

chapter, as required by subsections (a), (b), and (c) of this section; and

(B) for each State in which the institution maintains 1 or more domestic branches, a separate written evaluation of the institution's record of performance within such State under this chapter, as required by subsections (a), (b), and (c) of this section.

(2) Multistate metropolitan areas

In the case of a regulated financial institution that maintains domestic branches in 2 or more States within a multistate metropolitan area, the appropriate Federal financial supervisory agency shall prepare a separate written evaluation of the institution's record of performance within such metropolitan area under this chapter, as required by subsections (a), (b), and (c) of this section. If the agency prepares a written evaluation pursuant to this paragraph, the scope of the written evaluation required under paragraph (1)(B) shall be adjusted accordingly.

(3) Content of State level evaluation

A written evaluation prepared pursuant to paragraph (1)(B) shall—

(A) present the information required by subparagraphs (A) and (B) of subsection (b)(1) of this section separately for each metropolitan area in which the institution maintains 1 or more domestic branch offices and separately for the remainder of the non-metropolitan area of the State if the institution maintains 1 or more domestic branch offices in such nonmetropolitan area; and

(B) describe how the Federal financial supervisory agency has performed the examination of the institution, including a list of the individual branches examined.

(e) Definitions

For purposes of this section the following definitions shall apply:

(1) Domestic branch

The term “domestic branch” means any branch office or other facility of a regulated financial institution that accepts deposits, located in any State.

(2) Metropolitan area

The term “metropolitan area” means any primary metropolitan statistical area, metropolitan statistical area, or consolidated metropolitan statistical area, as defined by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, with a population of 250,000 or more, and any other area designated as such by the appropriate Federal financial supervisory agency.

(3) State

The term “State” has the same meaning as in section 1813 of this title.

(Pub. L. 95-128, title VIII, § 807, as added Pub. L. 101-73, title XII, § 1212(b), Aug. 9, 1989, 103 Stat. 527; amended Pub. L. 102-242, title II, § 222, Dec. 19, 1991, 105 Stat. 2306; Pub. L. 103-328, title I, § 110, Sept. 29, 1994, 108 Stat. 2364.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

This chapter, referred to in subsecs. (b)(1)(A)(i) and (c)(3), was in the original “this Act” and was translated

as reading “this title”, meaning title VIII of Pub. L. 95-128, known as the Community Reinvestment Act of 1977, to reflect the probable intent of Congress.

AMENDMENTS

1994—Subsec. (b)(1). Pub. L. 103-328, § 110(b), redesignated existing provisions as subpar. (A) and former subpars. (A) to (C) as cls. (i) to (iii), respectively, of subpar. (A), inserted subpar. (A) heading, and added subpar. (B).

Subsecs. (d), (e). Pub. L. 103-328, § 110(a), added subsecs. (d) and (e).

1991—Subsec. (a)(1). Pub. L. 102-242, § 222(b)(1), substituted “financial supervisory” for “depository institutions regulatory”.

Subsec. (b)(1)(A). Pub. L. 102-242, § 222(b)(2), substituted “financial supervisory” for “depository institutions regulatory” in two places.

Subsec. (b)(1)(B). Pub. L. 102-242, § 222(a), inserted “and data” after “facts”.

Subsec. (c). Pub. L. 102-242, § 222(b)(3), substituted “financial supervisory” for “depository institutions regulatory” wherever appearing.

§ 2907. Operation of branch facilities by minorities and women

(a) In general

In the case of any depository institution which donates, sells on favorable terms (as determined by the appropriate Federal financial supervisory agency), or makes available on a rent-free basis any branch of such institution which is located in any predominantly minority neighborhood to any minority depository institution or women's depository institution, the amount of the contribution or the amount of the loss incurred in connection with such activity may be a factor in determining whether the depository institution is meeting the credit needs of the institution's community for purposes of this chapter.

(b) Definitions

For purposes of this section—

(1) Minority depository institution

The term “minority institution”¹ means a depository institution (as defined in section 1813(c) of this title)—

(A) more than 50 percent of the ownership or control of which is held by 1 or more minority individuals; and

(B) more than 50 percent of the net profit or loss of which accrues to 1 or more minority individuals.

(2) Women's depository institution

The term “women's depository institution” means a depository institution (as defined in section 1813(c) of this title)—

(A) more than 50 percent of the ownership or control of which is held by 1 or more women;

(B) more than 50 percent of the net profit or loss of which accrues to 1 or more women; and

(C) a significant percentage of senior management positions of which are held by women.

(3) Minority

The term “minority” has the meaning given to such term by section 1204(c)(3) of the Finan-

¹ So in original. Probably should be “minority depository institution”.

cial Institutions Reform, Recovery and Enforcement Act of 1989.
(Pub. L. 95-128, title VIII, § 808, as added Pub. L. 102-233, title IV, § 402(b), Dec. 12, 1991, 105 Stat. 1775; amended Pub. L. 102-550, title IX, § 909(2), Oct. 28, 1992, 106 Stat. 3874.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

Section 1204(c)(3) of the Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery and Enforcement Act of 1989, referred to in subsec. (b)(3), is section 1204(c)(3) of Pub. L. 101-73, which is set out as a note under section 1811 of this title.

AMENDMENTS

1992—Subsec. (a). Pub. L. 102-550 substituted “may be a factor in determining whether the depository institution is” for “shall be treated as”.

§ 2908. Small bank regulatory relief

(a) In general

Except as provided in subsections (b) and (c) of this section, any regulated financial institution with aggregate assets of not more than \$250,000,000 shall be subject to routine examination under this chapter—

(1) not more than once every 60 months for an institution that has achieved a rating of “outstanding record of meeting community credit needs” at its most recent examination under section 2903 of this title;

(2) not more than once every 48 months for an institution that has received a rating of “satisfactory record of meeting community credit needs” at its most recent examination under section 2903 of this title; and

(3) as deemed necessary by the appropriate Federal financial supervisory agency, for an institution that has received a rating of less than “satisfactory record of meeting community credit needs” at its most recent examination under section 2903 of this title.

(b) No exception from CRA examinations in connection with applications for deposit facilities

A regulated financial institution described in subsection (a) of this section shall remain subject to examination under this chapter in connection with an application for a deposit facility.

(c) Discretion

A regulated financial institution described in subsection (a) of this section may be subject to more frequent or less frequent examinations for reasonable cause under such circumstances as may be determined by the appropriate Federal financial supervisory agency.

(Pub. L. 95-128, title VIII, § 809, as added Pub. L. 106-102, title VII, § 712, Nov. 12, 1999, 113 Stat. 1469.)

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§ 3001. Congressional statement of findings and purpose

The economic and financial structure of this country in combination with the Nation’s natural resources and the productivity of the American people has produced one of the highest average standards of living in the world. However, the Nation has been experiencing inflation and unemployment together with an increasing gap between producers’ prices and consumers’ purchasing power. This has resulted in a growing number of our citizens, especially the elderly, the poor, and the inner city resident, being unable to share in the fruits of our Nation’s highly efficient economic system. The Congress finds that user-owned cooperatives are a proven method for broadening ownership and control of the economic organizations, increasing the number of market participants, narrowing price spreads, raising the quality of goods and services available to their membership, and building bridges between producers and consumers, and their