

§ 329.102 Deposits described in § 329.1(b)(3).

This interpretive rule explains the second proviso of § 329.1(b)(3).

(a) No deposit described in § 329.1(b)(3) that is held by an organization that is not organized for profit and that is described in paragraphs 501(c) (3) through (13) and (19) and section 528 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (26 U.S.C. 501(c) (3) through (13) and (19), and 528) is deemed to be a demand deposit. Actual Internal Revenue Service documentation of the organization's tax-exempt status is not required; it is merely an aid in making the determination.

(b) No deposit described in § 329.1(b)(3) that is held by a depositor identified in section 2(a)(2) of Pub. L. 93-100 (12 U.S.C. 1832(a)(2))—whether the deposit is used for business purposes or otherwise—is deemed to be a demand deposit.

(c) No deposit described in § 329.1(b)(3) that represents funds held in a fiduciary capacity (whether the fiduciary is a natural person or otherwise) is deemed to be a demand deposit if all the beneficiaries of the account are natural persons.

§ 329.103 Premiums.

This interpretive rule describes certain payments that are not deemed to be *interest* as defined in § 329.1(c).

(a) Premiums, whether in the form of merchandise, credit, or cash, given by a bank to the holder of a deposit will not be regarded as *interest* as defined in § 329.1(c) if:

(1) The premium is given to the depositor only at the time of the opening of a new account or an addition to an existing account;

(2) No more than two premiums per deposit are given in any twelve-month interval; and (3) the value of the premium (in the case of merchandise, the total cost to the bank, including shipping, warehousing, packaging, and handling costs) does not exceed \$10 for a deposit of less than \$5,000 or \$20 for a deposit of \$5,000 or more.

(b) The costs of premiums may not be averaged.

(c) A bank may not solicit funds for deposit on the basis that the bank will divide the funds into several accounts for the purpose of enabling the bank to

pay the depositor more than two premiums within a twelve-month interval on the solicited funds.

(d) The bank must retain sufficient information for examiners to determine that the requirements of this section have been satisfied.

(e) Notwithstanding paragraph (a) of this section, any premium that is not, directly or indirectly, related to or dependent on the balance in a demand deposit account and the duration of the account balance shall not be considered the payment of interest on a demand deposit account and shall not be subject to the limitations in paragraph (a) of this section.

[51 FR 10808, Mar. 31, 1986, as amended at 62 FR 40732, July 30, 1997]

§ 329.104 Ten-day grace period.

This interpretive rule provides for 10-day grace periods during which interest may be paid on a deposit without violating § 329.2.

(a) During the ten calendar days following the maturity of a time deposit, the bank may continue to pay interest on the matured deposit at the contract rate of the deposit, or at any lesser rate, if the deposit contract provides for such post-maturity interest. The payment of such post-maturity interest will not be regarded as the payment of interest on a demand deposit.

(b) If a time deposit is renewed within ten calendar days after maturity, the renewed deposit may be dated back to the maturity date of the matured deposit and may draw interest from that date. The payment of such additional interest will not be regarded as the payment of interest on a demand deposit.

(c) If a time or savings deposit is renewed within ten days after expiration of the period of notice given with respect to its repayment, the renewed deposit may draw interest from the date such notice period expired. The payment of such additional interest will not be regarded as the payment of interest on a demand deposit.

PART 330—DEPOSIT INSURANCE COVERAGE

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AUTHORITY: 12 U.S.C. 1813(l), 1813(m), 1817(i), 1818(q), 1819(Tenth), 1820(f), 1821(a), 1822(c).

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§ 330.1 Definitions.

For the purposes of this part:

- (a) *Act* means the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1811 *et seq.*).
- (b) *Corporation* means the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.
- (c) *Default* has the same meaning as provided under section 3(x) of the Act (12 U.S.C. 1813(x)).
- (d) *Deposit* has the same meaning as provided under section 3(l) of the Act (12 U.S.C. 1813(l)).
- (e) *Deposit account records* means account ledgers, signature cards, certificates of deposit, passbooks, corporate resolutions authorizing accounts in the possession of the insured depository institution and other books and records of the insured depository institution, including records maintained by computer, which relate to the insured depository institution's deposit taking function, but does not mean account statements, deposit slips, items deposited or cancelled checks.
- (f) *FDIC* means the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.
- (g) *Independent activity*. A corporation, partnership or unincorporated association shall be deemed to be engaged in an "independent activity" if the entity is operated primarily for

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some purpose other than to increase deposit insurance.

(h) *Insured branch* means a branch of a foreign bank any deposits in which are insured in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

(i) *Insured deposit* has the same meaning as that provided under section 3(m)(1) of the Act (12 U.S.C. 1813(m)(1)).

(j) *Insured depository institution* is any depository institution whose deposits are insured pursuant to the Act, including a foreign bank having an insured branch.

(k) *Natural person* means a human being.

(l) *Non-contingent trust interest* means a trust interest capable of determination without evaluation of contingencies except for those covered by the present worth tables and rules of calculation for their use set forth in § 20.2031-7 of the Federal Estate Tax Regulations (26 CFR 20.2031-7) or any similar present worth or life expectancy tables which may be adopted by the Internal Revenue Service.

(m) *Sole proprietorship* means a form of business in which one person owns all the assets of the business, in contrast to a partnership or corporation.

(n) *Trust estate* means the determinable and beneficial interest of a beneficiary or principal in trust funds but does not include the beneficial interest of an heir or devisee in a decedent's estate.

(o) *Trust funds* means funds held by an insured depository institution as trustee pursuant to any irrevocable trust established pursuant to any statute or written trust agreement.

(p) *Trust interest* means the interest of a beneficiary in an irrevocable express trust (other than an employee benefit plan) created either by written trust instrument or by statute, but does not include any interest retained by the settlor.

§ 330.2 Purpose.

The purpose of this part is to clarify the rules and define the terms necessary to afford deposit insurance coverage under the Act and provide rules for the recognition of deposit ownership in various circumstances.

§ 330.3 General principles.

(a) *Ownership rights and capacities.* The insurance coverage provided by the Act and this part is based upon the ownership rights and capacities in which deposit accounts are maintained at insured depository institutions. All deposits in an insured depository institution which are maintained in the same right and capacity (by or for the benefit of a particular depositor or depositors) shall be added together and insured in accordance with this part. Deposits maintained in different rights and capacities, as recognized under this part, shall be insured separately from each other. (Example: Single ownership accounts and joint ownership accounts are insured separately from each other.)

