

Pub. L. 109-173, in fourth sentence, substituted “Deposit Insurance Fund” for “affected deposit insurance fund”.

Pub. L. 109-171 repealed Pub. L. 104-208, §2704(d)(8). See 1996 Amendment note below.

1996—Pub. L. 104-208, §2704(d)(8), which directed the amendment of the fourth sentence by substituting “Deposit Insurance Fund” for “affected deposit insurance fund”, was repealed by Pub. L. 109-171. See Effective Date of 1996 Amendment note below and 2006 Amendment note above.

#### Statutory Notes and Related Subsidiaries

##### EFFECTIVE DATE OF 2006 AMENDMENT

Amendment by Pub. L. 109-173 effective Mar. 31, 2006, see section 9(j) of Pub. L. 109-173, set out as a note under section 24 of this title.

Amendment by Pub. L. 109-171 effective no later than the first day of the first calendar quarter that begins after the end of the 90-day period beginning Feb. 8, 2006, see section 2102(c) of Pub. L. 109-171, set out as a Merger of BIF and SAIF note under section 1821 of this title.

##### EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1996 AMENDMENT

Amendment by Pub. L. 104-208 effective Jan. 1, 1999, if no insured depository institution is a savings association on that date, see section 2704(c) of Pub. L. 104-208, formerly set out as a note under section 1821 of this title.

### § 339. Participation by State member banks in lotteries and related activities

#### (a) Prohibited activities

A State member bank may not—

- (1) deal in lottery tickets;
- (2) deal in bets used as a means or substitute for participation in a lottery;
- (3) announce, advertise, or publicize the existence of any lottery;<sup>1</sup>
- (4) announce, advertise, or publicize the existence or identity of any participant or winner, as such, in a lottery.

#### (b) Use of banking premises prohibited

A State member bank may not permit—

- (1) the use of any part of any of its banking offices by any person for any purpose forbidden to the bank under subsection (a), or
- (2) direct access by the public from any of its banking offices to any premises used by any person for any purpose forbidden to the bank under subsection (a).

#### (c) Definitions

As used in this section—

- (1) The term “deal in” includes making, taking, buying, selling, redeeming, or collecting.
- (2) The term “lottery” includes any arrangement, other than a savings promotion raffle, whereby three or more persons (the “participants”) advance money or credit to another in exchange for the possibility or expectation that one or more but not all of the participants (the “winners”) will receive by reason of their advances more than the amounts they have advanced, the identity of the winners being determined by any means which includes—

- (A) a random selection;
- (B) a game, race, or contest; or
- (C) any record or tabulation of the result of one or more events in which any partici-

pant has no interest except for its bearing upon the possibility that he may become a winner.

(3) The term “lottery ticket” includes any right, privilege, or possibility (and any ticket, receipt, record, or other evidence of any such right, privilege, or possibility) of becoming a winner in a lottery.

(4) The term “savings promotion raffle” means a contest in which the sole consideration required for a chance of winning designated prizes is obtained by the deposit of a specified amount of money in a savings account or other savings program, where each ticket or entry has an equal chance of being drawn, such contest being subject to regulations that may from time to time be promulgated by the appropriate prudential regulator (as defined in section 5481 of this title).

#### (d) Lawful banking services connected with operation of lottery

Nothing contained in this section prohibits a State member bank from accepting deposits or cashing or otherwise handling checks or other negotiable instruments, or performing other lawful banking services for a State operating a lottery, or for an officer or employee of that State who is charged with the administration of the lottery.

#### (e) Regulations; enforcement

The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System shall issue such regulations as may be necessary to the strict enforcement of this section and the prevention of evasions thereof.

(Dec. 13, 1913, ch. 6, §9A, as added Pub. L. 90-203, §2, Dec. 15, 1967, 81 Stat. 609; amended Pub. L. 113-251, §3(b), Dec. 18, 2014, 128 Stat. 2889.)

#### Editorial Notes

##### CODIFICATION

Section was enacted as section 9A of act Dec. 13, 1913, and not as part of section 9 of such act which comprises this subchapter.

##### AMENDMENTS

2014—Subsec. (c)(2). Pub. L. 113-251, §3(b)(1), inserted “, other than a savings promotion raffle,” before “whereby” in introductory provisions.

Subsec. (c)(4). Pub. L. 113-251, §3(b)(2), added par. (4).

#### Statutory Notes and Related Subsidiaries

##### EFFECTIVE DATE

Section effective Apr. 1, 1968, see section 6 of Pub. L. 90-203, set out as a note under section 25a of this title.

### § 339a. Resolution of clearing banks

#### (a) Conservatorship or receivership

##### (1) Appointment

The Board may appoint a conservator or receiver to take possession and control of any uninsured State member bank which operates, or operates as, a multilateral clearing organization pursuant to section 4422<sup>1</sup> of this title to the same extent and in the same manner as

<sup>1</sup> So in original. The word “or” probably should appear.

