

93RD GENERAL ASSEMBLY State of Illinois 2003 and 2004

Introduced 2/6/2004, by Kimberly A. Lightford

SYNOPSIS AS INTRODUCED:

20 ILCS	3205/5	from	Ch.	17,	par.	455
205 ILCS	5/2	from	Ch.	17,	par.	302
205 ILCS	5/5	from	Ch.	17,	par.	311
205 ILCS	5/10	from	Ch.	17,	par.	317
205 ILCS	5/13.5					
205 ILCS	5/16.8 new					
205 ILCS	5/18	from	Ch.	17,	par.	325
205 ILCS	5/21.2					
205 ILCS	5/46	from	Ch.	17,	par.	357
205 ILCS	5/48	from	Ch.	17,	par.	359
205 ILCS	5/49	from	Ch.	17,	par.	361
205 ILCS	5/71	from	Ch.	17,	par.	383
205 ILCS	10/3.02	from	Ch.	17,	par.	2505
205 ILCS	510/0.05					
205 ILCS	510/1.8 new					
205 ILCS	510/5	from	Ch.	17,	par.	4655
205 ILCS	510/9.5 new					
205 ILCS	620/5-1	from	Ch.	17,	par.	1555-1
205 ILCS	620/5-9	from	Ch.	17,	par.	1555-9
205 ILCS	5/9.5 rep.					

Amends the Office of Banks and Real Estate Act, the Illinois Banking Act, the Illinois Bank Holding Company Act of 1957, the Pawnbroker Regulation Act, and the Corporate Fiduciary Act. Expands the power of the Commissioner of Banks and Real Estate to deter certain practices of financial institutions, make available to the public any formal enforcement action as defined, and impose other disciplinary actions. Redefines the general corporate powers of banks organized under this Act or subject to this Act to own, possess, and carry as assets stock of one or more corporations. Creates provisions concerning approval of directors and senior executive officers. Provides that no pawnshop shall employ an individual who has been convicted of certain crimes, as defined, without the prior written approval of the Commissioner of Banks and Real Estate. Creates provisions concerning the operation of pawnshops after license revocation, suspension, or denial. Increases certain penalties and fines. Makes other changes. Effective immediately.

LRB093 18472 SAS 44186 b

FISCAL NOTE ACT MAY APPLY

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1 AN ACT in relation to financial institutions.

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly:

- Section 5. The Office of Banks and Real Estate Act is amended by changing Section 5 as follows:
- 6 (20 ILCS 3205/5) (from Ch. 17, par. 455)
- Sec. 5. Powers. In addition to all the other powers and duties provided by law, the Commissioner shall have the following powers:
 - (a) To exercise the rights, powers and duties formerly vested by law in the Director of Financial Institutions under the Illinois Banking Act.
 - (b) To exercise the rights, powers and duties formerly vested by law in the Department of Financial Institutions under "An act to provide for and regulate the administration of trusts by trust companies", approved June 15, 1887, as amended.
 - (c) To exercise the rights, powers and duties formerly vested by law in the Director of Financial Institutions under "An act authorizing foreign corporations, including banks and national banking associations domiciled in other states, to act in a fiduciary capacity in this state upon certain conditions herein set forth", approved July 13, 1953, as amended.
- 23 (d) Whenever the Commissioner is authorized or required by law to consider or to make findings regarding the character of 24 25 incorporators, directors, management personnel, or other 26 relevant individuals under the Illinois Banking Act, the Corporate Fiduciary Act, the Pawnbroker Regulation Act, or at 27 28 other times as the Commissioner deems necessary for the purpose 29 of carrying out the Commissioner's statutory powers and 30 responsibilities, the Commissioner shall consider criminal information, including 31 history record nonconviction information, pursuant to the Criminal Identification Act. The 32

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Commissioner shall, in the form and manner required by the State Police and the Federal Department of Bureau Investigation, cause to be conducted a criminal history record investigation to obtain information currently contained in the files of the Department of State Police or the Federal Bureau of Investigation, provided that the Commissioner need not cause additional criminal history record investigations to conducted on individuals for whom the Commissioner, a federal bank regulatory agency, or any other government agency has caused such investigations to have been conducted previously unless such additional investigations are otherwise required by law or unless the Commissioner deems such additional investigations to be necessary for the purposes of carrying out the Commissioner's statutory powers and responsibilities. The Department of State Police shall provide, on the Commissioner's request, information concerning criminal charges and their disposition currently on file with respect to a relevant individual. Information obtained as а result investigation under this Section shall be used in determining eligibility to be an incorporator, director, personnel, or other relevant individual in relation to a financial institution or other entity supervised by the Commissioner. Upon request and payment of fees in conformance with the requirements of Section 2605-400 of the Department of State Police Law (20 ILCS 2605/2605-400), the Department of State Police is authorized to furnish, pursuant to positive identification, such information contained in State files as is necessary to fulfill the request.

- (e) When issuing charters, permits, licenses, or other authorizations, the Commissioner may impose such terms and conditions on the issuance as he deems necessary or appropriate. Failure to abide by those terms and conditions may result in the revocation of the issuance, the imposition of corrective orders, or the imposition of civil money penalties.
- 35 (f) If the Commissioner has reasonable cause to believe 36 that any entity that has not submitted an application for

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of Banks and Real Estate.

- authorization or licensure is conducting any activity that
 would otherwise require authorization or licensure by the
 Commissioner, the Commissioner shall have the power to subpoena
 witnesses, to compel their attendance, and to require the
 production of any relevant books, papers, accounts, and
 documents in order to determine whether the entity is subject
 to authorization or licensure by the Commissioner or the Office
 - (g) The Commissioner may, through the Attorney General, request the circuit court of any county to issue an injunction to restrain any person from violating the provisions of any Act administered by the Commissioner.
 - (h) Whenever the Commissioner is authorized to take any action or required by law to consider or make findings, the Commissioner may delegate or appoint, in writing, an officer or employee of the Office of Banks and Real Estate to take that action or make that finding.
- (i) Whenever the Commissioner issues an Order 18 Prohibition or Order of Removal under Section 48(7) of the 19 20 Illinois Banking Act, Section 3.074(b) of the Illinois Bank Holding Company Act of 1957, Section 5-6 of the Corporate 21 Fiduciary Act, or Section 0.05 of the Pawnbroker Regulation 22 23 Act, which order becomes a final administrative decision under the Administrative Review Law, he or she shall refuse to issue 24 a new license under any of the Acts administered by the 25 Commissioner or shall revoke an outstanding license of a person 26 27 who is subject to such an order unless that person obtains the Commissioner's prior written approval for maintenance or 28 reissuance of the license. 29
- Section 10. The Illinois Banking Act is amended by changing Sections 2, 5, 10, 13.5, 18, 21.2, 46, 48, 49, and 71, and by adding Section 16.8 as follows:

(Source: P.A. 91-239, eff. 1-1-00; 92-483, eff. 8-23-01.)

Sec. 2. General definitions. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires, the following words and phrases shall have the following meanings:

"Accommodation party" shall have the meaning ascribed to that term in Section 3-419 of the Uniform Commercial Code.

"Action" in the sense of a judicial proceeding includes recoupments, counterclaims, set-off, and any other proceeding in which rights are determined.

"Affiliate facility" of a bank means a main banking premises or branch of another commonly owned bank. The main banking premises or any branch of a bank may be an "affiliate facility" with respect to one or more other commonly owned banks.

"Appropriate federal banking agency" means the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, or the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, as determined by federal law.

"Bank" means any person engaged in the business of receiving deposits, other than trust funds, that is incorporated under the laws of this or any other state or which is operating under the Code of Law for the District of Columbia. For purposes of this Section, "trust funds" means funds held in a fiduciary capacity and includes, without being limited to, funds held as trustee, executor, administrator, guardian, or agent doing a banking business whether subject to the laws of this or any other jurisdiction.

A "banking house", "branch", "branch bank" or "branch office" shall mean any place of business of a bank at which deposits are received, other than trust funds checks paid, or loans made, but shall not include any place at which only records thereof are made, posted, or kept. A place of business at which deposits are received, other than trust funds, checks paid, or loans made shall not be deemed to be a branch, branch bank, or branch office if the place of business is adjacent to and connected with the main banking premises, or if it is separated from the main banking premises by not more than an

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alley; provided always that (i) if the place of business is separated by an alley from the main banking premises there is a connection between the two by public or private way or by subterranean or overhead passage, and (ii) if the place of business is in a building not wholly occupied by the bank, the place of business shall not be within any office or room in which any other business or service of any kind or nature other than the business of the bank is conducted or carried on. A place of business at which deposits are received, checks paid, or loans made shall not be deemed to be a branch, branch bank, or branch office (i) of any bank if the place is a terminal established and maintained in accordance with paragraph (17) of Section 5 of this Act, or (ii) of a commonly owned bank by virtue of transactions conducted at that place on behalf of the other commonly owned bank under paragraph (23) of Section 5 of this Act if the place is an affiliate facility with respect to the other bank.

"Branch of an out-of-state bank" means a branch established or maintained in Illinois by an out-of-state bank as a result of a merger between an Illinois bank and the out-of-state bank that occurs on or after May 31, 1997, or any branch established by the out-of-state bank following the merger.

"Bylaws" means the bylaws of a bank that are adopted by the bank's board of directors or shareholders for the regulation and management of the bank's affairs. If the bank operates as a limited liability company, however, "bylaws" means the operating agreement of the bank.

"Call report fee" means the fee to be paid to the Commissioner by each State bank pursuant to paragraph (a) of subsection (3) of Section 48 of this Act.

"Composite rating" means the rating assigned to a state
bank by the Commissioner or by the state bank's appropriate
federal banking agency and accepted by the Commissioner, based
on a composite evaluation of individual performance components
as defined by the Uniform Financial Institutions Rating System
adopted by the Federal Financial Institutions Examination

Council, as now or hereafter amended.

2 "Capital" includes the aggregate of outstanding capital stock and preferred stock.

"Cash flow reserve account" means the account within the books and records of the Commissioner of Banks and Real Estate used to record funds designated to maintain a reasonable Bank and Trust Company Fund operating balance to meet agency obligations on a timely basis.

"Charter" includes the original charter and all amendments thereto and articles of merger or consolidation.

"Commissioner" means the Commissioner of Banks and Real Estate or a person authorized by the Commissioner, the Office of Banks and Real Estate Act, or this Act to act in the Commissioner's stead.