(b) *Deposits maintained in separate insured depository institutions or in separate branches of the same insured depository institution.* Any deposit accounts maintained by a depositor at one insured depository institution are insured separately from, and without regard to, any deposit accounts that the same depositor maintains at any other separately chartered and insured depository institution, even if two or more separately chartered and insured depository institutions are affiliated through common ownership. (Example: Deposits held by the same individual at two different banks owned by the same bank holding company would be insured separately, per bank.)

The deposit accounts of a depositor maintained in the same right and capacity at different branches or offices of the same insured depository institution are not separately insured; rather they shall be added together and insured in accordance with this part.

(c) *Deposits maintained by foreigners and deposits denominated in foreign currency.* The availability of deposit insurance is not limited to citizens and residents of the United States. Any person or entity that maintains deposits in an insured depository institution is entitled to the deposit insurance provided by the Act and this part. In addition, deposits denominated in a foreign currency shall be insured in accordance with this part. Deposit insurance for such deposits shall be determined and paid in the amount of United States

dollars that is equivalent in value to the amount of the deposit denominated in the foreign currency as of close of business on the date of default of the insured depository institution. The exchange rates to be used for such conversions are the 12 PM rates (the "noon buying rates for cable transfers") quoted for major currencies by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York on the date of default of the insured depository institution, unless the deposit agreement specifies that some other widely recognized exchange rates are to be used for all purposes under that agreement, in which case, the rates so specified shall be used for such conversions.

(d) *Deposits in insured branches of foreign banks.* Deposits in an insured branch of a foreign bank which are payable by contract in the United States shall be insured in accordance with this part, except that any deposits to the credit of the foreign bank, or any office, branch, agency or any wholly owned subsidiary of the foreign bank, shall not be insured. All deposits held by a depositor in the same right and capacity in more than one insured branch of the same foreign bank shall be added together for the purpose of determining the amount of deposit insurance.

(e) *Deposits payable solely outside of the United States and certain other locations.* Any obligation of an insured depository institution which is payable solely at an office of such institution located outside the States of the United States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, American Samoa, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, and the Virgin Islands, is not a deposit for the purposes of this part.

(f) *International banking facility deposits.* An "international banking facility time deposit," as defined by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System in Regulation D (12 CFR 204.8(a)(2)), or in any successor regulation, is not a deposit for the purposes of this part.

(g) *Bank investment contracts.* As required by section 11(a)(8) of the Act (12 U.S.C. 1821(a)(8)), any liability arising

under any investment contract between any insured depository institution and any employee benefit plan which expressly permits “benefit responsive withdrawals or transfers” (as defined in section 11(a)(8) of the Act) are not insured deposits for purposes of this part. The term “substantial penalty or adjustment” used in section 11(a)(8) of the Act means, in the case of a deposit having an original term which exceeds one year, all interest earned on the amount withdrawn from the date of deposit or for six months, whichever is less; or, in the case of a deposit having an original term of one year or less, all interest earned on the amount withdrawn from the date of deposit or three months, whichever is less.

(h) *Application of state or local law to deposit insurance determinations.* In general, deposit insurance is for the benefit of the owner or owners of funds on deposit. However, while ownership under state law of deposited funds is a necessary condition for deposit insurance, ownership under state law is not sufficient for, or decisive in, determining deposit insurance coverage. Deposit insurance coverage is also a function of the deposit account records of the insured depository institution and of the provisions of this part, which, in the interest of uniform national rules for deposit insurance coverage, are controlling for purposes of determining deposit insurance coverage.

(i) *Determination of the amount of a deposit—(1) General rule.* The amount of a deposit is the balance of principal and interest unconditionally credited to the deposit account as of the date of default of the insured depository institution, plus the ascertainable amount of interest to that date, accrued at the contract rate (or the anticipated or announced interest or dividend rate), which the insured depository institution in default would have paid if the deposit had matured on that date and the insured depository institution had not failed. In the absence of any such announced or anticipated interest or dividend rate, the rate for this purpose shall be whatever rate was paid in the immediately preceding payment period.

(2) *Discounted certificates of deposit.* The amount of a certificate of deposit sold by an insured depository institution at a discount from its face value is its original purchase price plus the amount of accrued earnings calculated by compounding interest annually at the rate necessary to increase the original purchase price to the maturity value over the life of the certificate.

(3) *Waiver of minimum requirements.* In the case of a deposit with a fixed payment date, fixed or minimum term, or a qualifying or notice period that has not expired as of such date, interest thereon to the date of closing shall be computed according to the terms of the deposit contract as if interest had been credited and as if the deposit could have been withdrawn on such date without any penalty or reduction in the rate of earnings.

(j) *Continuation of insurance coverage following the death of a deposit owner.* The death of a deposit owner shall not affect the insurance coverage of the deposit for a period of six months following the owner’s death unless the deposit account is restructured. The operation of this grace period, however, shall not result in a reduction of coverage. If an account is not restructured within six months after the owner’s death, the insurance shall be provided on the basis of actual ownership in accordance with the provisions of § 330.5(a)(1).

[63 FR 25756, May 11, 1998, as amended at 64 FR 15656, Apr. 1, 1999]

§ 330.4 Continuation of separate deposit insurance after merger of insured depository institutions.

Whenever the liabilities of one or more insured depository institutions for deposits are assumed by another insured depository institution, whether by merger, consolidation, other statutory assumption or contract:

(a) The insured status of the institutions whose liabilities have been assumed terminates on the date of receipt by the FDIC of satisfactory evidence of the assumption; and

(b) The separate insurance of deposits assumed continues for six months from the date the assumption takes effect or, in the case of a time deposit, the earliest maturity date after the six-

month period. In the case of time deposits which mature within six months of the date the deposits are assumed and which are renewed at the same dollar amount (either with or without accrued interest having been added to the principal amount) and for the same term as the original deposit, the separate insurance applies to the renewed deposits until the first maturity date after the six-month period. Time deposits that mature within six months of the deposit assumption and that are renewed on any other basis, or that are not renewed and thereby become demand deposits, are separately insured only until the end of the six-month period.

§ 330.5 Recognition of deposit ownership and fiduciary relationships.

