

ment Act of 1991, Pub. L. 102-242, as of Dec. 19, 1991, see section 1609(a) of Pub. L. 102-550, set out as a note under section 191 of this title.

**§ 4313. Definitions**

For the purposes of this chapter—

**(1) Account**

The term “account” means any account intended for use by and generally used by consumers primarily for personal, family, or household purposes that is offered by a depository institution into which a consumer deposits funds, including demand accounts, time accounts, negotiable order of withdrawal accounts, and share draft accounts.

**(2) Annual percentage yield**

The term “annual percentage yield” means the total amount of interest that would be received on a \$100 deposit, based on the annual rate of simple interest and the frequency of compounding for a 365-day period, expressed as a percentage calculated by a method which shall be prescribed by the Bureau in regulations.

**(3) Annual rate of simple interest**

The term “annual rate of simple interest”—

(A) means the annualized rate of interest paid with respect to each compounding period, expressed as a percentage; and

(B) may be referred to as the “annual percentage rate”.

**(4) Bureau**

The term “Bureau” means the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection.

**(5) Deposit broker**

The term “deposit broker”—

(A) has the meaning given to such term in section 1831f(f)(1)<sup>1</sup> of this title; and

(B) includes any person who solicits any amount from any other person for deposit in an insured depository institution.

**(6) Depository institution**

The term “depository institution” has the meaning given such term in clauses (i) through (vi) of section 461(b)(1)(A) of this title, but does not include any nonautomated credit union that was not required to comply with the requirements of this chapter<sup>1</sup> as of September 30, 1996, pursuant to the determination of the National Credit Union Administration Bureau.<sup>2</sup>

**(7) Interest**

The term “interest” includes dividends paid with respect to share draft accounts which are accounts within the meaning of paragraph (3).

**(8) Multiple rate account**

The term “multiple rate account” means any account that has 2 or more annual rates of simple interest which take effect at the same time or in succeeding periods and which are known at the time of disclosure.

(Pub. L. 102-242, title II, §274, Dec. 19, 1991, 105 Stat. 2342; Pub. L. 102-550, title XVI,

§1604(e)(2)(S), Oct. 28, 1992, 106 Stat. 4084; Pub. L. 103-325, title III, §332, Sept. 23, 1994, 108 Stat. 2232; Pub. L. 104-208, div. A, title II, §2604(c), Sept. 30, 1996, 110 Stat. 3009-471; Pub. L. 111-203, title X, §1100B(1), (4), July 21, 2010, 124 Stat. 2109, 2110.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

Section 1831f(f)(1) of this title, referred to in par. (5)(A), was redesignated section 1831f(g)(1) of this title by Pub. L. 102-242, title III, §301(a)(4), Dec. 19, 1991, 105 Stat. 2344.

This chapter, referred to in par. (6), was in the original “this title”, and was translated as meaning “this subtitle”, which is subtitle F of title II of Pub. L. 102-242, Dec. 19, 1991, 105 Stat. 2334, which enacted this chapter, to reflect the probable intent of Congress.

AMENDMENTS

2010—Pub. L. 111-203, §1100B(1), substituted “Bureau” for “Board” wherever appearing.

Par. (4). Pub. L. 111-203, §1100B(4), added par. (4) and struck out former par. (4). Prior to amendment, text read as follows: “The term ‘Board’ means the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.”

1996—Par. (6). Pub. L. 104-208 inserted before period at end “, but does not include any nonautomated credit union that was not required to comply with the requirements of this chapter as of September 30, 1996, pursuant to the determination of the National Credit Union Administration Board”.

1994—Par. (1). Pub. L. 103-325 amended par. (1) generally. Prior to amendment, par. (1) read as follows: “The term ‘account’ means any account offered to 1 or more individuals or an unincorporated nonbusiness association of individuals by a depository institution into which a customer deposits funds, including demand accounts, time accounts, negotiable order of withdrawal accounts, and share draft accounts.”

1992—Pub. L. 102-550 made technical amendment to reference to “this chapter” in introductory provisions to reflect correction of corresponding provision of original act.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 2010 AMENDMENT

Amendment by Pub. L. 111-203 effective on the designated transfer date, see section 1100H of Pub. L. 111-203, set out as a note under section 552a of Title 5, Government Organization and Employees.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1992 AMENDMENT

Amendment by Pub. L. 102-550 effective as if included in the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Improvement Act of 1991, Pub. L. 102-242, as of Dec. 19, 1991, see section 1609(a) of Pub. L. 102-550, set out as a note under section 191 of this title.

