

mittance customers into conventional account holders?

(D) What cultural, language and identification issues as well as transaction costs appear to most prevent “unbanked” individuals from establishing conventional accounts?

(E) What is a fair estimate of the size and worth of the “unbanked” market in the United States?

(b) Reports

The Chairperson of the Board of Directors shall submit a bi-annual report to the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate containing the Corporation’s findings and conclusions with respect to the survey conducted pursuant to subsection (a), together with such recommendations for legislative or administrative action as the Chairperson may determine to be appropriate.

(Sept. 21, 1950, ch. 967, §2[49], as added Pub. L. 109-173, §7, Feb. 15, 2006, 119 Stat. 3609.)

§ 1831aa. Enforcement of agreements

(a) In general

Notwithstanding clause (i) or (ii) of section 1818(b)(6)(A) of this title or section 1831o(e)(2)(E)(i) of this title, the appropriate Federal banking agency for a depository institution may enforce, under section 1818 of this title, the terms of—

(1) any condition imposed in writing by the agency on the depository institution or an institution-affiliated party in connection with any action on any application, notice, or other request concerning the depository institution; or

(2) any written agreement entered into between the agency and the depository institution or an institution-affiliated party.

(b) Receiverships and conservatorships

After the appointment of the Corporation as the receiver or conservator for a depository institution, the Corporation may enforce any condition or agreement described in paragraph (1) or (2) of subsection (a) imposed on or entered into with such institution or institution-affiliated party through an action brought in an appropriate United States district court.

(Sept. 21, 1950, ch. 967, §2[50], as added Pub. L. 109-351, title VII, §702(a), Oct. 13, 2006, 120 Stat. 1985.)

§ 1832. Withdrawals by negotiable or transferable instruments for transfers to third parties

(a) Authority of depository institution; applicability

(1) Notwithstanding any other provision of law but subject to paragraph (2), a depository institution is authorized to permit the owner of a deposit or account on which interest or dividends are paid to make withdrawals by negotiable or transferable instruments for the purpose of making transfers to third parties.

(2) Paragraph (1) shall apply only with respect to deposits or accounts which consist solely of

funds in which the entire beneficial interest is held by one or more individuals or by an organization which is operated primarily for religious, philanthropic, charitable, educational, political, or other similar purposes and which is not operated for profit, and with respect to deposits of public funds by an officer, employee, or agent of the United States, any State, county, municipality, or political subdivision thereof, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, American Samoa, Guam, any territory or possession of the United States, or any political subdivision thereof.

(b) “Depository institution” defined

For purposes of this section, the term “depository institution” means—

(1) any insured bank as defined in section 1813 of this title;

(2) any State bank as defined in section 1813 of this title;

(3) any mutual savings bank as defined in section 1813 of this title;

(4) any savings bank as defined in section 1813 of this title;

(5) any insured institution as defined in section 1724¹ of this title; and

(6) any building and loan association or savings and loan association organized and operated according to the laws of the State in which it is chartered or organized; and, for purposes of this paragraph, the term “State” means any State of the United States, the District of Columbia, any territory of the United States, Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, or the Virgin Islands.

(c) Fine

Any depository institution which violates this section shall be fined \$1,000 for each violation.

(Pub. L. 93-100, §2, Aug. 16, 1973, 87 Stat. 342; Pub. L. 94-222, §2, Feb. 27, 1976, 90 Stat. 197; Pub. L. 95-630, title XIII, §1301, Nov. 10, 1978, 92 Stat. 3712; Pub. L. 96-161, title I, §106, Dec. 28, 1979, 93 Stat. 1235; Pub. L. 96-221, title III, §303, Mar. 31, 1980, 94 Stat. 146; Pub. L. 97-320, title VII, §706(a), Oct. 15, 1982, 96 Stat. 1540; Pub. L. 100-86, title I, §109, Aug. 10, 1987, 101 Stat. 579.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

Section 1724 of this title, referred to in subsec. (b)(5), was repealed by Pub. L. 101-73, title IV, §407, Aug. 9, 1989, 103 Stat. 363.

CODIFICATION

Section was not enacted as part of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act which comprises this chapter.

AMENDMENTS

1987—Subsec. (a)(2). Pub. L. 100-86 inserted “political,” after “educational.”

1982—Subsec. (a)(2). Pub. L. 97-320 inserted provisions relating to deposits of public funds.

1980—Subsec. (a). Pub. L. 96-221 designated existing provisions as par. (1) inserted provisions expanding authorization for withdrawals from selected States to the entire United States, and added par. (2).

1979—Subsec. (a). Pub. L. 96-161 inserted “New Jersey,” after “New York.”

1978—Subsec. (a). Pub. L. 95-630 inserted “New York,” after “Vermont.”

¹ See References in Text note below.