(a) *Recognition of deposit ownership*—(1) *Evidence of deposit ownership.* Except as indicated in this paragraph (a)(1) or as provided in § 330.3(j), in determining the amount of insurance available to each depositor, the FDIC shall presume that deposited funds are actually owned in the manner indicated on the deposit account records of the insured depository institution. If the FDIC, in its sole discretion, determines that the deposit account records of the insured depository institution are clear and unambiguous, those records shall be considered binding on the depositor, and the FDIC shall consider no other records on the manner in which the funds are owned. If the deposit account records are ambiguous or unclear on the manner in which the funds are owned, then the FDIC may, in its sole discretion, consider evidence other than the deposit account records of the insured depository institution for the purpose of establishing the manner in which the funds are owned. Despite the general requirements of this paragraph (a)(1), if the FDIC has reason to believe that the insured depository institution's deposit account records misrepresent the actual ownership of deposited funds and such misrepresentation would increase deposit insurance coverage, the FDIC may consider all available evidence and pay claims for insured deposits on the basis of the actual rather than the misrepresented ownership.

(2) *Recognition of deposit ownership in custodial accounts.* In the case of custodial deposits, the interest of each beneficial owner may be determined on a fractional or percentage basis. This may be accomplished in any manner which indicates that where the funds of an owner are commingled with other funds held in a custodial capacity and a portion thereof is placed on deposit in one or more insured depository institutions without allocation, the owner's insured interest in the deposit in any one insured depository institution would represent, at any given time, the same fractional share as his or her share of the total commingled funds.

(b) *Fiduciary relationships*—(1) *Recognition.* The FDIC will recognize a claim for insurance coverage based on a fiduciary relationship only if the relationship is expressly disclosed, by way of specific references, in the "deposit account records" (as defined in § 330.1(e)) of the insured depository institution. Such relationships include, but are not limited to, relationships involving a trustee, agent, nominee, guardian, executor or custodian pursuant to which funds are deposited. The express indication that the account is held in a fiduciary capacity will not be necessary, however, in instances where the FDIC determines, in its sole discretion, that the titling of the deposit account and the underlying deposit account records sufficiently indicate the existence of a fiduciary relationship. This exception may apply, for example, where the deposit account title or records indicate that the account is held by an escrow agent, title company or a company whose business is to hold deposits and securities for others.

(2) *Details of fiduciary relationships.* If the deposit account records of an insured depository institution disclose the existence of a relationship which might provide a basis for additional insurance (including the exception provided for in paragraph (b)(1) of this section), the details of the relationship and the interests of other parties in the account must be ascertainable either from the deposit account records of the insured depository institution or from records maintained, in good faith and in the regular course of business, by

the depositor or by some person or entity that has undertaken to maintain such records for the depositor.

(3) *Multi-tiered fiduciary relationships.* In deposit accounts where there are multiple levels of fiduciary relationships, there are two methods of satisfying paragraphs (b)(1) and (b)(2) of this section to obtain insurance coverage for the interests of the true beneficial owners of a deposit account.

(i) One method is to:

(A) Expressly indicate, on the deposit account records of the insured depository institution, the existence of each and every level of fiduciary relationships; and

(B) Disclose, at each level, the name(s) and interest(s) of the person(s) on whose behalf the party at that level is acting.

(ii) An alternative method is to:

(A) Expressly indicate, on the deposit account records of the insured depository institution, that there are multiple levels of fiduciary relationships;

(B) Disclose the existence of additional levels of fiduciary relationships in records, maintained in good faith and in the regular course of business, by parties at subsequent levels; and

(C) Disclose, at each of the levels, the name(s) and interest(s) of the person(s) on whose behalf the party at that level is acting. No person or entity in the chain of parties will be permitted to claim that they are acting in a fiduciary capacity for others unless the possible existence of such a relationship is revealed at some previous level in the chain.

(4) *Exceptions—(i) Deposits evidenced by negotiable instruments.* If any deposit obligation of an insured depository institution is evidenced by a negotiable certificate of deposit, negotiable draft, negotiable cashier's or officer's check, negotiable certified check, negotiable traveler's check, letter of credit or other negotiable instrument, the FDIC will recognize the owner of such deposit obligation for all purposes of claim for insured deposits to the same extent as if his or her name and interest were disclosed on the records of the insured depository institution; provided, that the instrument was in fact negotiated to such owner prior to the date of default of the insured depository

institution. The owner must provide affirmative proof of such negotiation, in a form satisfactory to the FDIC, to substantiate his or her claim. Receipt of a negotiable instrument directly from the insured depository institution in default shall, in no event, be considered a negotiation of said instrument for purposes of this provision.

(ii) *Deposit obligations for payment of items forwarded for collection by depository institution acting as agent.* Where an insured depository institution in default has become obligated for the payment of items forwarded for collection by a depository institution acting solely as agent, the FDIC will recognize the holders of such items for all purposes of claim for insured deposits to the same extent as if their name(s) and interest(s) were disclosed as depositors on the deposit account records of the insured depository institution, when such claim for insured deposits, if otherwise payable, has been established by the execution and delivery of prescribed forms. The FDIC will recognize such depository institution forwarding such items for the holders thereof as agent for such holders for the purpose of making an assignment to the FDIC of their rights against the insured depository institution in default and for the purpose of receiving payment on their behalf.

[63 FR 25756, May 11, 1998, as amended at 64 FR 15656, Apr. 1, 1999]

§ 330.6 Single ownership accounts.

(a) *Individual accounts.* Funds owned by a natural person and deposited in one or more deposit accounts in his or her own name shall be added together and insured up to \$100,000 in the aggregate. Exception: Despite the general requirement in this paragraph (a), if more than one natural person has the right to withdraw funds from an individual account (excluding persons who have the right to withdraw by virtue of a Power of Attorney), the account shall be treated as a joint ownership account (although not necessarily a qualifying joint account) and shall be insured in accordance with the provisions of § 330.9, unless the deposit account records clearly indicate, to the satisfaction of the FDIC, that the funds are owned by one individual and that other

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signatories on the account are merely authorized to withdraw funds on behalf of the owner.

(b) *Sole proprietorship accounts.* Funds owned by a business which is a "sole proprietorship" (as defined in § 330.1(m)) and deposited in one or more deposit accounts in the name of the business shall be treated as the individual account(s) of the person who is the sole proprietor, added to any other individual accounts of that person, and insured up to \$100,000 in the aggregate.