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

the Comptroller of the Currency may appoint a conservator or receiver for a national bank.

**(2) Powers**

The conservator or receiver for an uninsured State member bank referred to in paragraph (1) shall exercise the same powers, functions, and duties, subject to the same limitations, as a conservator or receiver for a national bank.

**(b) Board authority**

The Board shall have the same authority with respect to any conservator or receiver appointed under subsection (a), and the uninsured State member bank for which the conservator or receiver has been appointed, as the Comptroller of the Currency has with respect to a conservator or receiver for a national bank and the national bank for which the conservator or receiver has been appointed.

**(c) Bankruptcy proceedings**

The Board (in the case of an uninsured State member bank which operates, or operates as, such a multilateral clearing organization) may direct a conservator or receiver appointed for the bank to file a petition pursuant to title 11, in which case, title 11 shall apply to the bank in lieu of otherwise applicable Federal or State insolvency law.

(Dec. 13, 1913, ch. 6, §9B, as added Pub. L. 106-554, §1(a)(5) [title I, §112(b)], Dec. 21, 2000, 114 Stat. 2763, 2763A-392.)

**Editorial Notes**

**REFERENCES IN TEXT**

Section 4422 of this title, referred to in subsec. (a)(1), was repealed by Pub. L. 111-203, title VII, §740, July 21, 2010, 124 Stat. 1729.

**CODIFICATION**

Section was enacted as section 9B of act Dec. 13, 1913, and not as part of section 9 of such act which comprises this subchapter.

**SUBCHAPTER IX—POWERS AND DUTIES OF  
FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS**

**§ 341. General enumeration of powers**

Upon the filing of the organization certificate with the Comptroller of the Currency a Federal reserve bank shall become a body corporate and as such, and in the name designated in such organization certificate, shall have power—

First. To adopt and use a corporate seal.

Second. To have succession after February 25, 1927, until dissolved by Act of Congress or until forfeiture of franchise for violation of law.

Third. To make contracts.

Fourth. To sue and be sued, complain and defend, in any court of law or equity.

Fifth. To appoint by its board of directors a president, vice presidents, and such officers and employees as are not otherwise provided for in this chapter, to define their duties, require bonds for them and fix the penalty thereof, and to dismiss at pleasure such officers or employees. The president shall be the chief executive officer of the bank and shall be appointed by the Class B and Class C directors of the bank, with the approval of the Board of Governors of the

Federal Reserve System, for a term of 5 years; and all other executive officers and all employees of the bank shall be directly responsible to the president. The first vice president of the bank shall be appointed in the same manner and for the same term as the president, and shall, in the absence or disability of the president or during a vacancy in the office of president, serve as chief executive officer of the bank. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in the office of the president or the first vice president, it shall be filled in the manner provided for original appointments; and the person so appointed shall hold office until the expiration of the term of his predecessor.

Sixth. To prescribe by its board of directors, bylaws not inconsistent with law, regulating the manner in which its general business may be conducted, and the privileges granted to it by law may be exercised and enjoyed.

Seventh. To exercise by its board of directors, or duly authorized officers or agents, all powers specifically granted by the provisions of this chapter and such incidental powers as shall be necessary to carry on the business of banking within the limitations prescribed by this chapter.

Eighth. Upon deposit with the Treasurer of the United States of any bonds of the United States in the manner provided by existing law relating to national banks, to receive from the Secretary of the Treasury circulating notes in blank, registered and countersigned as provided by law, equal in amount to the par value of the bonds so deposited, such notes to be issued under the same conditions and provisions of law as relate to the issue of circulating notes of national banks secured by bonds of the United States bearing the circulating privilege, except that the issue of such notes shall not be limited to the capital stock of such Federal reserve bank.

But no Federal reserve bank shall transact any business except such as is incidental and necessarily preliminary to its organization until it has been authorized by the Comptroller of the Currency to commence business under the provisions of this chapter.

(Dec. 23, 1913, ch. 6, §4 (pars.), 38 Stat. 254; Feb. 25, 1927, ch. 191, §18, 44 Stat. 1234; Aug. 23, 1935, ch. 614, title II, §201, 49 Stat. 703; Pub. L. 103-325, title VI, §602(g)(1), Sept. 23, 1994, 108 Stat. 2293; Pub. L. 111-203, title XI, §1107, July 21, 2010, 124 Stat. 2126.)

**Editorial Notes**

**REFERENCES IN TEXT**

This chapter, referred to in the Fifth, Seventh, and closing pars., was in the original “this Act”, meaning act Dec. 23, 1913, ch. 6, 38 Stat. 251, known as the Federal Reserve Act. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see References in Text note set out under section 226 of this title and Tables.

**CODIFICATION**

Section is comprised of pars. 4 and 5 of section 4 of act Dec. 23, 1913. For classification to this title of other pars. of section 4, see Codification note set out under section 301 of this title.

**AMENDMENTS**

2010—Pub. L. 111-203 amended fifth power by substituting “The president shall be the chief executive of-