under any applicable law or regulation shall be approved or disapproved in writing by the agency before the end of the 60-day period beginning on the date such application is filed with the agency.

(2) Extensions of period. The period for approval or disapproval referred to in paragraph (1) may be extended for an additional 30-day period if the Comptroller of the Currency determines that—

(A) an applicant has not furnished all of the information required to be submitted; or

(B) in the Comptroller's judgment, any material information submitted is substantially inaccurate or incomplete.

(c) **Rule of construction.** No provision of this section shall be construed as authorizing a national bank or a subsidiary of a national bank to engage in any activity not otherwise authorized under this Act or any other law governing the powers of national banks.

(d) **Acquire defined.** For purposes of this section, the term "acquire" means to acquire, directly or indirectly, ownership or control through a merger or consolidation or an acquisition of assets or assumption of liabilities, provided that following such merger, consolidation, or acquisition, an acquiring insured depository institution may not own the shares of the acquired insured depository institution.

(R. S. § 5156A, as added Dec. 19, 1991, P. L. 102-242, Title V, § 502(b), 105 Stat. 2393; Sept. 30, 1996, P. L. 104-208, Div A, Title II, Subtitle B, Ch 1, § 2201(b)(1), 110 Stat. 3009-403.)

DISPOSITION OF UNCLAIMED PROPERTY
RECOVERED FROM CLOSED NATIONAL
BANKS

§ 216. Purpose

The purpose of this part [12 USCS §§ 216 et seq.] is to dispose of unclaimed property in the possession, custody, or control of the Comptroller of the Currency by—

(1) providing final notice of the availability of unclaimed property from closed national banks;

(2) barring rights of claimants to obtain such property from the Comptroller after a reasonable period of time following such notice; and

(3) authorizing the Comptroller to dispose of such property for which no claims have been filed and

validated under this part [12 USCS §§ 216 et seq.].

(March 31, 1980, P. L. 96-221, Title VII, Part C, § 731, as added Oct. 15, 1982, P. L. 97-320, Title IV, Part A, § 408, 96 Stat. 1513; Oct. 13, 2006, P. L. 109-351, Title VII, § 725(c)(1), 120 Stat. 2001; Oct. 16, 2006, P. L. 109-356, Title I, Subtitle C, § 123(c)(1), 120 Stat. 2029.)

§ 216a. Definitions

For purposes of this part [12 USCS §§ 216 et seq.]—

(1) the term "Comptroller" means the Comptroller of the Currency;

(2) the term "unclaimed property" means any articles, items, assets, other property, or the proceeds thereof from safe deposit boxes or other safekeeping arrangements with closed national banks, which are in the possession, custody, or control of the Comptroller in its capacity as successor to receivers of those banks; and

(3) the term "claimant" means any person or entity, including a State under applicable statutory law, asserting a demonstrable legal interest in title to, or custody or possession of, unclaimed property.

(March 31, 1980, P. L. 96-221, Title VII, Part C, § 732, as added Oct. 15, 1982, P. L. 97-320, Title IV, Part A, § 408, 96 Stat. 1513; Oct. 13, 2006, P. L. 109-351, Title VII, § 725(c)(2), 120 Stat. 2001; Oct. 16, 2006, P. L. 109-356, Title I, Subtitle C, § 123(c)(2), 120 Stat. 2029.)

§ 216b. Disposition of unclaimed property

(a) **Limitations for filing claims; publication of notice in Federal Register; contents of notice; disclosure of descriptive information; inspection of specific property.** (1) Within twelve months following the date of the enactment of this part [Oct. 15, 1982], the Comptroller shall publish formal notice in the Federal Register that all claims to rights of any claimant to obtain title to, or custody or possession of, any unclaimed property in the possession, custody, or control of the Comptroller must be filed within twelve months following the last date of publication of such formal notice in the Federal Register or shall thereafter be barred.

(2) Such notice shall contain the names of last known owners, if any, names and locations of affected closed banks, and a general description of the types of unclaimed property held by the Comptroller. The Comptroller may provide additional notice in local communities as it deems appropriate.

(3)(A) The Comptroller shall not disclose, by publication, inspection or otherwise, information relating to the ownership or description of any specific unclaimed property prior to publication of formal notice under this section.

(B) Thereafter, the Comptroller shall disclose descriptive information of specific unclaimed property only to a claimant thereof. The Comptroller may recoup expenses associated with any publication or other provision of notice from any sale of property

authorized by this part [12 USCS §§ 216 et seq.]. Reasonable opportunity for inspection of specific property by a claimant thereof shall be provided in Washington, District of Columbia.