"Commonly owned banks" means 2 or more banks that each qualify as a bank subsidiary of the same bank holding company pursuant to Section 18 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act; "commonly owned bank" refers to one of a group of commonly owned banks but only with respect to one or more of the other banks in the same group.

"Community" means a city, village, or incorporated town and also includes the area served by the banking offices of a bank, but need not be limited or expanded to conform to the geographic boundaries of units of local government.

"Company" means a corporation, limited liability company, partnership, business trust, association, or similar organization and, unless specifically excluded, includes a "State bank" and a "bank".

"Consolidating bank" means a party to a consolidation.

"Consolidation" takes place when 2 or more banks, or a trust company and a bank, are extinguished and by the same process a new bank is created, taking over the assets and assuming the liabilities of the banks or trust company passing out of existence.

"Continuing bank" means a merging bank, the charter of which becomes the charter of the resulting bank.

"Converting bank" means a State bank converting to become a national bank, or a national bank converting to become a State bank.

"Converting trust company" means a trust company converting to become a State bank.

"Court" means a court of competent jurisdiction.

"Director" means a member of the board of directors of a bank. In the case of a manager-managed limited liability company, however, "director" means a manager of the bank and, in the case of a member-managed limited liability company, "director" means a member of the bank. The term "director" does not include an advisory director, honorary director, director emeritus, or similar person, unless the person is otherwise performing functions similar to those of a member of the board of directors.

"Eligible depository institution" means an insured savings association that is in default, an insured savings association that is in danger of default, a State or national bank that is in default or a State or national bank that is in danger of default, as those terms are defined in this Section, or a new bank as that term defined in Section 11(m) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act or a bridge bank as that term is defined in Section 11(n) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act or a new federal savings association authorized under Section 11(d)(2)(f) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act.

"Fiduciary" means trustee, agent, executor, administrator, committee, guardian for a minor or for a person under legal disability, receiver, trustee in bankruptcy, assignee for creditors, or any holder of similar position of trust.

"Financial institution" means a bank, savings and loan association, credit union, or any licensee under the Consumer Installment Loan Act or the Sales Finance Agency Act and, for purposes of Section 48.3, any proprietary network, funds transfer corporation, or other entity providing electronic funds transfer services, or any corporate fiduciary, its subsidiaries, affiliates, parent company, or contractual

service provider that is examined by the Commissioner.

2 "Foundation" means the Illinois Bank Examiners' Education 3 Foundation.

"General obligation" means a bond, note, debenture, security, or other instrument evidencing an obligation of the government entity that is the issuer that is supported by the full available resources of the issuer, the principal and interest of which is payable in whole or in part by taxation.

"Guarantee" means an undertaking or promise to answer for payment of another's debt or performance of another's duty, liability, or obligation whether "payment guaranteed" or "collection guaranteed".

"In danger of default" means a State or national bank, a federally chartered insured savings association or an Illinois state chartered insured savings association with respect to which the Commissioner or the appropriate federal banking agency has advised the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation that:

- (1) in the opinion of the Commissioner or the appropriate federal banking agency,
 - (A) the State or national bank or insured savings association is not likely to be able to meet the demands of the State or national bank's or savings association's obligations in the normal course of business; and
 - (B) there is no reasonable prospect that the State or national bank or insured savings association will be able to meet those demands or pay those obligations without federal assistance; or
- (2) in the opinion of the Commissioner or the appropriate federal banking agency,
 - (A) the State or national bank or insured savings association has incurred or is likely to incur losses that will deplete all or substantially all of its capital; and
 - (B) there is no reasonable prospect that the

capital of the State or national bank or insured savings association will be replenished without federal assistance.

"In default" means, with respect to a State or national bank or an insured savings association, any adjudication or other official determination by any court of competent jurisdiction, the Commissioner, the appropriate federal banking agency, or other public authority pursuant to which a conservator, receiver, or other legal custodian is appointed for a State or national bank or an insured savings association.

"Insured savings association" means any federal savings association chartered under Section 5 of the federal Home Owners' Loan Act and any State savings association chartered under the Illinois Savings and Loan Act of 1985 or a predecessor Illinois statute, the deposits of which are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. The term also includes a savings bank organized or operating under the Savings Bank Act.

"Insured savings association in recovery" means an insured savings association that is not an eligible depository institution and that does not meet the minimum capital requirements applicable with respect to the insured savings association.

"Issuer" means for purposes of Section 33 every person who shall have issued or proposed to issue any security; except that (1) with respect to certificates of deposit, voting trust certificates, collateral-trust certificates, and certificates of interest or shares in an unincorporated investment trust not having a board of directors (or persons performing similar functions), "issuer" means the person or persons performing the acts and assuming the duties of depositor or manager pursuant to the provisions of the trust, agreement, or instrument under which the securities are issued; (2) with respect to trusts other than those specified in clause (1) above, where the trustee is a corporation authorized to accept and execute trusts, "issuer" means the entrusters, depositors, or creators

- of the trust and any manager or committee charged with the
- 2 general direction of the affairs of the trust pursuant to the
- 3 provisions of the agreement or instrument creating the trust;
- 4 and (3) with respect to equipment trust certificates or like
- 5 securities, "issuer" means the person to whom the equipment or
- 6 property is or is to be leased or conditionally sold.
- 7 "Letter of credit" and "customer" shall have the meanings
- 8 ascribed to those terms in Section 5-102 of the Uniform
- 9 Commercial Code.
- 10 "Main banking premises" means the location that is
- 11 designated in a bank's charter as its main office.
- "Maker or obligor" means for purposes of Section 33 the
- issuer of a security, the promisor in a debenture or other debt
- 14 security, or the mortgagor or grantor of a trust deed or
- 15 similar conveyance of a security interest in real or personal
- 16 property.
- 17 "Merged bank" means a merging bank that is not the
- 18 continuing, resulting, or surviving bank in a consolidation or
- 19 merger.
- 20 "Merger" includes consolidation.
- "Merging bank" means a party to a bank merger.
- "Merging trust company" means a trust company party to a
- 23 merger with a State bank.
- "Mid-tier bank holding company" means a corporation that
- 25 (a) owns 100% of the issued and outstanding shares of each
- class of stock of a State bank, (b) has no other subsidiaries,
- and (c) 100% of the issued and outstanding shares of the
- corporation are owned by a parent bank holding company.
- 29 "Municipality" means any municipality, political
- 30 subdivision, school district, taxing district, or agency.
- "National bank" means a national banking association
- 32 located in this State and after May 31, 1997, means a national
- 33 banking association without regard to its location.
- "Out-of-state bank" means a bank chartered under the laws
- of a state other than Illinois, a territory of the United
- 36 States, or the District of Columbia.

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"Parent bank holding company" means a corporation that is a bank holding company as that term is defined in the Illinois Bank Holding Company Act of 1957 and owns 100% of the issued and outstanding shares of a mid-tier bank holding company.

"Person" means an individual, corporation, limited liability company, partnership, joint venture, trust, estate, or unincorporated association.

"Public agency" means the State of Illinois, the various towns, villages, townships, cities, districts, educational service regions, special districts, public water supply districts, fire protection districts, drainage districts, levee districts, districts, housing authorities, the Illinois Bank Examiners' Education Foundation, the Chicago Park District, and all other political corporations or subdivisions of the State of Illinois, whether now or hereafter created, whether herein specifically mentioned or not, and shall also include any other state or any political corporation or subdivision of another state.

"Public funds" or "public money" means current operating funds, special funds, interest and sinking funds, and funds of any kind or character belonging to, in the custody of, or subject to the control or regulation of the United States or a public agency. "Public funds" or "public money" shall include funds held by any of the officers, agents, or employees of the United States or of a public agency in the course of their official duties and, with respect to public money of the United States, shall include Postal Savings funds.

"Published" means, unless the context requires otherwise, the publishing of the notice or instrument referred to in some newspaper of general circulation in the community in which the bank is located at least once each week for 3 successive weeks. Publishing shall be accomplished by, and at the expense of, the bank required to publish. Where publishing is required, the bank shall submit to the Commissioner that evidence of the publication as the Commissioner shall deem appropriate.

"Qualified financial contract" means any security contract, commodity contract, forward contract, including spot and forward foreign exchange contracts, repurchase agreement, swap agreement, and any similar agreement, any option to enter into any such agreement, including any combination of the foregoing, and any master agreement for such agreements. A master agreement, together with all supplements thereto, shall be treated as one qualified financial contract. The contract, option, agreement, or combination of contracts, options, or agreements shall be reflected upon the books, accounts, or records of the bank, or a party to the contract shall provide documentary evidence of such agreement.

"Recorded" means the filing or recording of the notice or instrument referred to in the office of the Recorder of the county wherein the bank is located.

"Resulting bank" means the bank resulting from a merger or conversion.

"Securities" means stocks, bonds, debentures, notes, or other similar obligations.

"Stand-by letter of credit" means a letter of credit under which drafts are payable upon the condition the customer has defaulted in performance of a duty, liability, or obligation.

"State bank" means any banking corporation that has a banking charter issued by the Commissioner under this Act.

"State Banking Board" means the State Banking Board of Illinois.

"Subsidiary" with respect to a specified company means a company that is controlled by the specified company. For purposes of paragraphs (8) and (12) of Section 5 of this Act, "control" means the exercise of operational or managerial control of a corporation by the bank, either alone or together with other affiliates of the bank.

"Surplus" means the aggregate of (i) amounts paid in excess of the par value of capital stock and preferred stock; (ii) amounts contributed other than for capital stock and preferred stock and allocated to the surplus account; and (iii) amounts

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transferred from undivided profits.

"Tier 1 Capital" and "Tier 2 Capital" have the meanings assigned to those terms in regulations promulgated for the appropriate federal banking agency of a state bank, as those regulations are now or hereafter amended.

"Trust company" means a limited liability company or corporation incorporated in this State for the purpose of accepting and executing trusts.

"Undivided profits" means undistributed earnings less discretionary transfers to surplus.