(c) *Single-name accounts containing community property funds.* Community property funds deposited into one or more deposit accounts in the name of one member of a husband-wife community shall be treated as the individual account(s) of the named member, added to any other individual accounts of that person, and insured up to \$100,000 in the aggregate.

(d) *Accounts of a decedent and accounts held by executors or administrators of a decedent's estate.* Funds held in the name of a decedent or in the name of the executor, administrator, or other personal representative of his or her estate and deposited into one or more deposit accounts shall be added together and insured up to \$100,000 in the aggregate; provided, however, that nothing in this paragraph (d) shall affect the operation of § 330.3(j). The deposit insurance provided by this paragraph (d) shall be separate from any insurance coverage provided for the individual deposit accounts of the executor, administrator, other personal representative or the beneficiaries of the estate.

§ 330.7 Accounts held by an agent, nominee, guardian, custodian or conservator.

(a) *Agency or nominee accounts.* Funds owned by a principal or principals and deposited into one or more deposit accounts in the name of an agent, custodian or nominee, shall be insured to the same extent as if deposited in the name of the principal(s). When such funds are deposited by an insured depository institution acting as a trustee of an irrevocable trust, the insurance coverage shall be governed by the provisions of § 330.13.

(b) *Guardian, custodian or conservator accounts.* Funds held by a guardian,

custodian, or conservator for the benefit of his or her ward, or for the benefit of a minor under the Uniform Gifts to Minors Act, and deposited into one or more accounts in the name of the guardian, custodian or conservator shall, for purposes of this part, be deemed to be agency or nominee accounts and shall be insured in accordance with paragraph (a) of this section.

(c) *Accounts held by fiduciaries on behalf of two or more persons.* Funds held by an agent, nominee, guardian, custodian, conservator or loan servicer, on behalf of two or more persons jointly, shall be treated as a joint ownership account and shall be insured in accordance with the provisions of § 330.9.

(d) *Mortgage servicing accounts.* Accounts maintained by a mortgage servicer, in a custodial or other fiduciary capacity, which are comprised of payments by mortgagors of principal and interest, shall be insured in accordance with paragraph (a) of this section for the interest of each owner (mortgagee, investor or security holder) in such accounts. Accounts maintained by a mortgage servicer, in a custodial or other fiduciary capacity, which are comprised of payments by mortgagors of taxes and insurance premiums shall be added together and insured in accordance with paragraph (a) of this section for the ownership interest of each mortgagor in such accounts.

(e) *Custodian accounts for American Indians.* Paragraph (a) of this section shall not apply to any interest an individual American Indian may have in funds deposited by the Bureau of Indian Affairs of the United States Department of the Interior (the "BIA") on behalf of that person pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 162(a), or by any other disbursing agent of the United States on behalf of that person pursuant to similar authority, in an insured depository institution. The interest of each American Indian in all such accounts maintained at the same insured depository institution shall be added together and insured, up to \$100,000, separately from any other accounts maintained by that person in the same insured depository institution.

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§ 330.8 Annuity contract accounts.

(a) Funds held by an insurance company or other corporation in a deposit account for the sole purpose of funding life insurance or annuity contracts and any benefits incidental to such contracts, shall be insured separately in the amount of up to \$100,000 per annuitant, provided that, pursuant to a state statute:

(1) The corporation establishes a separate account for such funds;

(2) The account cannot be charged with the liabilities arising out of any other business of the corporation; and

(3) The account cannot be invaded by other creditors of the corporation in the event that the corporation becomes insolvent and its assets are liquidated.

(b) Such insurance coverage shall be separate from the insurance provided for any other accounts maintained by the corporation or the annuitants at the same insured depository institution.

§ 330.9 Joint ownership accounts.

(a) *Separate insurance coverage.* Qualifying joint accounts, whether owned as joint tenants with the right of survivorship, as tenants in common or as tenants by the entirety, shall be insured separately from any individually owned (single ownership) deposit accounts maintained by the co-owners. (Example: If A has a single ownership account and also is a joint owner of a qualifying joint account, A's interest in the joint account would be insured separately from his or her interest in the individual account.) Qualifying joint accounts in the names of both husband and wife which are comprised of community property funds shall be added together and insured up to \$200,000, separately from any funds deposited into accounts bearing their individual names.

(b) *Determination of insurance coverage.* The interests of each co-owner in all qualifying joint accounts shall be added together and the total shall be insured up to \$100,000. (Example: "A&B" have a qualifying joint account with a balance of \$60,000; "A&C" have a qualifying joint account with a balance of \$80,000; and "A&B&C" have a qualifying joint account with a balance of \$150,000. A's combined ownership inter-

est in all qualifying joint accounts would be \$120,000 (\$30,000 plus \$40,000 plus \$50,000); therefore, A's interest would be insured in the amount of \$100,000 and uninsured in the amount of \$20,000. B's combined ownership interest in all qualifying joint accounts would be \$80,000 (\$30,000 plus \$50,000); therefore, B's interest would be fully insured. C's combined ownership interest in all qualifying joint accounts would be \$90,000 (\$40,000 plus \$50,000); therefore, C's interest would be fully insured.)

(c) *Qualifying joint accounts.* (1) A joint deposit account shall be deemed to be a qualifying joint account, for purposes of this section, only if:

(i) All co-owners of the funds in the account are "natural persons" (as defined in §330.1(k)); and

(ii) Each co-owner has personally signed a deposit account signature card; and

(iii) Each co-owner possesses withdrawal rights on the same basis.

(2) The signature-card requirement of paragraph (c)(1)(ii) of this section shall not apply to certificates of deposit, to any deposit obligation evidenced by a negotiable instrument, or to any account maintained by an agent, nominee, guardian, custodian or conservator on behalf of two or more persons.

(3) All deposit accounts that satisfy the criteria in paragraph (c)(1) of this section, and those accounts that come within the exception provided for in paragraph (c)(2) of this section, shall be deemed to be jointly owned provided that, in accordance with the provisions of §330.5(a), the FDIC determines that the deposit account records of the insured depository institution are clear and unambiguous as to the ownership of the accounts. If the deposit account records are ambiguous or unclear as to the manner in which the deposit accounts are owned, then the FDIC may, in its sole discretion, consider evidence other than the deposit account records of the insured depository institution for the purpose of establishing the manner in which the funds are owned. The signatures of two or more persons on the deposit account signature card or the names of two or more persons on a certificate of deposit or other deposit

instrument shall be conclusive evidence that the account is a joint account (although not necessarily a qualifying joint account) unless the deposit records as a whole are ambiguous and some other evidence indicates, to the satisfaction of the FDIC, that there is a contrary ownership capacity.