**CHAPTER 45—PAYMENT SYSTEM RISK REDUCTION**

**SUBCHAPTER I—BILATERAL AND CLEARING ORGANIZATION NETTING**

Sec. 4401.	Findings and purpose.
4402.	Definitions.
4403.	Bilateral netting.
4404.	Clearing organization netting.
4405.	Preemption.
4406.	Relationship to other payments systems.
4406a.	Treatment of contracts with uninsured national banks, uninsured Federal branches and agencies, certain uninsured State member banks, and Edge Act corporations.
4407.	National emergencies.

**SUBCHAPTER II—MULTILATERAL CLEARING ORGANIZATIONS**

4421, 4422. Repealed.

<sup>1</sup> See References in Text note below.

<sup>2</sup> So in original. Probably should be “Board.”

SUBCHAPTER I—BILATERAL AND  
CLEARING ORGANIZATION NETTING

**§ 4401. Findings and purpose**

The Congress finds that—

(1) many financial institutions engage daily in thousands of transactions with other financial institutions directly and through clearing organizations;

(2) the efficient processing of such transactions is essential to a smoothly functioning economy;

(3) such transactions can be processed most efficiently if, consistent with applicable contractual terms, obligations among financial institutions are netted;

(4) such netting procedures would reduce the systemic risk within the banking system and financial markets; and

(5) the effectiveness of such netting procedures can be assured only if they are recognized as valid and legally binding in the event of the closing of a financial institution participating in the netting procedures.

(Pub. L. 102-242, title IV, §401, Dec. 19, 1991, 105 Stat. 2371.)

SEPARABILITY

If any provision of Pub. L. 102-242 or any application of any provision thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of Pub. L. 102-242 and the application of any remaining provision of such Act to any other person or circumstance not to be affected by such holding, see section 481 of Pub. L. 102-242, set out as a note under section 1811 of this title.

**§ 4402. Definitions**

For purposes of this subchapter—

**(1) Broker or dealer**

The term “broker or dealer” means—

(A) any company that is registered or licensed under Federal or State law to engage in the business of brokering, underwriting, or dealing in securities in the United States; and

(B) to the extent consistent with this title,<sup>1</sup> as determined by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, any company that is an affiliate of a company described in subparagraph (A) and that is engaged in the business of entering into netting contracts.

**(2) Clearing organization**

The term “clearing organization” means a clearinghouse, clearing association, clearing corporation, or similar organization—

(A) that provides clearing, netting, or settlement services for its members and—

(i) in which all members other than the clearing organization itself are financial institutions or other clearing organizations; or

(ii) which is registered as a clearing agency under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 [15 U.S.C. 78a et seq.], or is exempt from such registration by order of the Securities and Exchange Commission; or

(B) that is registered as a derivatives clearing organization under section 7a-1 of title 7, that has been granted an exemption under section 6(c)(1) of title 7, or that is a multilateral clearing organization (as defined in section 4421<sup>1</sup> of this title).

**(3) Covered clearing obligation**

The term “covered clearing obligation” means an obligation of a member of a clearing organization to make payment to another member of a clearing organization, subject to a netting contract.

**(4) Covered contractual payment entitlement**

The term “covered contractual payment entitlement” means—

(A) an entitlement of a financial institution to receive a payment, subject to a netting contract from another financial institution; and

(B) an entitlement of a member of a clearing organization to receive payment, subject to a netting contract, from another member of a clearing organization of a covered clearing obligation.

**(5) Covered contractual payment obligation**

The term “covered contractual payment obligation” means—

(A) an obligation of a financial institution to make payment, subject to a netting contract to another financial institution; and

(B) a covered clearing obligation.

**(6) Depository institution**

The term “depository institution” means—

(A) a depository institution as defined in section 19(b)(1)(A) of the Federal Reserve Act [12 U.S.C. 461(b)(1)(A)] (other than clause (vii));

(B) an uninsured national bank or an uninsured State bank that is a member of the Federal Reserve System, if the national bank or State member bank is not eligible to make application to become an insured bank under section 1815 of this title;

(C) a branch or agency of a foreign bank, a foreign bank and any branch or agency of the foreign bank, or the foreign bank that established the branch or agency, as those terms are defined in section 1(b) of the International Banking Act of 1978 [12 U.S.C. 3101];

(D) a corporation chartered under section 25(a)<sup>1</sup> of the Federal Reserve Act [12 U.S.C. 611 et seq.]; or

(E) a corporation having an agreement or undertaking with the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System under section 25 of the Federal Reserve Act [12 U.S.C. 601 et seq.].

**(7) Failed financial institution**

The term “failed financial institution” means a financial institution that—

(A) fails to satisfy a covered contractual payment obligation when due;

(B) has commenced or had commenced against it insolvency, liquidation, reorganization, receivership (including the appointment of a receiver), conservatorship, or similar proceedings; or

(C) has generally ceased to meet its obligations when due.

<sup>1</sup> See References in Text note below.