"Unimpaired capital and unimpaired surplus", for purposes of paragraph (21) of Section 5 and Sections 32, 33, 34, 35.1, 35.2, and 47 of this Act means the sum of the state bank's Tier 1 Capital and Tier 2 Capital plus such other shareholder equity as may be included by regulation of the Commissioner. Unimpaired capital and unimpaired surplus shall be calculated on the basis of the date of the last quarterly call report filed with the Commissioner preceding the date of the transaction for which the calculation is made, provided that: (i) when a material event occurs after the date of the last quarterly call report filed with the Commissioner that reduces or increases the bank's unimpaired capital unimpaired surplus by 10% or more, then the unimpaired capital and unimpaired surplus shall be calculated from the date of the material event for a transaction conducted after the date of the material event; and (ii) if the Commissioner determines for safety and soundness reasons that a state bank should calculate unimpaired capital and unimpaired surplus more frequently than provided by this paragraph, the Commissioner may by written notice direct the bank to calculate unimpaired capital and unimpaired surplus at a more frequent interval. In the case of a state bank newly chartered under Section 13 or a state bank resulting from a merger, consolidation, or conversion under Sections 21 through 26 for which no preceding quarterly call report has been filed with the Commissioner, unimpaired capital and unimpaired surplus shall be calculated for the first

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- 1 calendar quarter on the basis of the effective date of the
- 2 charter, merger, consolidation, or conversion.
- 3 (Source: P.A. 92-483, eff. 8-23-01; 93-561, eff. 1-1-04.)
- 4 (205 ILCS 5/5) (from Ch. 17, par. 311)
- Sec. 5. General corporate powers. A bank organized under this Act or subject hereto shall be a body corporate and politic and shall, without specific mention thereof in the charter, have all the powers conferred by this Act and the following additional general corporate powers:
- 10 (1) To sue and be sued, complain, and defend in its corporate name.
 - (2) To have a corporate seal, which may be altered at pleasure, and to use the same by causing it or a facsimile thereof to be impressed or affixed or in any manner reproduced, provided that the affixing of a corporate seal to an instrument shall not give the instrument additional force or effect, or change the construction thereof, and the use of a corporate seal is not mandatory.
 - To make, alter, amend, and repeal bylaws, its charter or inconsistent with with law, for the administration of the affairs of the bank. If this Act does not provide specific guidance in matters of corporate governance, the provisions of the Business Corporation Act of 1983 may be used if so provided in the bylaws, and if the bank is a limited liability company, the provisions of the Limited Liability Company Act shall be used.
- 27 (4) To elect or appoint and remove officers and agents of 28 the bank and define their duties and fix their compensation.
 - (5) To adopt and operate reasonable bonus plans, profit-sharing plans, stock-bonus plans, stock-option plans, pension plans and similar incentive plans for its directors, officers and employees.
- 33 (5.1) To manage, operate and administer a fund for the 34 investment of funds by a public agency or agencies, including 35 any unit of local government or school district, or any person.

The fund for a public agency shall invest in the same type of investments and be subject to the same limitations provided for the investment of public funds. The fund for public agencies shall maintain a separate ledger showing the amount of investment for each public agency in the fund. "Public funds" and "public agency" as used in this Section shall have the meanings ascribed to them in Section 1 of the Public Funds Investment Act.

- (6) To make reasonable donations for the public welfare or for charitable, scientific, religious or educational purposes.
- (7) To borrow or incur an obligation; and to pledge its assets:
 - (a) to secure its borrowings, its lease of personal or real property or its other nondeposit obligations;
 - (b) to enable it to act as agent for the sale of obligations of the United States;
 - (c) to secure deposits of public money of the United States, whenever required by the laws of the United States, including without being limited to, revenues and funds the deposit of which is subject to the control or regulation of the United States or any of its officers, agents, or employees and Postal Savings funds;
 - (d) to secure deposits of public money of any state or of any political corporation or subdivision thereof including, without being limited to, revenues and funds the deposit of which is subject to the control or regulation of any state or of any political corporation or subdivisions thereof or of any of their officers, agents, or employees;
 - (e) to secure deposits of money whenever required by the National Bankruptcy Act;
 - (f) (blank); and
 - (g) to secure trust funds commingled with the bank's funds, whether deposited by the bank or an affiliate of the bank, pursuant to Section 2-8 of the Corporate Fiduciary Act.
 - (8) To own, possess, and carry as assets all or part of the

real estate necessary in or with which to do its banking business, either directly or indirectly through the ownership of all or part of the capital stock, shares or interests in any corporation, association, trust engaged in holding any part or parts or all of the bank premises, engaged in such business and in conducting a safe deposit business in the premises or part of them, or engaged in any activity that the bank is permitted to conduct in a subsidiary pursuant to paragraph (12) of this Section 5.

- (9) To own, possess, and carry as assets other real estate to which it may obtain title in the collection of its debts or that was formerly used as a part of the bank premises, but title to any real estate except as herein permitted shall not be retained by the bank, either directly or by or through a subsidiary, as permitted by subsection (12) of this Section for a total period of more than 10 years after acquiring title, either directly or indirectly.
- (10) To do any act, including the acquisition of stock, necessary to obtain insurance of its deposits, or part thereof, and any act necessary to obtain a guaranty, in whole or in part, of any of its loans or investments by the United States or any agency thereof, and any act necessary to sell or otherwise dispose of any of its loans or investments to the United States or any agency thereof, and to acquire and hold membership in the Federal Reserve System.
- (11) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act or any other law, to do any act and to own, possess, and carry as assets property of the character, including stock, that is at the time authorized or permitted to national banks by an Act of Congress, but subject always to the same limitations and restrictions as are applicable to national banks by the pertinent federal law and subject to applicable provisions of the Financial Institutions Insurance Sales Law.
- (12) To own, possess, and carry as assets stock of one or more corporations that is, or are, engaged in one or more of the following businesses:

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1	(a) holding title to and administering assets acquired
2	as a result of the collection or liquidating of loans,
3	investments, or discounts, subject to the following
4	<pre>conditions:</pre>

- hold real estate for more than the time period allowed pursuant to subsection (9) of this Section. A bank subsidiary holding securities held in satisfaction of debts previously contracted must divest as soon as possible consistent with obtaining a reasonable return, not to exceed 5 years from the date that ownership of the securities was originally transferred to the bank. In the case of securities held in satisfaction of debts previously contracted, the Commissioner may extend the holding period for up to an additional 5 years if a bank provides a clearly convincing demonstration as to why an additional holding period is needed.
- (ii) Accounting treatment. A bank shall account for securities held in satisfaction of debts previously contracted in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles.
- (iii) Non-speculative purpose. A bank may not hold securities held in satisfaction of debts previously contracted for speculative purposes; or
- (b) holding title to and administering personal property acquired by the bank, directly or indirectly through a subsidiary, for the purpose of leasing to others, provided the lease or leases and the investment of the bank, directly or through a subsidiary, in that personal property otherwise comply with Section 35.1 of this Act; or
- (c) carrying on or administering any of the activities excepting the receipt of deposits or the payment of checks or other orders for the payment of money in which a bank may engage in carrying on its general banking business; provided, however, that nothing contained in this

paragraph (c) shall be deemed to permit a bank organized under this Act or subject hereto to do, either directly or indirectly through any subsidiary, any act, including the making of any loan or investment, or to own, possess, or carry as assets any property that if done by or owned, possessed, or carried by the State bank would be in violation of or prohibited by any provision of this Act.

The provisions of this subsection (12) shall not apply to and shall not be deemed to limit the powers of a State bank with respect to the ownership, possession, and carrying of stock that a State bank is permitted to own, possess, or carry under this Act.

Any bank intending to establish a subsidiary under this subsection (12) shall give written notice to the Commissioner 60 days prior to the subsidiary's commencing of business or, as the case may be, prior to acquiring stock in a corporation that has already commenced business. After receiving the notice, the Commissioner may waive or reduce the balance of the 60 day notice period. The Commissioner may specify the form of the notice and may promulgate rules and regulations to administer this subsection (12).

- (13) To accept for payment at a future date not exceeding one year from the date of acceptance, drafts drawn upon it by its customers; and to issue, advise, or confirm letters of credit authorizing the holders thereof to draw drafts upon it or its correspondents.
- (14) To own and lease personal property acquired by the bank at the request of a prospective lessee and upon the agreement of that person to lease the personal property provided that the lease, the agreement with respect thereto, and the amount of the investment of the bank in the property comply with Section 35.1 of this Act.
 - (15) (a) To establish and maintain, in addition to the main banking premises, branches offering any banking services permitted at the main banking premises of a State bank.
 - (b) To establish and maintain, after May 31, 1997,

branches in another state that may conduct any activity in that state that is authorized or permitted for any bank that has a banking charter issued by that state, subject to the same limitations and restrictions that are applicable to banks chartered by that state.

- (16) (Blank).
- (17) To establish and maintain terminals, as authorized by the Electronic Fund Transfer Act.
 - (18) To establish and maintain temporary service booths at any International Fair held in this State which is approved by the United States Department of Commerce, for the duration of the international fair for the sole purpose of providing a convenient place for foreign trade customers at the fair to exchange their home countries' currency into United States currency or the converse. This power shall not be construed as establishing a new place or change of location for the bank providing the service booth.
 - (19) To indemnify its officers, directors, employees, and agents, as authorized for corporations under Section 8.75 of the Business Corporation Act of 1983.
 - (20) To own, possess, and carry as assets stock of, or be or become a member of, any corporation, mutual company, association, trust, or other entity formed exclusively for the purpose of providing directors' and officers' liability and bankers' blanket bond insurance or reinsurance to and for the benefit of the stockholders, members, or beneficiaries, or their assets or businesses, or their officers, directors, employees, or agents, and not to or for the benefit of any other person or entity or the public generally.
 - (21) To make debt or equity investments in corporations or projects, whether for profit or not for profit, designed to promote the development of the community and its welfare, provided that the aggregate investment in all of these corporations and in all of these projects does not exceed 10% of the unimpaired capital and unimpaired surplus of the bank and provided that this limitation shall not apply to

creditworthy loans by the bank to those corporations or projects. Upon written application to the Commissioner, a bank may make an investment that would, when aggregated with all other such investments, exceed 10% of the unimpaired capital and unimpaired surplus of the bank. The Commissioner may approve the investment if he is of the opinion and finds that the proposed investment will not have a material adverse effect on the safety and soundness of the bank.

- (22) To own, possess, and carry as assets the stock of a corporation engaged in the ownership or operation of a travel agency or to operate a travel agency as a part of its business.
 - (23) With respect to affiliate facilities:
 - (a) to conduct at affiliate facilities for and on behalf of another commonly owned bank, if so authorized by the other bank, all transactions that the other bank is authorized or permitted to perform; and
 - (b) to authorize a commonly owned bank to conduct for and on behalf of it any of the transactions it is authorized or permitted to perform at one or more affiliate facilities.

Any bank intending to conduct or to authorize a commonly owned bank to conduct at an affiliate facility any of the transactions specified in this paragraph (23) shall give written notice to the Commissioner at least 30 days before any such transaction is conducted at the affiliate facility.