(d) *Nonqualifying joint accounts.* A deposit account held in two or more names which is not a qualifying joint account, for purposes of this section, shall be treated as being owned by each named owner, as an individual, corporation, partnership, or unincorporated association, as the case may be, and the actual ownership interest of each individual or entity in such account shall be added to any other single ownership accounts of such individual or other accounts of such entity, and shall be insured in accordance with the provisions of this part governing the insurance of such accounts.

(e) *Determination of interests.* The interests of the co-owners of qualifying joint accounts, held as tenants in common, shall be deemed equal, unless otherwise stated in the depository institution's deposit account records. This section applies regardless of whether the conjunction "and" or "or" is used in the title of a joint deposit account, even when both terms are used, such as in the case of a joint deposit account with three or more co-owners.

[63 FR 25756, May 11, 1998, as amended at 64 FR 15656, Apr. 1, 1999; 64 FR 62102, Nov. 16, 1999]

§ 330.10 Revocable trust accounts.

(a) *General rule.* Funds owned by an individual and deposited into an account with respect to which the owner evidences an intention that upon his or her death the funds shall belong to one or more qualifying beneficiaries shall be insured in the amount of up to \$100,000 in the aggregate as to each such named qualifying beneficiary, separately from any other accounts of the owner or the beneficiaries. For purposes of this provision, the term "qualifying beneficiaries" means the owner's spouse, child/children, grandchild/grandchildren, parent/parents, brother/brothers or sister/sisters. (Example: If A establishes a qualifying account payable upon death to his

spouse, sibling and two children, assuming compliance with the rules of this provision, the account would be insured up to \$400,000 separately from any other different types of accounts either A or the beneficiaries may have with the same depository institution.) Accounts covered by this provision are commonly referred to as tentative or "Totten trust" accounts, "payable-on-death" accounts, or revocable trust accounts.

(b) *Required intention.* The required intention in paragraph (a) of this section that upon the owner's death the funds shall belong to one or more qualifying beneficiaries must be manifested in the title of the account using commonly accepted terms such as, but not limited to, "in trust for," "as trustee for," "payable-on-death to," or any acronym therefor. In addition, the beneficiaries must be specifically named in the deposit account records of the insured depository institution. The settlor of a revocable trust account shall be presumed to own the funds deposited into the account.

(c) *Interests of nonqualifying beneficiaries.* If a named beneficiary of an account covered by this section is not a qualifying beneficiary, the funds corresponding to that beneficiary shall be treated as individually owned (single ownership) accounts of such owner(s), aggregated with any other single ownership accounts of such owner(s), and insured up to \$100,000 per owner. (Examples: If A establishes an account payable upon death to his or her nephew, the account would be insured as a single ownership account owned by A. Similarly, if B establishes an account payable upon death to her husband, son and nephew, two-thirds of the account balance would be eligible for POD coverage up to \$200,000 corresponding to the two qualifying beneficiaries (i.e., the spouse and child). The amount corresponding to the non-qualifying beneficiary (i.e., the nephew) would be deemed to be owned by B in her single ownership capacity and insured accordingly.)

(d) *Joint revocable trust accounts.* Where an account described in paragraph (a) of this section is established by more than one owner and held for the benefit of others, some or all of

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whom are within the qualifying degree of kinship, the respective interests of each owner (which shall be deemed equal unless otherwise stated in the insured depository institution's deposit account records) held for the benefit of each qualifying beneficiary shall be separately insured up to \$100,000. However, where a husband and a wife establish a revocable trust account naming themselves as the sole beneficiaries, such account shall not be insured according to the provisions of this section but shall instead be insured in accordance with the joint account provisions of § 330.9.

(e) *Definition of "children", "grandchildren", "parents", "brothers" and "sisters".* For the purpose of establishing the qualifying degree of kinship identified in paragraph (a) of this section, the term "children" includes biological, adopted and step-children of the owner. The term "grandchildren" includes biological, adopted and step-children of any of the owner's children. The term "parents" includes biological, adoptive and step-parents of the owner. The term "brothers" includes full brothers, half brothers, brothers through adoption and step-brothers. The term "sisters" includes full sisters, half sisters, sisters through adoption and step-sisters.

(f) *Living trusts.* This section also applies to revocable trust accounts held in connection with a so-called "living trust," a formal trust which an owner creates and retains control over during his or her lifetime. If a named beneficiary in a living trust is a qualifying beneficiary under this section, then the deposit account held in connection with the living trust may be eligible for deposit insurance under this section, assuming compliance with all the provisions of this part. If, however, for example, the living trust includes a "defeating contingency" relative to that beneficiary's interest in the trust assets, then insurance coverage under this section would not be provided. For purposes of this section, a "defeating contingency" is defined as a condition which would prevent the beneficiary from acquiring a vested and non-con-

tingent interest in the funds in the deposit account upon the owner's death.

[63 FR 25756, May 11, 1998, as amended at 64 FR 15657, Apr. 1, 1999]

§ 330.11 Accounts of a corporation, partnership or unincorporated association.

(a) *Corporate accounts.* (1) The deposit accounts of a corporation engaged in any "independent activity" (as defined in § 330.1(g)) shall be added together and insured up to \$100,000 in the aggregate. If a corporation has divisions or units which are not separately incorporated, the deposit accounts of those divisions or units shall be added to any other deposit accounts of the corporation. If a corporation maintains deposit accounts in a representative or fiduciary capacity, such accounts shall not be treated as the deposit accounts of the corporation but shall be treated as fiduciary accounts and insured in accordance with the provisions of § 330.7.

(2) Notwithstanding any other provision of this part, any trust or other business arrangement which has filed or is required to file a registration statement with the Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to section 8 of the Investment Company Act of 1940 or that would be required so to register but for the fact it is not created under the laws of the United States or a state or but for sections 2(b), 3(c)(1), or 6(a)(1) of that act shall be deemed to be a corporation for purposes of determining deposit insurance coverage.

(b) *Partnership accounts.* The deposit accounts of a partnership engaged in any "independent activity" (as defined in § 330.1(g)) shall be added together and insured up to \$100,000 in the aggregate. Such insurance coverage shall be separate from any insurance provided for individually owned (single ownership) accounts maintained by the individual partners. A partnership shall be deemed to exist, for purposes of this paragraph, any time there is an association of two or more persons or entities formed to carry on, as co-owners, an unincorporated business for profit.