(b) Delivery of property to claimant upon proof of entitlement; determination of validity of claims; recoupment of expenses; liability for losses; insurance requirements. (1) The Comptroller shall deliver such property to any claimant or his or her legally authorized representative upon receiving proof deemed adequate by the Comptroller that such claimant is entitled to the property, but only if the claimant files for the property within twelve months following the last date formal notice is published in the Federal Register.

(2)(A) The Comptroller shall have authority to determine the validity of all claims filed. The Comptroller may recoup expenses associated with the handling and processing of claims from any sale of property authorized by this part [12 USCS §§ 216 et seq.].

(B) All expenses associated with the delivery of any property shall be borne by the claimant. The Comptroller shall not be responsible for any loss in connection with the handling, storage, or delivery of any property to the claimant. The Comptroller may require the claimant to purchase insurance to cover the risk of any loss.

(c) Vesting of rights, title and interest in unclaimed property in United States; sale, use, destruction or disposition of property; proceeds of sale as miscellaneous receipts. (1) If, after twelve months from the date formal notice is published in the Federal Register, any such property remains in the possession, custody, or control of the Comptroller for which no valid claim has been filed, all rights, title, and interest in such property shall immediately be vested in the United States.

(2) The Comptroller shall thereupon, in his discretion, sell, use, destroy, or otherwise dispose of any such unclaimed property. Such disposition may include donations to the Smithsonian Institution for addition to the national collection.

(3) The proceeds of any sale authorized by this section, after recoupment by the Comptroller of any expenses incurred hereunder, shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

(d) Liability for determination of validity of claims; liability for delivery, sale, etc., of property. The United States, the Comptroller, or any officer, employee, or agent thereof shall not be subject to personal or legal liability for any determination as to the validity of any claim or claims filed under this part [12 USCS §§ 216 et seq.] or for any delivery, sale, destruction, or other disposition of unclaimed property.

(e) Court action for determination of ownership, etc., in State or Federal court of competent jurisdiction; de novo nature of action; parties. (1) A court action to determine legal ownership, entitlement, or right to possession may be

filed in any State or Federal court of competent jurisdiction other than against the United States, the Comptroller, or any officer, agent, or employee thereof.

(2) Such actions shall be determined de novo without regard to any agency determination or any disposition or delivery by the Comptroller of any particular property to any person.

(3) The United States, the Comptroller, or any officer, employee, or agent thereof shall neither be a party to any such judicial proceeding nor be bound by any decision, decree, or order resulting therefrom.

(f) Jurisdiction of United States Court of Federal Claims of actions against United States, Comptroller, officer, etc.; scope of review of actions of Comptroller; limitations; claims against Comptroller, officer, etc., as claim against United States. (1) The United States Claims Court [United States Court of Federal Claims] shall have exclusive jurisdiction to hear and determine any suit brought against the United States, the Comptroller, or any officer, employee, or agent thereof with regard to any determination of a claim or the disposition of any unclaimed property.

(2) The United States Claims Court [United States Court of Federal Claims] may set aside actions of the Comptroller only if such actions are found to be arbitrary, capricious, an abuse of discretion, or otherwise not in accordance with law.

(3) All claims for which the United States Claims Court [United States Court of Federal Claims] has jurisdiction under this subsection shall be barred unless suit is filed within two years from the date of expiration of the twelve-month notice period provided by this part [12 USCS §§ 216 et seq.].

(4) For purposes of section 1491 of title 28, United States Code, any Claim [claim] against the Comptroller, the United States, or any officer, employee, or agent thereof shall be considered a claim against the United States.

(March 31, 1980, P. L. 96-221, Title VII, Part C, § 733, as added Oct. 15, 1982, P. L. 97-320, Title IV, Part A, § 408, 96 Stat. 1513.)

§ 216c. Rules and regulations

The Comptroller may issue rules and regulations necessary or appropriate to carry out this part [12 USCS §§ 216 et seq.].

(March 31, 1980, P. L. 96-221, Title VII, Part C, § 734, as added Oct. 15, 1982, P. L. 97-320, Title IV, Part A, § 408, 96 Stat. 1515.)

§ 216d. Severability

If any provision of this part [12 USCS §§ 216 et seq.] or the application of such provision to any person or circumstances is held invalid, the remainder of this part [12 USCS §§ 216 et seq.] and the application of such provision to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

(March 31, 1980, P. L. 96-221, Title VII, Part C,

§ 735, as added Oct. 15, 1982, P. L. 97-320, Title IV, Part A, § 408, 96 Stat. 1515.)