(24) To act as the agent for any fire, life, or other insurance company authorized by the State of Illinois, by soliciting and selling insurance and collecting premiums on policies issued by such company; and to receive for services so rendered such fees or commissions as may be agreed upon between the bank and the insurance company for which it may act as agent; provided, however, that no such bank shall in any case assume or guarantee the payment of any premium on insurance policies issued through its agency by its principal; and provided further, that the bank shall not guarantee the truth of any statement made by an assured in filing his application

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- 1 for insurance.
 - (25) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act or any other law, to offer any product or service that is at the time authorized or permitted to any insured savings association or out-of-state bank by applicable law, provided that powers conferred only by this subsection (25):
 - (a) shall always be subject to the same limitations and restrictions that are applicable to the insured savings association or out-of-state bank for the product or service by such applicable law;
 - (b) shall be subject to applicable provisions of the Financial Institutions Insurance Sales Law;
 - (c) shall not include the right to own or conduct a real estate brokerage business for which a license would be required under the laws of this State; and
 - (d) shall not be construed to include the establishment or maintenance of a branch, nor shall they be construed to limit the establishment or maintenance of a branch pursuant to subsection (11).
 - Not less than 30 days before engaging in any activity under the authority of this subsection, a bank shall provide written notice to the Commissioner of its intent to engage in the activity. The notice shall indicate the specific federal or state law, rule, regulation, or interpretation the bank intends to use as authority to engage in the activity.
- 26 (Source: P.A. 92-483, eff. 8-23-01; 92-811, eff. 8-21-02; 93-561; eff.1-1-04.)
- 28 (205 ILCS 5/10) (from Ch. 17, par. 317)
- Sec. 10. Permit to organize.
- 30 (a) Upon the filing of an application for a permit to 31 organize, the Commissioner shall investigate the truth of the 32 statements therein and shall consider the proposed bank's 33 capital structure, its future earnings prospects, the general 34 character, experience, and qualifications of its proposed 35 management, its proposed plan of operation, and the convenience

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- and needs of the area sought to be served, and notwithstanding the provisions of Section 7 of this Act, the Commissioner shall not approve the application and issue a permit to organize unless he shall be of the opinion and finds:
 - (1) that the proposed capital at least meets the minimum requirements of this Act determined by the Commissioner pursuant to Section 7 of this Act including additional capital necessitated by the circumstances of the proposed bank including its size, scope of operations and market in which it proposes to operate;
 - (2) that the future earnings prospects are favorable;
 - (3) that the general character, experience, and qualifications of its proposed management and its proposed plan of operation are such as to assure reasonable promise of successful, safe and sound operation;
 - (4) (Blank) that the name of the proposed bank is not the same as or deceptively similar to a name reserved with the Commissioner's office under Section 9.5 or to the name of any other bank then operating in this State; and
 - (5) that the convenience and needs of the area sought to be served by the proposed bank will be promoted.
 - (b) The Commissioner shall revoke the permit to organize and order liquidation of any funds collected in the event that the organizers do not obtain a charter from the Commissioner authorizing the bank to commence business within 6 months from the date of the issuance of the permit, unless a request has been submitted, in writing, to the Commissioner for an extension and the request has been approved.
- 29 (c) The Commissioner may impose such terms and conditions, 30 if any, on the issuance of the permit to organize as the 31 Commissioner deems appropriate and necessary for the 32 organization of the bank.
- 33 (Source: P.A. 91-452, eff. 1-1-00; 92-483, eff. 8-23-01.)
- 34 (205 ILCS 5/13.5)
- 35 Sec. 13.5. Formation and merger of interim banks.

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- (a) An interim bank may be chartered as a State bank for accomplishing a corporate exclusive purpose of restructuring through merger with an existing State bank, national bank, trust company, or an insured association. An interim bank shall be chartered and merged pursuant to the provisions of this Section. The interim bank shall not accept deposits, make loans, pay checks, or engage in the general banking business or any part thereof, and shall not be subject to the provisions of this Act other than those set forth in this Section; provided, however, that if the interim bank becomes the resulting bank in a merger, such resulting bank shall have all of the powers, rights, and duties of a State bank and must comply with all applicable provisions of this Act.
 - (b) An interim State bank may be organized upon application by 5 or more incorporators or by a bank holding company. The application shall be made on forms prescribed by the Commissioner which shall request, at a minimum, the following information:
 - (1) the names and addresses of the incorporators;
 - (2) the proposed name and address of the interim bank;
 - (3) the name and address of all banks with which the interim bank will be merging;
 - (4) a copy of the merger agreement by which the interim bank will be merged with the banks identified in item (3) containing the same information required in merger agreements pursuant to subsection (1) of Section 22 of this Act; and
 - (5) an acknowledgement that the interim bank shall not engage in the general banking business or any part thereof unless and until the interim bank becomes the resulting bank in a merger.
 - (c) The merger agreement must be approved by all of the incorporators of the interim bank and must be approved by the existing State bank with which the interim bank will merge, as required by Section 22 of this Act.

- 1 (d) Upon receipt of the application to organize the interim 2 bank and the merger agreement submitted pursuant to this Section and Section 22 of this Act, the Commissioner may issue 3 a charter to the interim bank and approve the merger agreement 4 5 if the Commissioner makes the findings set forth in subsection (3) of Section 22 of this Act. The interim bank's charter shall 6 not take effect until, and shall only be effective for purposes 7 8 of, the merger.
- 9 (e) Nothing in this Section affects the obligations of an existing State bank with which the interim bank will merge, or the rights of minority or dissenting shareholders of the existing State bank, in connection with the approval, execution, and accomplishment of a merger agreement as provided elsewhere in this Act.
- (f) Nothing in this Section affects the obligations of the
 parties to obtain the Commissioner's approval under Section 18
 of this Act if the interim bank merger results in a change of
 control of the resulting bank.
- 19 (Source: P.A. 92-483, eff. 8-23-01.)
- 20 (205 ILCS 5/16.8 new)
- 21 <u>Sec. 16.8. Prior approval required for directors, senior</u> 22 executive officers.
- 23 <u>(a) A state bank shall obtain the Commissioner's prior</u>
 24 <u>written approval before adding an individual to the board of</u>
 25 <u>directors or the employing an individual as a senior executive</u>
 26 <u>officer of the bank if:</u>
- 27 <u>(1) the state bank, at its last regular examination,</u>
 28 <u>was assigned a Composite Rating of 3, 4, or 5, or</u>
- 29 (2) the Commissioner determines that such prior 30 approval is appropriate.
- 31 (b) A state bank may not add an individual to the board of
 32 directors or employ an individual as a senior executive officer
 33 if the Commissioner issues a notice of disapproval of such
 34 addition or employment.
- 35 (c) The Commissioner may prescribe, by regulation,

- conditions under which the prior approval requirement of

 subsection (a) of this Section may be waived in the event of

 extraordinary circumstances.
 - (d) Waivers issued under subsection (c) shall not affect the authority of the Commissioner to issue notices of disapproval of such additions or employment of such individuals within 30 days after each such waiver.
 - (e) The Commissioner shall issue a notice of disapproval if the competence, experience, character, or integrity of the individual with respect to whom the request for approval is submitted indicates that it would not be in the best interests of the depositors of the depository institution or in the best interest of the public to permit the individual to be employed by, or associated with, the state bank.
- 15 (205 ILCS 5/18) (from Ch. 17, par. 325)
- 16 Sec. 18. Change in control.
 - (a) Before a change may occur in the ownership of outstanding stock of any State bank, whether by sale and purchase, gift, bequest or inheritance, or any other means, including the acquisition of stock of the State bank by any bank holding company, which will result in control or a change in the control of the bank or before a change in the control of a holding company having control of the outstanding stock of a State bank whether by sale and purchase, gift, bequest or inheritance, or any other means, including the acquisition of stock of such holding company by any other bank holding company, which will result in control or a change in control of the bank or holding company, or before a transfer of substantially all the assets or liabilities of the State bank, the Commissioner shall be of the opinion and find:
 - (1) that the general character of proposed management or of the person desiring to purchase substantially all the assets or to assume substantially all the liabilities of the State bank, after the change in control, is such as to assure reasonable promise of successful, safe and sound

1 operation;

- (1.1) that depositors' interests will not be jeopardized by the purchase or assumption and that adequate provision has been made for all liabilities as required for a voluntary liquidation under Section 68 of this Act;
- (2) that the future earnings prospects of the person desiring to purchase substantially all assets or to assume substantially all the liabilities of the State bank, after the proposed change in control, are favorable;
- (3) that any prior involvement by the persons proposing to obtain control, to purchase substantially all the assets, or to assume substantially all the liabilities of the State bank or by the proposed management personnel with any other financial institution, whether as stockholder, director, officer or customer, was conducted in a safe and sound manner; and
- (4) that if the acquisition is being made by a bank holding company, the acquisition is authorized under the Illinois Bank Holding Company Act of 1957.
- (a-5) In cases where a person acquires stock of a State bank in satisfaction of a debt previously contracted in good faith and the acquisition results in control or a change in control of the State bank, the person shall, within 90 days after the acquisition, file with the Commissioner notice of the change in control containing information enabling the Commissioner to make the findings provided in subsection (a) of this Section.
- (b) Persons desiring to purchase control of an existing state bank, to purchase substantially all the assets, or to assume substantially all the liabilities of the State bank shall, prior to that purchase, submit to the Commissioner:
 - (1) a statement of financial worth;
 - (2) satisfactory evidence that any prior involvement by the persons and the proposed management personnel with any other financial institution, whether as stockholder, director, officer or customer, was conducted in a safe and

sound manner; and

(3) such other relevant information as the Commissioner may request to substantiate the findings under subsection (a) of this Section.

A person who has submitted information to the Commissioner pursuant to this subsection (b) is under a continuing obligation until the Commissioner takes action on the application to immediately supplement that information if there are any material changes in the information previously furnished or if there are any material changes in any circumstances that may affect the Commissioner's opinion and findings. In addition, a person submitting information under this subsection shall notify the Commissioner of the date when the change in control is finally effected.

The Commissioner may impose such terms and conditions on the approval of the change in control application as he deems necessary or appropriate.

If an applicant, whose application for a change in control has been approved pursuant to subsection (a) of this Section, fails to effect the change in control within 180 days after the date of the Commissioner's approval, the Commissioner shall revoke that approval unless a request has been submitted, in writing, to the Commissioner for an extension and the request has been approved.