(c) *Unincorporated association accounts.* The deposit accounts of an unincorporated association engaged in any independent activity shall be

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added together and insured up to \$100,000 in the aggregate, separately from the accounts of the person(s) or entity(ies) comprising the unincorporated association. An unincorporated association shall be deemed to exist, for purposes of this paragraph, whenever there is an association of two or more persons formed for some religious, educational, charitable, social or other noncommercial purpose.

(d) *Non-qualifying entities.* The deposit accounts of an entity which is not engaged in an "independent activity" (as defined in §330.1(g)) shall be deemed to be owned by the person or persons owning the corporation or comprising the partnership or unincorporated association, and, for deposit insurance purposes, the interest of each person in such a deposit account shall be added to any other deposit accounts individually owned by that person and insured up to \$100,000 in the aggregate.

§ 330.12 Accounts held by a depository institution as the trustee of an irrevocable trust.

(a) *Separate insurance coverage.* "Trust funds" (as defined in §330.1(o)) held by an insured depository institution in its capacity as trustee of an irrevocable trust, whether held in its trust department, held or deposited in any other department of the fiduciary institution, or deposited by the fiduciary institution in another insured depository institution, shall be insured up to \$100,000 for each owner or beneficiary represented. This insurance shall be separate from, and in addition to, the insurance provided for any other deposits of the owners or the beneficiaries.

(b) *Determination of interests.* The insurance for funds held by an insured depository institution in its capacity as trustee of an irrevocable trust shall be determined in accordance with the following provisions:

(1) *Allocated funds of a trust estate.* If trust funds of a particular "trust estate" (as defined in §330.1(n)) are allocated by the fiduciary and deposited, the insurance with respect to such trust estate shall be determined by ascertaining the amount of its funds allocated, deposited and remaining to the credit of the claimant as fiduciary

at the insured depository institution in default.

(2) *Interest of a trust estate in unallocated trust funds.* If funds of a particular trust estate are commingled with funds of other trust estates and deposited by the fiduciary institution in one or more insured depository institutions to the credit of the depository institution as fiduciary, without allocation of specific amounts from a particular trust estate to an account in such institution(s), the percentage interest of that trust estate in the unallocated deposits in any institution in default is the same as that trust estate's percentage interest in the entire commingled investment pool.

(c) *Limitation on applicability.* This section shall not apply to deposits of trust funds belonging to a trust which is classified as a corporation under §330.11(a)(2).

§ 330.13 Irrevocable trust accounts.

(a) *General rule.* Funds representing the "non-contingent trust interest(s)" (as defined in §330.1(l)) of a beneficiary deposited into one or more deposit accounts established pursuant to one or more irrevocable trust agreements created by the same settlor(s) (grantor(s)) shall be added together and insured up to \$100,000 in the aggregate. Such insurance coverage shall be separate from the coverage provided for other accounts maintained by the settlor(s), trustee(s) or beneficiary(ies) of the irrevocable trust(s) at the same insured depository institution. Each "trust interest" (as defined in §330.1(p)) in any irrevocable trust established by two or more settlors shall be deemed to be derived from each settlor pro rata to his or her contribution to the trust.

(b) *Treatment of contingent trust interests.* In the case of any trust in which certain trust interests do not qualify as non-contingent trust interests, the funds representing those interests shall be added together and insured up to \$100,000 in the aggregate. Such insurance coverage shall be in addition to the coverage provided for the funds representing non-contingent trust interests which are insured pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section.

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(c) *Commingled accounts of bankruptcy trustees.* Whenever a bankruptcy trustee appointed under Title 11 of the United States Code commingles the funds of various bankruptcy estates in the same account at an insured depository institution, the funds of each Title 11 bankruptcy estate will be added together and insured up to \$100,000, separately from the funds of any other such estate.

§ 330.14 Retirement and other employee benefit plan accounts.

(a) *“Pass-through” insurance.* Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, any deposits of an employee benefit plan or of any eligible deferred compensation plan described in section 457 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (26 U.S.C. 457) in an insured depository institution shall be insured on a “pass-through” basis, in the amount of up to \$100,000 for the non-contingent interest of each plan participant, provided that the rules prescribed in § 330.5 are satisfied.

(b) *Exception.* “Pass-through” insurance shall not be provided pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section with respect to any deposit accepted by an insured depository institution which, at the time the deposit is accepted, may not accept brokered deposits pursuant to section 29 of the Act (12 U.S.C. 1831f) unless, at the time the deposit is accepted:

(1) The institution meets each applicable capital standard; and

(2) The depositor receives a written statement from the institution indicating that such deposits are eligible for insurance coverage on a “pass-through” basis.

(c) *Aggregation—(1) Multiple plans.* Funds representing the non-contingent interests of a beneficiary in an employee benefit plan, or eligible deferred compensation plan described in section 457 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (26 U.S.C. 457), which are deposited in one or more deposit accounts shall be aggregated with any other deposited funds representing such interests of the same beneficiary in other employee benefit plans, or eligible deferred compensation plans described in section 457 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986,

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established by the same employer or employee organization.

(2) *Certain retirement accounts.* (i) Deposits in an insured depository institution made in connection with the following types of retirement plans shall be aggregated and insured in the amount of up to \$100,000 per participant:

(A) Any individual retirement account described in section 408(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (26 U.S.C. 408(a));

(B) Any eligible deferred compensation plan described in section 457 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (26 U.S.C. 457); and

(C) Any individual account plan defined in section 3(34) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA) (29 U.S.C. 1002) and any plan described in section 401(d) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (26 U.S.C. 401(d)), to the extent that participants and beneficiaries under such plans have the right to direct the investment of assets held in individual accounts maintained on their behalf by the plans.

(ii) The provisions of this paragraph (c) shall not apply with respect to the deposits of any employee benefit plan, or eligible deferred compensation plan described in section 457 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, which is not entitled to “pass-through” insurance pursuant to paragraph (b) of this section. Such deposits shall be aggregated and insured in the amount of \$100,000 per plan.

(d) *Determination of interests—(1) Defined contribution plans.* The value of an employee’s non-contingent interest in a defined contribution plan shall be deemed to be the employee’s account balance as of the date of default of the insured depository institution, regardless of whether said amount was derived, in whole or in part, from contributions of the employee and/or the employer to the account.

