

identify a customer of an open or closed bank or bank holding company, an open bank, or an open bank holding company, all workpapers of the Comptroller General and records and property of or used by an appropriate Federal banking agency that the Comptroller General possesses during an audit, shall remain in such agency. The Comptroller General shall prevent unauthorized access to records or property.

(Pub. L. 98-181, title I [title IX, §911], Nov. 30, 1983, 97 Stat. 1282; Pub. L. 108-271, §8(b), July 7, 2004, 118 Stat. 814.)

AMENDMENTS

2004—Subsec. (b)(1)(A), (2). Pub. L. 108-271 substituted “Government Accountability Office” for “General Accounting Office”.

§ 3911. Equal representation for Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and the Office of Thrift Supervision

(a) In general

As one of the 4 Federal bank regulatory and supervisory agencies, and as the insurer of the United States banks involved in international lending, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation shall be given equal representation with the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency on the Committee on Banking Regulations and Supervisory Practices of the Group of Ten Countries and Switzerland.

(b) Office of Thrift Supervision

As one of the 4 Federal bank regulatory and supervisory agencies, the Office of Thrift Supervision shall be given equal representation with the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation on the Committee on Banking Regulations and Supervisory Practices of the Group of Ten Countries and Switzerland.

(Pub. L. 98-181, title I [title IX, §912], Nov. 30, 1983, 97 Stat. 1284; Pub. L. 109-351, title VII, §713(a), Oct. 13, 2006, 120 Stat. 1995.)

AMENDMENTS

2006—Pub. L. 109-351 inserted “and the Office of Thrift Supervision” after “Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation” in section catchline, designated existing provisions as subsec. (a), inserted heading, substituted “As one of the 4” for “As one of the three”, and added subsec. (b).

§ 3912. Repealed. Pub. L. 104-208, div. A, title II, § 2224(c), Sept. 30, 1996, 110 Stat. 3009-415

Section, Pub. L. 98-181, title I [title IX, §913], Nov. 30, 1983, 97 Stat. 1284; Pub. L. 100-418, title III, §3121(e), Aug. 23, 1988, 102 Stat. 1379, directed Secretary of the Treasury and certain Federal banking agencies to report to Congress, no later than 6 months after Nov. 30, 1983, regarding changes that could improve international lending operations of banking institutions.

CHAPTER 41—EXPEDITED FUNDS AVAILABILITY

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§ 4001. Definitions

For purposes of this chapter—

(1) Account

The term “account” means a demand deposit account or other similar transaction account at a depository institution.

(2) Board

The term “Board” means the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

(3) Business day

The term “business day” means any day other than a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday.

(4) Cash

The term “cash” means United States coins and currency, including Federal Reserve notes.

(5) Cashier’s check

The term “cashier’s check” means any check which—

- (A) is drawn on a depository institution;
- (B) is signed by an officer or employee of such depository institution; and
- (C) is a direct obligation of such depository institution.

(6) Certified check

The term “certified check” means any check with respect to which a depository institution certifies that—

- (A) the signature on the check is genuine; and
- (B) such depository institution has set aside funds which—
 - (i) are equal to the amount of the check; and
 - (ii) will be used only to pay such check.

(7) Check

The term “check” means any negotiable demand draft drawn on or payable through an office of a depository institution located in the United States. Such term does not include noncash items.

(8) Check clearinghouse association

The term “check clearinghouse association” means any arrangement by which participant depository institutions exchange deposited checks on a local basis, including an entire metropolitan area, without using the check processing facilities of the Federal Reserve System.

(9) Check processing region

The term “check processing region” means the geographical area served by a Federal Reserve bank check processing center or such larger area as the Board may prescribe by regulations.

(10) Consumer account

The term “consumer account” means any account used primarily for personal, family, or household purposes.

(11) Depository check

The term “depository check” means any cashier’s check, certified check, teller’s check, and any other functionally equivalent instrument as determined by the Board.

(12) 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. Such term also includes an office, branch, or agency of a foreign bank located in the United States.

(13) Local originating depository institution

The term “local originating depository institution” means any originating depository institution which is located in the same check processing region as the receiving depository institution.

(14) Noncash item

The term “noncash item” means—

(A) a check or other demand item to which a passbook, certificate, or other document is attached;

(B) a check or other demand item which is accompanied by special instructions, such as a request for special advise of payment or dishonor; or

(C) any similar item which is otherwise classified as a noncash item in regulations of the Board.

(15) Nonlocal originating depository institution

The term “nonlocal originating depository institution” means any originating depository institution which is not a local depository institution.

(16) Proprietary ATM

The term “proprietary ATM” means an automated teller machine which is—

(A) located—

(i) at or adjacent to a branch of the receiving depository institution; or

(ii) in close proximity, as defined by the Board, to a branch of the receiving depository institution; or

(B) owned by, operated exclusively for, or operated by the receiving depository institution.

(17) Originating depository institution

The term “originating depository institution” means the branch of a depository institution on which a check is drawn.

(18) Nonproprietary ATM

The term “nonproprietary ATM” means an automated teller machine which is not a proprietary ATM.

(19) Participant

The term “participant” means a depository institution which—

(A) is located in the same geographic area as that served by a check clearinghouse association; and

(B) exchanges checks through the check clearinghouse association, either directly or through an intermediary.

(20) Receiving depository institution

The term “receiving depository institution” means the branch of a depository institution

or the proprietary ATM in which a check is first deposited.

(21) State

The term “State” means any State, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or the Virgin Islands.

(22) Teller’s check

The term “teller’s check” means any check issued by a depository institution and drawn on another depository institution.

(23) United States

The term “United States” means the several States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

(24) Unit of general local government

The term “unit of general local government” means any city, county, town, township, parish, village, or other general purpose political subdivision of a State.

(25) Wire transfer

The term “wire transfer” has such meaning as the Board shall prescribe by regulations.

(Pub. L. 100-86, title VI, §602, Aug. 10, 1987, 101 Stat. 635.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

This chapter, referred to in text, was in the original “this title”, meaning title VI of Pub. L. 100-86, Aug. 10, 1987, 101 Stat. 635, known as the Expedited Funds Availability Act, which enacted this chapter, amended section 248a of this title, and enacted provisions set out as notes under sections 248a and 4001 of this title. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note below and Tables.

EFFECTIVE DATE

Pub. L. 100-86, title VI, §613, Aug. 10, 1987, 101 Stat. 652, provided that:

“(a) DATE OF ENACTMENT.—Except as provided in subsection (b), this title [enacting this chapter, amending section 248a of this title, and enacting provisions set out as notes under this section and section 248a of this title] shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this title [Aug. 10, 1987].

“(b) 1 YEAR AFTER DATE OF ENACTMENT.—Sections 603, 604, 605, 606, 610, and 611 [enacting sections 4002 to 4005, 4009, and 4010 of this title] shall take effect on September 1, 1988.”

SHORT TITLE

Pub. L. 100-86, title VI, §601, Aug. 10, 1987, 101 Stat. 635, provided that: “This title [enacting this chapter, amending section 248a of this title, and enacting provisions set out as notes under this section and section 248a of this title] may be cited as the ‘Expedited Funds Availability Act’.”

SEPARABILITY

If any provision of Pub. L. 100-86 or the application thereof to any person or circumstances is held invalid, the remainder of Pub. L. 100-86 and the application of the provision to other persons not similarly situated or to other circumstances not to be affected thereby, see section 1205 of Pub. L. 100-86, set out as a note under section 226 of this title.

§ 4002. Expedited funds availability schedules**(a) Next business day availability for certain deposits****(1) Cash deposits; wire transfers**

Except as provided in subsection (e) and in section 4003 of this title, in any case in which—