(b-1) Any person who obtains ownership of stock of an existing State bank or stock of a holding company that controls the State bank by gift, bequest, or inheritance such that ownership of the stock would constitute control of the State bank or holding company may obtain title and ownership of the stock, but may not exercise management or control of the business and affairs of the bank or vote his or her shares so as to exercise management or control unless and until the Commissioner approves an application for the change of control as provided in subsection (b) of this Section.

(c) Whenever a state bank makes a loan or loans, secured, or to be secured, by 25% or more of the outstanding stock of a

state bank, the president or other chief executive officer of the lending bank shall promptly report such fact to the Commissioner upon obtaining knowledge of such loan or loans, except that no report need be made in those cases where the borrower has been the owner of record of the stock for a period of one year or more, or the stock is that of a newly organized bank prior to its opening.

- (d) The reports required by subsections (b) and (c) of this Section 18, other than those relating to a transfer of assets or assumption of liabilities, shall contain the following information to the extent that it is known by the person making the report: (1) the number of shares involved; (2) the names of the sellers (or transferors); (3) the names of the purchasers (or transferees); (4) the names of the beneficial owners if the shares are registered in another name: (5) the purchase price, if applicable; (6) the total number of shares owned by the sellers (or transferors), the purchasers (or transferees) and the beneficial owners both immediately before and after the transaction; and, (7) in the case of a loan, the name of the borrower, the amount of the loan, the name of the bank issuing the stock securing the loan and the number of shares securing the loan. In addition to the foregoing, such reports shall contain such other information which is requested by the Commissioner to inform the Commissioner of the effect of the transaction upon control of the bank whose stock is involved.
- (d-1) The reports required by subsection (b) of this Section 18 that relate to purchase of assets and assumption of liabilities shall contain the following information to the extent that it is known by the person making the report: (1) the value, amount, and description of the assets transferred; (2) the amount, type, and to whom each type of liabilities are owed; (3) the names of the purchasers (or transferees); (4) the names of the beneficial owners if the shares of a purchaser or transferee are registered in another name; (5) the purchase price, if applicable; and, (6) in the case of a loan obtained to effect a purchase, the name of the borrower, the amount and

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- terms of the loan, and the description of the assets securing the loan. In addition to the foregoing, these reports shall contain any other information that is requested by the Commissioner to inform the Commissioner of the effect of the transaction upon the bank from which assets are purchased or
 - (e) Whenever such a change as described in subsection (a) of this Section 18 occurs, each state bank shall report promptly to the Commissioner any changes or replacement of its chief executive officer or of any director occurring in the next 12 month period, including in its report a statement of the past and current business and professional affiliations of the new chief executive officer or directors.
 - (f) (Blank).

liabilities are transferred.

- (g) (1) Except as otherwise expressly provided in this subsection (g), the Commissioners shall not approve an application for a change in control if upon consummation of the change in control the persons applying for the change in control, including any affiliates of the persons applying, would control 30% or more of the total amount of deposits which are located in this State at insured depository institutions. For purposes of this subsection (g), the words "insured depository institution" shall mean State banks, national banks, and insured savings associations. For purposes of this subsection (g), the word "deposits" shall have the meaning ascribed to that word in Section 3(1) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act. For purposes of this subsection (g), the total amount of deposits which are considered to be located in this State at insured depository institutions shall equal the sum of all deposits held at the main banking premises and branches in the State of Illinois of State banks, national banks, or insured savings associations. For purposes of this subsection (g), the word "affiliates" shall have the meaning ascribed to that word in Section 35.2 of this Act.
 - (2) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection

(g) (1) of this Section, the Commissioner may approve an application for a change in control for a bank that is in default or in danger of default. Except in those instances in which an application for a change in control is for a bank that is in default or in danger of default, the Commissioner may not approve a change in control which does not meet the requirements of subsection (g) (1) of this Section. The Commissioner may not waive the provisions of subsection (g) (1) of this Section, whether pursuant to Section 3(d) of the federal Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 or Section 44(d) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act, except as expressly provided in this subsection (g) (2).

(h) As used in this Section, the term "control" means the power, directly or indirectly, acting through or acting in concert with one or more persons, to direct the management or policies of the bank or to vote 25% or more of the outstanding stock of the bank. If there is any question as to whether a change in control application should be filed, the question shall be resolved in favor of filing the application with the Commissioner.

As used in this Section, "substantially all" the assets or liabilities of a State bank means that portion of the assets or liabilities of a State bank such that their purchase or transfer will materially impair the ability of the State bank to continue successful, safe, and sound operations or to continue as a going concern or would cause the bank to lose its federal deposit insurance.

As used in this Section, "purchase" includes a transfer by gift, bequest, inheritance, or any other means.

As used in this Section, "acting in concert" means knowing participation in a joint activity or parallel action towards a common goal of acquiring control of a state bank, whether or not pursuant to an express agreement.

34 (Source: P.A. 92-483, eff. 8-23-01; 92-811, eff. 8-21-02.)

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- 1 Sec. 21.2. Interstate mergers; minimum age requirement.
- 2 (a) No out of state bank and no national bank whose main 3 banking premises is located in a state other than Illinois 4 shall merge with or into, or shall acquire all or substantially 5 all of the assets of an Illinois bank that has existed and 6 continuously operated as a bank for 5 years or less.
- (b) For purposes of subsection (a) of this Section, an 7 Illinois bank that is the resulting bank following a merger 8 9 involving an Illinois interim bank shall be considered to have existence and continuously operated during the 10 11 existence and continuous operation of the Illinois merged bank. 12 As used in this subsection (b), the words "interim bank" shall 13 mean a bank which shall not accept deposits, make loans, pay checks, or engage in the general business of banking or any 14 15 part thereof, and is chartered solely for the purpose of 16 merging with or acquiring control of, or acquiring all or 17 substantially all of the assets of an existing Illinois bank.
 - (c) The provisions of subsection (a) of the Section shall not apply to the merger or acquisition of all or substantially all of the assets of an Illinois bank:
 - (1) if the merger or acquisition is part of a purchase or acquisition with respect to which the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation provides assistance under Section 13(c) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act; or
- 25 (2) if the Illinois bank is in default or in danger of default.
- 27 (Source: P.A. 90-226, eff. 7-25-97.)
- 28 (205 ILCS 5/46) (from Ch. 17, par. 357)
- Sec. 46. Misleading practices and names prohibited;
 30 penalty.
- 31 (a) No person, firm, partnership, or corporation that is
 32 not a bank shall transact business in this State in a manner
 33 which has a substantial likelihood of misleading the public by
 34 implying that the business is a bank, or shall use the word
 35 "banc", "bank", "banker", or "banking" in connection with the

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- business. Any person, firm, partnership or corporation violating this Section shall be deemed guilty of a Class A misdemeanor, and the Attorney General or State's Attorney of the county in which any such violation occurs may restrain such violation by a complaint for injunctive relief.
 - (b) If the Commissioner is of the opinion and finds that a person, firm, partnership, or corporation that is not a bank has transacted or intends to transact business in this State in a manner which has a substantial likelihood of misleading the public by implying that the business is a bank, or has used or intends to use the word "banc", "bank", "banker", or "banking" in connection with the business, then the Commissioner may direct that person, firm, partnership, or corporation to cease and desist from transacting the business or using the word "banc", "bank", "banker", or "banking". If that person, firm, partnership, or corporation persists in transacting the business or using the word "banc", "bank", "banker", or "banking", then the Commissioner may impose a civil penalty of up to \$10,000 for each violation. Each day that the person, firm, partnership, or corporation continues transacting the business or using the word "banc", "bank", "banker", or "banking" in connection with the business shall constitute a separate violation of these provisions.
 - (c) A person, firm, partnership, or corporation that is not a bank, and is not transacting or intending to transact business in this State in a manner that has a substantial likelihood of misleading the public by implying that such business is a bank, may apply to the Commissioner for permission to use the word "banc", "bank", "banker", or "banking" in connection with the business. If the Commissioner determines that there is no substantial likelihood of misleading the public, and upon such conditions as the impose to prevent the Commissioner may person, partnership, or corporation from holding itself out in a misleading manner, then such person, firm, partnership, or corporation may use the word "banc", "bank", "banker", or

"banking".

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- (d) (1) Unless otherwise expressly permitted by law, no person, firm, partnership, or corporation may use the name of an existing bank when marketing to or soliciting business from customers or prospective customers if the reference to the existing bank is made without the consent of the existing bank.
- (1.5) Unless otherwise expressly permitted by law, no person, firm, partnership, or corporation may use a name similar to that of an existing bank when marketing to or soliciting business from customers or prospective customers if the similar name is used in a manner that could cause a reasonable person to believe that the marketing material or solicitation originated from or is endorsed by the existing bank or that the existing bank is in any other way responsible for the marketing material or solicitation.
- (2) An existing bank may, in addition to any other remedies available under the law, report an alleged violation of this subsection (d) to the Commissioner. If Commissioner finds the marketing material solicitation in question to be in violation of this subsection, the Commissioner may direct the person, firm, partnership, or corporation to cease and desist from using that marketing material or solicitation in Illinois. If that person, firm, partnership, or corporation persists in the use of the marketing material or solicitation, then the Commissioner may impose a civil penalty of up to \$10,000 for each violation. Each instance in which the marketing material or solicitation is sent to a customer or prospective customer shall constitute a separate violation of these provisions. The Commissioner is authorized to promulgate rules to administer these provisions.
 - (3) (Blank).
- (Source: P.A. 92-476, eff. 8-23-01; 92-811, eff. 8-21-02.)

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1 (205 ILCS 5/48) (from Ch. 17, par. 359)

Sec. 48. Commissioner's powers; duties. The Commissioner shall have the powers and authority, and is charged with the duties and responsibilities designated in this Act, and a State bank shall not be subject to any other visitorial power other than as authorized by this Act, except those vested in the courts, or upon prior consultation with the Commissioner, a foreign bank regulator with an appropriate supervisory interest in the parent or affiliate of a state bank. In the performance of the Commissioner's duties:

- (1) The Commissioner shall call for statements from all State banks as provided in Section 47 at least one time during each calendar quarter.
- (2) (a) The Commissioner, as often as the Commissioner shall deem necessary or proper, and no less frequently than 18 months following the preceding examination, shall appoint a suitable person or persons to make an examination of the affairs of every State bank, except that for every eligible State bank, as defined by regulation, the Commissioner in lieu of the examination may accept on an alternating basis the examination made by the eligible State bank's appropriate federal banking agency pursuant to Section 111 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Improvement Act of 1991, provided the appropriate federal banking agency has made such examination. A person so appointed shall not be stockholder or officer or employee of any bank which that person may be directed to examine, and shall have powers to make a thorough examination into all the affairs of the bank and in so doing to examine any of the officers or agents or employees thereof on oath and shall make a full and detailed report of the condition of the bank to the Commissioner. In making the examination the examiners shall include examination of the affairs of all the affiliates of the bank, as defined in subsection (b) of Section 35.2 of this Act, or subsidiaries of the bank as shall be necessary to disclose fully the conditions of the subsidiaries or affiliates, the

relations between the bank and the subsidiaries or affiliates and the effect of those relations upon the affairs of the bank, and in connection therewith shall have power to examine any of the officers, directors, agents, or employees of the subsidiaries or affiliates on oath. After May 31, 1997, the Commissioner may enter into cooperative agreements with state regulatory authorities of other states to provide for examination of State bank branches in those states, and the Commissioner may accept reports of examinations of State bank branches from those state regulatory authorities. These cooperative agreements may set forth the manner in which the other state regulatory authorities may be compensated for examinations prepared for and submitted to the Commissioner.