(2) *Defined benefit plans.* The value of an employee’s non-contingent interest in a defined benefit plan shall be deemed to be the present value of the employee’s interest in the plan, evaluated in accordance with the method of calculation ordinarily used under such

plan, as of the date of default of the insured depository institution.

(3) *Amounts taken into account.* For the purposes of applying the rule under paragraph (c)(2) of this section, only the present vested and ascertainable interests of each participant in an employee benefit plan or “457 Plan,” excluding any remainder interest created by, or as a result of, the plan, shall be taken into account in determining the amount of deposit insurance accorded to the deposits of the plan.

(e) *Treatment of contingent interests.* In the event that employees’ interests in an employee benefit plan are not capable of evaluation in accordance with the provisions of this section, or an account established for any such plan includes amounts for future participants in the plan, payment by the FDIC with respect to all such interests shall not exceed \$100,000 in the aggregate.

(f) *Overfunded pension plan deposits.* Any portion of an employee benefit plan’s deposits which is not attributable to the interests of the beneficiaries under the plan shall be deemed attributable to the overfunded portion of the plan’s assets and shall be aggregated and insured up to \$100,000, separately from any other deposits.

(g) *Definitions of “depositor”, “employee benefit plan”, “employee organization” and “non-contingent interest”.* Except as otherwise indicated in this section, for purposes of this section:

(1) The term *depositor* means the person(s) administering or managing an employee benefit plan.

(2) The term *employee benefit plan* has the same meaning given to such term in section 3(3) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (ERISA) (29 U.S.C. 1002) and includes any plan described in section 401(d) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

(3) The term *employee organization* means any labor union, organization, employee representation committee, association, group, or plan, in which employees participate and which exists for the purpose, in whole or in part, of dealing with employers concerning an employee benefit plan, or other matters incidental to employment relationships; or any employees’ beneficiary association organized for the

purpose, in whole or in part, of establishing such a plan.

(4) The term *non-contingent interest* means an interest capable of determination without evaluation of contingencies except for those covered by the present worth tables and rules of calculation for their use set forth in §20.2031-7 of the Federal Estate Tax Regulations (26 CFR 20.2031-7) or any similar present worth or life expectancy tables as may be published by the Internal Revenue Service.

(h) *Disclosure of capital status—(1) Disclosure upon request.* An insured depository institution shall, upon request, provide a clear and conspicuous written notice to any depositor of employee benefit plan funds of the institution’s leverage ratio, Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio, total risk-based capital ratio and prompt corrective action (PCA) capital category, as defined in the regulations of the institution’s primary federal regulator, and whether, in the depository institution’s judgment, employee benefit plan deposits made with the institution, at the time the information is requested, would be eligible for “pass-through” insurance coverage under paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section. Such notice shall be provided within five business days after receipt of the request for disclosure.

(2) *Disclosure upon opening of an account.* An insured depository institution shall, upon the opening of any account comprised of employee benefit plan funds, provide a clear and conspicuous written notice to the depositor consisting of an accurate explanation of the requirements for “pass-through” deposit insurance coverage provided in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section; the institution’s PCA capital category; and a determination of whether or not, in the depository institution’s judgment, the funds being deposited are eligible for “pass-through” insurance coverage.

(3) *Disclosure when “pass-through” coverage is no longer available.* Whenever new, rolled-over or renewed employee benefit plan deposits placed with an insured depository institution would no longer be eligible for “pass-through” insurance coverage, the institution shall provide a clear and conspicuous

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written notice to all existing depositors of employee benefit plan funds of its new PCA capital category, if applicable, and that new, rolled-over or renewed deposits of employee benefit plan funds made after the applicable date shall not be eligible for “pass-through” insurance coverage under paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section. Such written notice shall be provided within ten business days after the institution receives notice or is deemed to have notice that it is no longer permitted to accept brokered deposits under section 29 of the Act and the institution no longer meets the requirements in paragraph (b) of this section.

(4) *Definition of “employee benefit plan”*. For purposes of this paragraph (h), the term “employee benefit plan” has the same meaning as provided under paragraph (g)(2) of this section but also includes any eligible deferred compensation plans described in section 457 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (26 U.S.C. 457).

[63 FR 25756, May 11, 1998, as amended at 64 FR 15657, Apr. 1, 1999]

§ 330.15 Public unit accounts.

(a) *Extent of insurance coverage*—(1) *Accounts of the United States*. Each official custodian of funds of the United States lawfully depositing such funds in an insured depository institution shall be separately insured in the amount of:

(i) Up to \$100,000 in the aggregate for all time and savings deposits; and

(ii) Up to \$100,000 in the aggregate for all demand deposits.

(2) *Accounts of a state, county, municipality or political subdivision*. (i) Each official custodian of funds of any state of the United States, or any county, municipality, or political subdivision thereof, lawfully depositing such funds in an insured depository institution in the state comprising the public unit or wherein the public unit is located (including any insured depository institution having a branch in said state) shall be separately insured in the amount of:

(A) Up to \$100,000 in the aggregate for all time and savings deposits; and

(B) Up to \$100,000 in the aggregate for all demand deposits.

(ii) In addition, each such official custodian depositing such funds in an insured depository institution outside of the state comprising the public unit or wherein the public unit is located, shall be insured in the amount of up to \$100,000 in the aggregate for all deposits, regardless of whether they are time, savings or demand deposits.

(3) *Accounts of the District of Columbia*. (i) Each official custodian of funds of the District of Columbia lawfully depositing such funds in an insured depository institution in the District of Columbia (including an insured depository institution having a branch in the District of Columbia) shall be separately insured in the amount of:

(A) Up to \$100,000 in the aggregate for all time and savings deposits; and

(B) Up to \$100,000 in the aggregate for all demand deposits.

(ii) In addition, each such official custodian depositing such funds in an insured depository institution outside of the District of Columbia shall be insured in the amount of up to \$100,000 in the aggregate for all deposits, regardless of whether they are time, savings or demand deposits.

(4) *Accounts of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and other government possessions and territories*. (i) Each official custodian of funds of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, Guam, or The Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, or of any county, municipality, or political subdivision thereof lawfully depositing such funds in an insured depository institution in Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, Guam, or The Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, respectively, shall be separately insured in the amount of:

(A) Up to \$100,000 in the aggregate for all time and savings deposits; and

(B) Up to \$100,000 in the aggregate for all demand deposits.