CHAPTER 3. FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

DEFINITIONS, ORGANIZATION, AND GENERAL PROVISIONS AFFECTING SYSTEM

Section

- 221. Definitions
- 221a. Additional definitions
- 222. Federal reserve districts; membership of national banks
- 223. Number of Federal reserve cities in district
- 224. Status of reserve cities under former statutes
- 225. Federal reserve banks; title
- 225a. Maintenance of long run growth of monetary and credit aggregates
- 225b. Appearances before and reports to the Congress
- 226. "Federal Reserve Act"
- 227. "Banking Act of 1933"
- 228. "Banking Act of 1935"

BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

- 241. Creation; membership; compensation, and expenses
- 242. Ineligibility to hold office in member banks; qualifications and terms of office of members; chairman and vice chairman; oath of office
- 243. Assessments upon Federal reserve banks to pay expenses
- 244. Principal offices of board; chairman of Board; obligations and expenses; qualifications of members; vacancies
- 245. Vacancies during recess of Senate
- 246. Powers of Secretary of Treasury as affected by Act
- 247. Reports to Congress
- 247a. Records of action on policy relating to open market operation and policies determined generally; inclusion in report to Congress
- 248. Enumerated powers
- 248-1. Rules and regulations for transfer of funds and charges therefor among banks; clearing houses
- 248a. Pricing of services
- 248b. Annual independent audits of Federal reserve banks and Board
- 250. Independence of financial regulatory agencies
- 252. Credit availability assessment

FEDERAL ADVISORY COUNCIL

- 261. Creation; membership; compensation; meetings; officers; procedure; quorum; vacancies
- 262. Powers

FEDERAL OPEN MARKET COMMITTEE

- 263. Federal Open Market Committee; creation; membership; regulations governing open market transactions

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

- 265. Insured banks as depositaries of public money; duties; security; discrimination between banks prohibited; repeal of inconsistent laws
- 266. State-chartered banks and other institutions as depositaries of public money; fiscal duties; fees

CAPITAL AND STOCK OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS; DIVIDENDS AND EARNINGS

- 281. Capital
- 282. Subscription to capital stock by national banking association
- 283. Public subscription to capital stock

Section

- 285. Nonvoting stock
- 286. Transfers of stock; rules and regulations
- 287. Value of shares of stock; increase and decrease of stock; member banks as shareholders; surrender of shares
- 288. Cancellation of stock held by member bank on insolvency or discontinuance of banking operations for sixty days; repayment of cash-paid subscriptions
- 289. Dividends and surplus funds of reserve banks
- 290. Use of earnings transferred to the Treasury

DIRECTORS OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS; RESERVE AGENTS AND ASSISTANTS

- 301. Powers and duties of board of directors; suspension of member bank for undue use of bank credit
- 302. Number of members; classes
- 303. Qualifications and disabilities
- 304. Class A and class B directors; selection
- 305. Class C directors; selection; "Federal reserve agent"
- 306. Assistants to Federal reserve agent
- 307. Compensation of directors
- 308. Terms of directors; vacancies

STATE BANKS AS MEMBERS OF SYSTEM

- 321. Application for membership
- 322. Determination on application
- 323. Stock in Federal reserve banks; method of payment
- 324. Laws applicable on becoming members
- 325. Examinations
- 326. Acceptance of examinations and reports by State authorities; special examinations
- 327. Surrender of stock and cancellation of memberships
- 328. Withdrawals from membership
- 329. Capital stock required as condition precedent to membership
- 330. Laws applicable on becoming members; discounts for State banks
- 331. Certifying checks on State banks admitted as members
- 332. Depositaries of public money; financial agents; security required
- 333. Mutual savings banks; application and admission to membership in Federal reserve system
- 334. Reports from affiliates; penalty for failure to furnish
- 335. Dealing in investment securities; limitations and conditions
- 336. Certificates of stock; representation of stock of other corporations
- 338. Examination of affiliates; forfeiture of membership on refusal to give information or pay expense
- 338a. Community development authority of State member banks
- 339. Participation by State member banks in lotteries and related activities
- 339a. Resolution of clearing banks

POWERS AND DUTIES OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS

- 341. General enumeration of powers
- 342. Deposits; exchange and collection; member and non-member banks or other depository institutions; charges
- 343. Discount of obligations arising out of actual commercial transactions
- 344. Discount or purchase of bills to finance agricultural shipments
- 345. Rediscounts of notes, drafts, and bills for member banks; limitation of amount
- 346. Discount of acceptances
- 347. Advances to member banks on their notes
- 347a. Advances to member bank groups; inadequate amounts of eligible and acceptable assets; liability of individual banks in group; distribution of loans among banks of group; rate of interest; notes accepted for advances as collateral security for Federal reserve notes; foreign obligations as security for advances
- 347b. Advances to individual member banks on time or demand notes; maturities; time notes secured by mortgage loans covering one to four family residences