- (b) After May 31, 1997, the Commissioner is authorized to examine, as often as the Commissioner shall deem necessary or proper, branches of out-of-state banks. The Commissioner may establish and may assess fees to be paid to the Commissioner for examinations under this subsection (b). The fees shall be borne by the out-of-state bank, unless the fees are borne by the state regulatory authority that chartered the out-of-state bank, as determined by a cooperative agreement between the Commissioner and the state regulatory authority that chartered the out-of-state bank.
- (2.5) Whenever any State bank, any subsidiary or affiliate of a State bank, or after May 31, 1997, any branch of an out-of-state bank causes to be performed, by contract or otherwise, any bank services for itself, whether on or off its premises:
 - (a) that performance shall be subject to examination by the Commissioner to the same extent as if services were being performed by the bank or, after May 31, 1997, branch of the out-of-state bank itself on its own premises; and
 - (b) the bank or, after May 31, 1997, branch of the out-of-state bank shall notify the Commissioner of the existence of a service relationship. The notification shall be submitted with the first statement of condition

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(as required by Section 47 of this Act) due after the making of the service contract or the performance of the service, whichever occurs first. The Commissioner shall be notified of each subsequent contract in the same manner.

For purposes of this subsection (2.5), the term "bank services" means services such as sorting and posting of checks and deposits, computation and posting of interest and other credits and charges, preparation and mailing of checks, statements, notices, and similar items, or any other clerical, bookkeeping, accounting, statistical, or similar functions performed for a State bank, including but not limited to electronic data processing related to those bank services.

- (3) The expense of administering this Act, including the expense of the examinations of State banks as provided in this Act, shall to the extent of the amounts resulting from the fees provided for in paragraphs (a), (a-2), and (b) of this subsection (3) be assessed against and borne by the State banks:
 - (a) Each bank shall pay to the Commissioner a Call Report Fee which shall be paid in quarterly installments equal to one-fourth of the sum of the annual fixed fee of \$800, plus a variable fee based on the assets shown on the quarterly statement of condition delivered to the in accordance with Section 47 for preceding quarter according to the following schedule: 16\$ per \$1,000 of the first \$5,000,000 of total assets, 15\$ \$1,000 of the next \$20,000,000 of total assets, 13¢ \$1,000 of the next \$75,000,000 of total assets, \$1,000 of the next \$400,000,000 of total assets, \$1,000 of the next \$500,000,000 of total assets, and 5¢ per \$1,000 of all assets in excess of \$1,000,000,000, of the State bank. The Call Report Fee shall be calculated and assessed in accordance with a formula prescribed by rule by the Commissioner and billed to the banks for remittance at the time of the quarterly statements of condition provided for in Section 47. The Commissioner may require payment of

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the fees provided in this Section by an electronic transfer of funds or an automatic debit of an account of each of the State banks. In case more than one examination of any bank is deemed by the Commissioner to be necessary in any examination frequency cycle specified in subsection 2(a) of this Section, and is performed at his direction, the Commissioner may assess a reasonable additional fee to recover the cost of the additional examination; provided, however, that an examination conducted at the request of the State Treasurer pursuant to the Uniform Disposition of Unclaimed Property Act shall not be deemed to be an additional examination under this Section. In lieu of the method and amounts set forth in this paragraph (a) for the calculation of the Call Report Fee, The the Commissioner may specify by rule that the Call Report Fees provided by this Section may be assessed semiannually or some other period and may provide in the rule the formula to be used for calculating and assessing the periodic Call Report Fees to be paid by State banks.

(a-1) If in the opinion of the Commissioner an emergency exists or appears likely, the Commissioner may assign an examiner or examiners to monitor the affairs of a State bank with whatever frequency he deems appropriate, including but not limited to a daily basis. The reasonable and necessary expenses of the Commissioner during the period of the monitoring shall be borne by the subject bank. The Commissioner shall furnish the State bank a statement of time and expenses if requested to do so within 30 days of the conclusion of the monitoring period.

(a-2) On and after January 1, 1990, the reasonable and necessary expenses of the Commissioner during examination of the performance of electronic data processing services under subsection (2.5) shall be borne by the banks for which the services are provided. An amount, based upon a fee structure prescribed by the Commissioner, shall be paid by the banks or, after May 31, 1997, branches of

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out-of-state banks receiving the electronic data processing services along with the Call Report Fee assessed under paragraph (a) of this subsection (3).

- expenses of the Commissioner during examination of the performance of electronic data processing services under subsection (2.5) at or on behalf of branches of out-of-state banks shall be borne by the out-of-state banks, unless those expenses are borne by the state regulatory authorities that chartered the out-of-state banks, as determined by cooperative agreements between the Commissioner and the state regulatory authorities that chartered the out-of-state banks.
- (b) "Fiscal year" for purposes of this Section 48 is defined as a period beginning July 1 of any year and ending June 30 of the next year. The Commissioner shall receive for each fiscal year, commencing with the fiscal year ending June 30, 1987, a contingent fee equal to the lesser of the aggregate of the fees paid by all State banks under paragraph (a) of subsection (3) for that year, or the amount, if any, whereby the aggregate of the administration expenses, as defined in paragraph (c), for that fiscal year exceeds the sum of the aggregate of the fees payable by all State banks for that year under paragraph (a) of subsection (3), plus any amounts transferred into the Bank and Trust Company Fund from the State Pensions Fund for that year, plus all other amounts collected by the Commissioner for that year under any other provision of this Act, plus the aggregate of all fees collected for that year by the Commissioner under the Corporate Fiduciary Act, excluding the receivership fees provided for in Section 5-10 of the Corporate Fiduciary Act, and the Foreign Banking Office Act. The aggregate amount of the contingent fee thus arrived at for any fiscal year shall be apportioned amongst, assessed upon, and paid by the State banks and foreign banking corporations, respectively, in the same

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proportion that the fee of each under paragraph (a) of subsection (3), respectively, for that year bears to the aggregate for that year of the fees collected under paragraph (a) of subsection (3). The aggregate amount of the contingent fee, and the portion thereof to be assessed upon each State bank and foreign banking corporation, respectively, shall be determined by the Commissioner and shall be paid by each, respectively, within 120 days of the close of the period for which the contingent fee is computed and is payable, and the Commissioner shall give 20 days advance notice of the amount of the contingent fee payable by the State bank and of the date fixed by the Commissioner for payment of the fee.

(c) The "administration expenses" for any fiscal year shall mean the ordinary and contingent expenses for that year incident to making the examinations provided for by, and for otherwise administering, this Act, the Corporate Fiduciary Act, excluding the expenses paid from Corporate Fiduciary Receivership account in the Bank and Trust Company Fund, the Foreign Banking Office Act, the Electronic Fund Transfer Act, and the Illinois Bank Examiners' Education Foundation Act, including all salaries and other compensation paid for personal services rendered for the State by officers or employees of the including the Commissioner and State, the Deputy Commissioners, all expenditures for telephone and telegraph charges, postage and postal charges, office stationery, supplies and services, and office furniture equipment, including typewriters and copying and duplicating machines and filing equipment, surety bond premiums, and travel expenses of those officers employees, employees, expenditures or charges for acquisition, enlargement or improvement of, or for the use any office space, building, or structure, expenditures for the maintenance thereof or for furnishing heat, light, or power with respect thereto, all to the

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extent that those expenditures are directly incidental to such examinations or administration. The Commissioner shall not be required by paragraphs (c) or (d-1) of this subsection (3) to maintain in any fiscal year's budget appropriated reserves for accrued vacation and accrued sick leave that is required to be paid to employees of the Commissioner upon termination of their service with the Commissioner in an amount that is more than is reasonably anticipated to be necessary for any anticipated turnover in employees, whether due to normal attrition or due to layoffs, terminations, or resignations.

The aggregate of all fees collected by the Commissioner under this Act, the Corporate Fiduciary Act, or the Foreign Banking Office Act on and after July 1, 1979, shall be paid promptly after receipt of the same, accompanied by a detailed statement thereof, into the State treasury and shall be set apart in a special fund to be known as the "Bank and Trust Company Fund", except as provided in paragraph (c) of subsection (11) of this Section. All earnings received from investments of funds in the Bank and Trust Company Fund shall be deposited in the Bank and Trust Company Fund and may be used for the same purposes as fees deposited in that Fund. The amount from time to time deposited into the Bank and Trust Company Fund shall be used to offset the ordinary administration administrative expenses of the Commissioner of Banks and Real Estate as defined in this Section. Nothing in this amendatory Act of 1979 shall prevent continuing practice of paying expenses involving salaries, retirement, social security, and State-paid insurance premiums of State officers by appropriations from the General Revenue Fund. However, the General Revenue Fund shall be reimbursed for those payments made on and after July 1, 1979, by an annual transfer of funds from the Bank and Trust Company Fund.