(ii) In addition, each such official custodian depositing such funds in an insured depository institution outside of the commonwealth, possession or territory comprising the public unit or wherein the public unit is located, shall be insured in the amount of up to

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\$100,000 in the aggregate for all deposits, regardless of whether they are time, savings or demand deposits.

(5) *Accounts of an Indian tribe.* Each official custodian of funds of an Indian tribe (as defined in 25 U.S.C. 1452(c)), including an agency thereof having official custody of tribal funds, lawfully depositing the same in an insured depository institution shall be separately insured in the amount of:

(i) Up to \$100,000 in the aggregate for all time and savings deposits; and

(ii) Up to \$100,000 in the aggregate for all demand deposits.

(b) *Rules relating to the "official custodian"*—(1) *Qualifications for an "official custodian"*. In order to qualify as an "official custodian" for the purposes of paragraph (a) of this section, such custodian must have plenary authority, including control, over funds owned by the public unit which the custodian is appointed or elected to serve. Control of public funds includes possession, as well as the authority to establish accounts for such funds in insured depository institutions and to make deposits, withdrawals, and disbursements of such funds.

(2) *Official custodian of the funds of more than one public unit.* For the purposes of paragraph (a) of this section, if the same person is an official custodian of the funds of more than one public unit, he or she shall be separately insured with respect to the funds held by him or her for each such public unit, but shall not be separately insured by virtue of holding different offices in such public unit or, except as provided in paragraph (c) of this section, holding such funds for different purposes.

(3) *Split of authority or control over public unit funds.* If the exercise of authority or control over the funds of a public unit requires action by, or the consent of, two or more officers, employees, or agents of such public unit, then they will be treated as one "official custodian" for the purposes of this section.

(c) *Public bond issues.* Where an officer, agent or employee of a public unit has custody of certain funds which by law or under a bond indenture are required to be set aside to discharge a debt owed to the holders of notes or bonds issued by the public unit, any de-

posit of such funds in an insured depository institution shall be deemed to be a deposit by a trustee of trust funds of which the noteholders or bondholders are pro rata beneficiaries, and the beneficial interest of each noteholder or bondholder in the deposit shall be separately insured up to \$100,000.

(d) *Definition of "political subdivision"*. The term "political subdivision" includes drainage, irrigation, navigation, improvement, levee, sanitary, school or power districts, and bridge or port authorities and other special districts created by state statute or compacts between the states. It also includes any subdivision of a public unit mentioned in paragraphs (a)(2), (a)(3) and (a)(4) of this section or any principal department of such public unit:

(1) The creation of which subdivision or department has been expressly authorized by the law of such public unit;

(2) To which some functions of government have been delegated by such law; and

(3) Which is empowered to exercise exclusive control over funds for its exclusive use.

§ 330.16 Effective dates.

(a) *Prior effective dates.* Former §§ 330.1(j), 330.10(a), 330.12(c), 330.12(d)(3) and 330.13 (see 12 CFR part 330, as revised January 1, 1998) became effective on December 19, 1993.

(b) *Time deposits.* Except with respect to the provisions in former § 330.12 (a) and (b) (see 12 CFR part 330, as revised January 1, 1998) and current § 330.14(a) and (b), any time deposits made before December 19, 1991 that do not mature until after December 19, 1993, shall be subject to the rules as they existed on the date the deposits were made. Any time deposits made after December 19, 1991 but before December 19, 1993, shall be subject to the rules as they existed on the date the deposits were made. Any rollover or renewal of such time deposits prior to December 19, 1993 shall subject those deposits to the rules in effect on the date of such rollover or renewal. With respect to time deposits which mature only after a prescribed notice period, the provisions of this part shall be effective on the earliest possible maturity date after June 24, 1993 assuming (solely for purposes of

this section) that notice had been given on that date.

PART 331 [RESERVED]

PART 332—PRIVACY OF CONSUMER FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Sec.

- 332.1 Purpose and scope.
- 332.2 Rule of construction.
- 332.3 Definitions.

Subpart A—Privacy and Opt Out Notices

- 332.4 Initial privacy notice to consumers required.
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- 332.8 Revised privacy notices.
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- 332.10 Limits on disclosure of nonpublic personal information to nonaffiliated third parties.
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Subpart C—Exceptions

- 332.13 Exception to opt out requirements for service providers and joint marketing.
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Subpart D—Relation to Other Laws; Effective Date

- 332.16 Protection of Fair Credit Reporting Act.
- 332.17 Relation to State laws.
- 332.18 Effective date; transition rule.

APPENDIX A TO PART 332—SAMPLE CLAUSES

AUTHORITY: 12 U.S.C. 1819 (Seventh and Tenth); 15 U.S.C. 6801 *et seq.*

SOURCE: 65 FR 35216, June 1, 2000, unless otherwise noted.

§ 332.1 Purpose and scope.

(a) *Purpose.* This part governs the treatment of nonpublic personal infor-

mation about consumers by the financial institutions listed in paragraph (b) of this section. This part:

(1) Requires a financial institution to provide notice to customers about its privacy policies and practices;

(2) Describes the conditions under which a financial institution may disclose nonpublic personal information about consumers to nonaffiliated third parties; and

(3) Provides a method for consumers to prevent a financial institution from disclosing that information to most nonaffiliated third parties by “opting out” of that disclosure, subject to the exceptions in §§ 332.13, 332.14, and 332.15.

(b) *Scope.* (1) This part applies only to nonpublic personal information about individuals who obtain financial products or services primarily for personal, family, or household purposes from the institutions listed below. This part does not apply to information about companies or about individuals who obtain financial products or services for business, commercial, or agricultural purposes. This part applies to the United States offices of entities for which the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) has primary federal supervisory authority. They are referred to in this part as “you.” These are: banks insured by the FDIC (other than members of the Federal Reserve System), insured state branches of foreign banks, and certain subsidiaries of such entities.

(2) Nothing in this part modifies, limits, or supersedes the standards governing individually identifiable health information promulgated by the Secretary of Health and Human Services under the authority of sections 262 and 264 of the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (42 U.S.C. 1320d–1320d–8).

§ 332.2 Rule of construction.

The examples in this part and the sample clauses in Appendix A of this part are not exclusive. Compliance with an example or use of a sample clause, to the extent applicable, constitutes compliance with this part.

§ 332.3 Definitions.

As used in this part, unless the context requires otherwise: