

This chapter, referred to in text, was in the original “this Act”, meaning Pub. L. 105-216, July 29, 1998, 112 Stat. 897, which is classified principally to this chapter. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note below and Tables.

The Federal Credit Union Act, referred to in subsec. (a)(2), is act June 26, 1934, ch. 750, 48 Stat. 1216, which is classified generally to chapter 14 (§1751 et seq.) of this title. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see section 1751 of this title and Tables.

The Farm Credit Act of 1971, referred to in subsec. (a)(3), is Pub. L. 92-181, Dec. 10, 1971, 85 Stat. 583. Part C of title V of the Act is classified generally to part C (§2261 et seq.) of subchapter V of chapter 23 of this title. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 2001 of this title and Tables.

#### AMENDMENTS

2010—Subsec. (a). Pub. L. 111-203, §1095(1)(A), inserted introductory provisions and added par. (1) and struck out former introductory provisions and par. (1) which read as follows: “Compliance with the requirements imposed under this chapter shall be enforced under—

“(1) section 8 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act—

“(A) by the appropriate Federal banking agency (as defined in section 3(q) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act) in the case of insured depository institutions (as defined in section 3(c)(2) of such Act);

“(B) by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation in the case of depository institutions described in clause (i), (ii), or (iii) of section 19(b)(1)(A) of the Federal Reserve Act that are not insured depository institutions (as defined in section 3(c)(2) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act); and

“(C) by the Director of the Office of Thrift Supervision in the case of depository institutions described in clause (v) and or (vi) of section 19(b)(1)(A) of the Federal Reserve Act that are not insured depository institutions (as defined in section 3(c)(2) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act);”.

Subsec. (a)(4). Pub. L. 111-203, §1095(1)(B)–(D), added par. (4).

Subsec. (b)(2). Pub. L. 111-203, §1095(2), inserted “, subject to subtitle B of the Consumer Financial Protection Act of 2010” before the period.

#### Statutory Notes and Related Subsidiaries

##### 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

Section effective 1 year after July 29, 1998, see section 13 of Pub. L. 105-216, set out as a note under section 4901 of this title.

#### § 4910. Construction

##### (a) PMI not required

Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to impose any requirement for private mortgage insurance in connection with a residential mortgage transaction.

##### (b) No preclusion of cancellation or termination agreements

Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to preclude cancellation or termination, by agreement between a mortgagor and the holder of the mortgage, of a requirement for private mortgage insurance in connection with a residential mortgage transaction before the cancellation or ter-

mination date established by this chapter for the mortgage.

(Pub. L. 105-216, §11, July 29, 1998, 112 Stat. 908.)

#### Statutory Notes and Related Subsidiaries

##### EFFECTIVE DATE

Section effective 1 year after July 29, 1998, see section 13 of Pub. L. 105-216, set out as a note under section 4901 of this title.

#### CHAPTER 50—CHECK TRUNCATION

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#### § 5001. Findings; purposes

##### (a) Findings

The Congress finds as follows:

(1) In the Expedited Funds Availability Act [12 U.S.C. 4001 et seq.], enacted on August 10, 1987, the Congress directed the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System to consider establishing regulations requiring Federal reserve banks and depository institutions to provide for check truncation, in order to improve the check processing system.

(2) In that same Act, the Congress—

(A) provided the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System with full authority to regulate all aspects of the payment system, including the receipt, payment, collection, and clearing of checks, and related functions of the payment system pertaining to checks; and

(B) directed that the exercise of such authority by the Board superseded any State law, including the Uniform Commercial Code, as in effect in any State.

(3) Check truncation is no less desirable in 2003 for both financial service customers and the financial services industry, to reduce costs, improve efficiency in check collections, and expedite funds availability for customers than it was over 15 years ago when Congress first directed the Board to consider establishing such a process.

##### (b) Purposes

The purposes of this chapter are as follows:

(1) To facilitate check truncation by authorizing substitute checks.