(d-1) Adequate funds shall be available in the Bank and

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Trust Company Fund to permit the timely payment of administration expenses. In each fiscal year the total administration expenses shall be deducted from the total fees collected by the Commissioner and the remainder transferred into the Cash Flow Reserve Account, unless the balance of the Cash Flow Reserve Account prior to the transfer equals or exceeds one-third one-fourth of total initial appropriations from the Bank and Trust Company Fund for the subsequent year, in which case the remainder shall be credited to State banks and foreign banking corporations and applied against their fees for the subsequent year. The amount credited to each State bank and foreign banking corporation shall be in the same proportion as the Call Report Fees paid by each for the year bear to the total Call Report Fees collected for the year. If, after a transfer to the Cash Flow Reserve Account is made or if no remainder is available for transfer, the balance of the Cash Flow Reserve Account is less than one-third one fourth of the total initial appropriations for the subsequent year and the amount transferred is less than 5% of the total Call Report Fees for the year, additional amounts needed to make the transfer equal to 5% of the total Call Report Fees for the year shall be apportioned amongst, assessed upon, and paid by the State banks and foreign banking corporations in the same proportion that the Call Report Fees of each, respectively, for the year bear to the total Call Report Fees collected for the year. The additional amounts assessed shall be transferred into the Cash Flow Reserve Account. For purposes of paragraph (d-1), the calculation of the fees collected by Commissioner shall exclude the receivership fees provided for in Section 5-10 of the Corporate Fiduciary Act.

(e) The Commissioner may upon request certify to any public record in his keeping and shall have authority to levy a reasonable charge for issuing certifications of any

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public record in his keeping.

- (f) In addition to fees authorized elsewhere in this Act, the Commissioner may, in connection with a review, approval, or provision of a service, levy a reasonable charge to recover the cost of the review, approval, or service.
- (4) Nothing contained in this Act shall be construed to limit the obligation relative to examinations and reports of any State bank, deposits in which are to any extent insured by the United States or any agency thereof, nor to limit in any way the powers of the Commissioner with reference to examinations and reports of that bank.
- (5) The nature and condition of the assets in or investment of any bonus, pension, or profit sharing plan for officers or employees of every State bank or, after May 31, 1997, branch of an out-of-state bank shall be deemed to be included in the affairs of that State bank or branch of an out-of-state bank subject to examination by the Commissioner under the provisions of subsection (2) of this Section, and if the Commissioner shall find from an examination that the condition of or operation of the investments or assets of the plan is unlawful, fraudulent, or unsafe, or that any trustee has abused his trust, the Commissioner shall, if the situation so found by the Commissioner shall not be corrected to his satisfaction within 60 days after the Commissioner has given notice to the board of directors of the State bank or out-of-state bank of his findings, report the facts to the Attorney General who shall thereupon institute proceedings against the State bank or out-of-state bank, the board of directors thereof, or the trustees under such plan as the nature of the case may require.
 - (6) The Commissioner shall have the power:
 - (a) To promulgate reasonable rules for the purpose of administering the provisions of this Act.
 - (a-5) To impose conditions on any approval issued by the Commissioner if he determines that the conditions are necessary or appropriate. These conditions shall be

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imposed in writing and shall continue in effect for the period prescribed by the Commissioner.

- To issue orders against any person, t.he Commissioner has reasonable cause to believe that an unsafe or unsound banking practice has occurred, is occurring, or about to occur, if any person has violated, is violating, or is about to violate any law, rule, condition imposed by the Commissioner, or written agreement with the Commissioner, or for the purpose of administering the provisions of this Act and any rule promulgated in accordance with this Act. The Commissioner may make available to the public any formal enforcement action or modification to such formal enforcement action. For purposes of this subsection, "formal enforcement action" means a Order to Cease and Desist, an Order of Prohibition, an Order of Removal, or an Order Assessing a Civil Monetary Penalty.
- (b-1) To enter into agreements with a bank establishing a program to correct the condition of the bank or its practices.
- (c) To appoint hearing officers to execute any of the powers granted to the Commissioner under this Section for the purpose of administering this Act and any rule promulgated in accordance with this Act and otherwise to authorize, in writing, an officer or employee of the Office of Banks and Real Estate to exercise his powers under this Act.
- (d) To subpoen witnesses, to compel their attendance, to administer an oath, to examine any person under oath, and to require the production of any relevant books, papers, accounts, and documents in the course of and pursuant to any investigation being conducted, or any action being taken, by the Commissioner in respect of any matter relating to the duties imposed upon, or the powers vested in, the Commissioner under the provisions of this Act or any rule promulgated in accordance with this Act.

- (e) To conduct hearings.
- 2 (7) Whenever, in the opinion of the Commissioner, 3 director, officer, employee, or agent of a State bank or any 4 subsidiary or bank holding company of the bank or, after May 5 31, 1997, of any branch of an out-of-state bank or any 6 subsidiary or bank holding company of the bank shall have violated any law, rule, or order relating to that bank or any 7 8 subsidiary or bank holding company of the bank, shall have obstructed or impeded any examination or investigation by the 9 Commissioner, shall have engaged in an unsafe or unsound 10 11 practice in conducting the business of that bank or any 12 subsidiary or bank holding company of the bank, or shall have 13 violated any law or engaged or participated in any unsafe or unsound practice in connection with any financial institution 14 15 or other business entity such that the character and fitness of 16 the director, officer, employee, or agent does not assure 17 reasonable promise of safe and sound operation of the State bank, the Commissioner may issue an order of removal. If, in 18 19 the opinion of the Commissioner, any former director, officer, 20 employee, or agent of a State bank or any subsidiary or bank 21 holding company of the bank, prior to the termination of his or 22 her service with that bank or any subsidiary or bank holding 23 company of the bank, violated any law, rule, or order relating 24 to that State bank or any subsidiary or bank holding company of 25 bank, obstructed or impeded any examination 26 investigation by the Commissioner, engaged in an unsafe or 27 unsound practice in conducting the business of that bank or any 28 subsidiary or bank holding company of the bank, or violated any 29 law or engaged or participated in any unsafe or unsound 30 practice in connection with any financial institution or other business entity such that the character and fitness of the 31 32 director, officer, employee, or agent would not have assured 33 reasonable promise of safe and sound operation of the State bank, the Commissioner may issue an order prohibiting that 34 35 person from further service with a bank or any subsidiary or bank holding company of the bank as a director, officer, 36

1 employee, or agent. An order issued pursuant to this subsection 2 shall be served upon the director, officer, employee, or agent. 3 A copy of the order shall be sent to each director of the bank 4 affected by registered mail. The person affected by the action 5 may request a hearing before the State Banking Board within 10 6 days after receipt of the order. The hearing shall be held by 7 the Board within 30 days after the request has been received by 8 the Board. The Board shall make a determination approving, 9 modifying, or disapproving the order of the Commissioner as its 10 final administrative decision. If a hearing is held by the 11 Board, the Board shall make its determination within 60 days 12 from the conclusion of the hearing. Any person affected by a 13 decision of the Board under this subsection (7) of Section 48 of this Act may have the decision reviewed only under and in 14 15 accordance with the Administrative Review Law and the rules 16 adopted pursuant thereto. A copy of the order shall also be 17 served upon the bank of which he is a director, officer, employee, or agent, whereupon he shall cease to be a director, 18 19 officer, employee, or agent of that bank. The Commissioner may 20 institute a civil action against the director, officer, or agent of the State bank or, after May 31, 1997, of the branch 21 22 of the out-of-state bank against whom any order provided for by 23 this subsection (7) of this Section 48 has been issued, and 24 against the State bank or, after May 31, 1997, out-of-state 25 bank, to enforce compliance with or to enjoin any violation of 26 the terms of the order. Any person who has been the subject of 27 an order of removal or an order of prohibition issued by the 28 Commissioner under this subsection, Section 3.074(b) of the Illinois Bank Holding Company Act of 1957, or Section 5-6 of 29 30 the Corporate Fiduciary Act may not thereafter serve as director, officer, employee, or agent of any State bank or of 31 32 any branch of any out-of-state bank, or of any corporate fiduciary, as defined in Section 1-5.05 of the Corporate 33 Fiduciary Act, or of any other entity that is subject to 34 35 licensure or regulation by the Commissioner or the Office of Banks and Real Estate unless the Commissioner has granted prior 36

1 approval in writing.

For purposes of this paragraph (7), "bank holding company" has the meaning prescribed in Section 2 of the Illinois Bank Holding Company Act of 1957.

- (8) The Commissioner may impose civil penalties of up to \$100,000 \$10,000 against any person for each violation of any provision of this Act, any rule promulgated in accordance with this Act, any order of the Commissioner, any condition imposed by the Commissioner, or any other action which in the Commissioner's discretion is an unsafe or unsound banking practice.
- (9) The Commissioner may impose civil penalties of up to \$100 against any person for the first failure to comply with reporting requirements set forth in the report of examination of the bank and up to \$200 for the second and subsequent failures to comply with those reporting requirements.
- (10) All final administrative decisions of the Commissioner hereunder shall be subject to judicial review pursuant to the provisions of the Administrative Review Law. For matters involving administrative review, venue shall be in either Sangamon County or Cook County.
- (11) The endowment fund for the Illinois Bank Examiners' Education Foundation shall be administered as follows:
 - (a) (Blank).
 - (b) The Foundation is empowered to receive voluntary contributions, gifts, grants, bequests, and donations on behalf of the Illinois Bank Examiners' Education Foundation from national banks and other persons for the purpose of funding the endowment of the Illinois Bank Examiners' Education Foundation.
 - (c) The aggregate of all special educational fees collected by the Commissioner and property received by the Commissioner on behalf of the Illinois Bank Examiners' Education Foundation under this subsection (11) on or after June 30, 1986, shall be either (i) promptly paid after receipt of the same, accompanied by a detailed statement

thereof, into the State Treasury and shall be set apart in a special fund to be known as "The Illinois Bank Examiners' Education Fund" to be invested by either the Treasurer of the State of Illinois in the Public Treasurers' Investment Pool or in any other investment he is authorized to make or by the Illinois State Board of Investment as the board of trustees of the Illinois Bank Examiners' Education Foundation may direct or (ii) deposited into an account maintained in a commercial bank or corporate fiduciary in the name of the Illinois Bank Examiners' Education Foundation pursuant to the order and direction of the Board of Trustees of the Illinois Bank Examiners' Education Foundation.

14 (12) (Blank).

15 (Source: P.A. 91-16, eff. 7-1-99; 92-20, eff. 7-1-01; 92-483,

16 eff. 8-23-01; 92-651, eff. 7-11-02.)

17 (205 ILCS 5/49) (from Ch. 17, par. 361)

18 Sec. 49. False statements; penalty.

(a) It is unlawful for any officer, director, or employee of any State bank or subsidiary or holding company of that bank or, after May 31, 1997, branch out of an out-of-state bank subject to examination by the Commissioner or any person filing an application or notice or submitting information in connection with an application or notice with the Commissioner to willfully and knowingly subscribe to or make, or cause to be made, any false statement or false entry with intent to deceive any person or persons authorized to examine into the affairs of the bank or the subsidiary or holding company of that bank, the branch of an out-of-state bank, or the applicant or with intent to deceive the Commissioner or his administrative officers in the performance of their duties under this Act. A person who violates this Section is guilty of a Class 3 felony.

(b) Any state bank or officer, director, or employee of any state bank or, after May 31, 1997, branch of an out of state bank subject to examination by the Commissioner who shall

- 1 refuse access to information or documents requested by the
- 2 Commissioner pursuant to any investigation being conducted or
- 3 any action being taken by the Commissioner relating to the
- 4 <u>duties imposed upon or the powers vested in the Commissioner</u>
- 5 <u>under the provisions of this Act or any rule promulgated in</u>
- 6 accordance with this Act, may be subject to disciplinary action
- 7 pursuant to Section 48 of this Act.
- 8 (Source: P.A. 92-483, eff. 8-23-01.)
- 9 (205 ILCS 5/71) (from Ch. 17, par. 383)
- 10 Sec. 71. Voluntary dissolution; Commissioner's fee. The
- 11 Commissioner shall be entitled to a fee, which shall be paid at
- 12 the time of deposit, on all money deposited with him for the
- 13 account of one dissolving bank. The Commissioner shall
- 14 <u>establish this fee by rule.</u> of two per cent of the first five
- 15 thousand dollars and one per cent of all sums in excess of five
- 16 thousand dollars.
- 17 (Source: Laws 1965, p. 2020.)
- 18 Section 15. The Illinois Bank Holding Company Act of 1957
- is amended by changing Section 3.02 as follows:
- 20 (205 ILCS 10/3.02) (from Ch. 17, par. 2505)
- Sec. 3.02. Unlawful acts; exceptions.
- 22 (a) Except as otherwise provided in this Act, it shall be
- 23 unlawful:
- 24 (1) for any action to be taken that causes any company
- to become a bank holding company as defined in this Act
- 26 with respect to any Illinois bank;
- 27 (2) for any action to be taken that causes an Illinois
- bank to become a subsidiary of a bank holding company;
- 29 (3) for any bank holding company to acquire direct or
- 30 indirect ownership or control of any voting shares of an
- 31 Illinois bank that possesses a charter issued by the
- 32 Commissioner, unless the holding company complies with the
- 33 change in control requirements set forth in Section 18 of

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the Illinois Banking Act;

- (4) for any bank holding company or subsidiary thereof other than a bank, to acquire all or substantially all of the assets of an Illinois bank;
- (5) for any bank holding company owning or controlling, as defined in this Act, an Illinois bank to merge or consolidate with any other bank holding company;
- (6) for any bank holding company that is not well capitalized, as that term is defined in 12 C.F.R. 225.2(r), as now or hereafter amended with a ratio of total capital to total assets of less than 7%, as measured and applied in accordance with regulations of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System in effect on the date filing of the application with the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, to acquire direct or indirect ownership or control by purchase of stock, merger, consolidation, acquisition of assets or otherwise, of any Illinois bank or banks if the application for such acquisition is filed on or after July 1, 1986; provided that the <u>requirement</u> total capital to total assets ratio requirements of this paragraph (6) and of the succeeding paragraph (7) that the bank holding company be well capitalized shall be applicable only to a bank holding company which is directly acquiring such direct or indirect control of any Illinois bank or banks and shall not be applicable to any bank holding company of which the acquiring company is a subsidiary; or
- (7) for any bank holding company that is well capitalized, as that term is defined in 12 C.F.R. 225.2(r), as now or hereafter amended, with a ratio of total capital to total assets equal to or in excess of 7% to acquire direct or indirect control by purchase of stock, merger, consolidation, acquisition of assets or otherwise, of any Illinois bank or banks where such acquisition would result in the bank holding company no longer be will capitalized in a reduction in such bank holding company's ratio of

total capital to total assets to less than 7%, where such ratios are measured and applied in accordance with regulations of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System in effect on the date of the filing of the application with the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System if the application for such acquisition is filed on or after July 1, 1986.

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- (b) Notwithstanding subsection (a) of this Section, a transaction, occurrence or event which is described in paragraphs (1), (2), (4), and (5) of subsection (a) of this Section, and which does not result in a violation of Section 3.07 of this Act, shall not be unlawful if:
 - (1) approval of the transaction, occurrence or event by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System is not required by the terms of the federal Bank Holding Company Act; or
 - (2) the transaction, occurrence or event:
 - (A) has been approved by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System by an order, ruling or regulation of that Board made under the federal Bank Holding Company Act, including an assessment of the applicant's record in meeting the convenience and needs of the communities it serves in accordance with the federal Community Reinvestment Act of 1977, and that order, ruling or regulation remains in effect; and
 - (B) is carried out and occurs in compliance with all conditions or restrictions, if any, contained in an order, ruling or regulation of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System referred to in the foregoing subparagraph (A).
- (Source: P.A. 88-546; 89-567, eff. 7-26-96.)

Section 20. The Pawnbroker Regulation Act is amended by changing Sections 0.05 and 5 and by adding Sections 1.8 and 9.5 as follows:

- 1 (205 ILCS 510/0.05)
- 2 Sec. 0.05. Administration of Act.
 - (a) This Act shall be administered by the Commissioner of Banks and Real Estate who shall have all of the following powers and duties in administering this Act:
 - (1) To promulgate reasonable rules for the purpose of administering the provisions of this Act.
 - (2) To issue orders for the purpose of administering the provisions of this Act and any rule promulgated in accordance with this Act.
 - (3) To appoint hearing officers and to hire employees or to contract with appropriate persons to execute any of the powers granted to the Commissioner under this Section for the purpose of administering this Act and any rule promulgated in accordance with this Act.
 - (4) To subpoen witnesses, to compel their attendance, to administer an oath, to examine any person under oath, and to require the production of any relevant books, papers, accounts, and documents in the course of and pursuant to any investigation being conducted, or any action being taken, by the Commissioner in respect of any matter relating to the duties imposed upon, or the powers vested in, the Commissioner under the provisions of this Act or any rule promulgated in accordance with this Act.
 - (5) To conduct hearings.
 - (6) To impose civil penalties graduated up to \$1,000 against any person for each violation of any provision of this Act, any rule promulgated in accordance with this Act, or any order of the Commissioner based upon the seriousness of the violation.
 - (6.5) To initiate, through the Attorney General, injunction proceedings whenever it appears to the Commissioner that any person, whether licensed under this Act or not, is engaged or about to engage in an act or practice that constitutes or will constitute a violation of

this Act or any rule prescribed under the authority of this Act. The Commissioner may, in his or her discretion, through the Attorney General, apply for an injunction, and upon a proper showing, any circuit court may enter a permanent or preliminary injunction or a temporary restraining order without bond to enforce this Act in addition to the penalties and other remedies provided for in this Act.

- (7) To issue a cease and desist order and, for violations of this Act, any order issued by the Commissioner pursuant to this Act, any rule promulgated in accordance with this Act, or any other applicable law in connection with the operation of a pawnshop, to suspend a license issued under this Act for up to 30 days.
- (8) To determine compliance with applicable law and rules related to the operation of pawnshops and to verify the accuracy of reports filed with the Commissioner, the Commissioner, not more than one time every 2 years, may, but is not required to, conduct a routine examination of a pawnshop, and in addition, the Commissioner may examine the affairs of any pawnshop at any time if the Commissioner has reasonable cause to believe that unlawful or fraudulent activity is occurring, or has occurred, therein.
- (9) In response to a complaint, to address any inquiries to any pawnshop in relation to its affairs, and it shall be the duty of the pawnshop to promptly reply in writing to such inquiries. The Commissioner may also require reports or information from any pawnshop at any time the Commissioner may deem desirable.
- (10) To revoke a license issued under this Act if the Commissioner determines that (a) a licensee has been convicted of a felony in connection with the operations of a pawnshop; (b) a licensee knowingly, recklessly, or continuously violated this Act, a rule promulgated in accordance with this Act, or any order of the Commissioner; (c) a fact or condition exists that, if it had existed or

had been known at the time of the original application, would have justified license refusal; or (d) the licensee knowingly submits materially false or misleading documents with the intent to deceive the Commissioner or any other party; or (e) a licensee has been the subject of an Order of Removal or Order of Prohibition issued by the Commissioner pursuant to subsection (a)(12) of this Section, Section 48(7) of the Illinois Banking Act, Section 3.074(b) of the Illinois Bank Holding Company Act of 1957, or Section 5-6 of the Corporate Fiduciary Act and the Order is a final administrative decision under the Administrative Review Law.

- (11) Following license revocation, to take possession and control of a pawnshop for the purpose of examination, reorganization, or liquidation through receivership and to appoint a receiver, which may be the Commissioner, a pawnshop, or another suitable person.
- (12) To issue an order of removal, whenever in the opinion of the Commissioner, any director, officer, owner, employee or agent of a pawnshop has violated any law, rule, or order relating to the pawnshop or has violated any law in connection with any other business entity such that the character and fitness of the director, officer, owner, employee, or agent does not assure reasonable promise of operation of the pawnshop in a lawful and fair manner. If, in the opinion of the Commissioner, any former director, officer, owner, employee, or agent of a pawnshop, prior to the termination of his or her service with the pawnshop, violated any law, rule, or order relating to the pawnshop or violated any law in connection with any other business such that the director, officer, owner, employee, or agent would not have assured reasonable promise of operation of the pawnshop in a lawful and fair manner, the Commissioner may issue an order prohibiting that person from further service with a pawnshop as a director, officer, owner, employee, or agent. An order issued pursuant to this

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Section shall be served upon the director, officer, owner, employee, or agent. An Order of Removal shall also be sent to the pawnshop by personal service, certified mail return receipt requested, or any other method that provides proof of service and receipt. The person affected by the action may request a hearing within 10 days after receipt of the order of removal or prohibition. The hearing shall be held within 30 days after receipt of a request for a hearing in accordance with Part 392 of Title 38 of the Illinois Administrative Code. After concluding the hearing, a hearing officer shall make a recommendation approving, modifying, or disapproving the order of the Commissioner. The Commissioner shall then issue a written determination including the conclusions of law and the findings of fact upon which the determination was made. A copy of the order shall be served upon the pawnshop of which the person is a director, officer, owner, employee, or agent, whereupon the person shall cease to be a director, officer, employee, or agent of the pawnshop or to conduct any business in connection with the pawnshop. Any person who has been removed or prohibited by an order of the Commissioner under this Section may not thereafter serve as director, officer, employee, or agent of any pawnshop or of any other entity that is subject to licensure or regulation by the Commissioner or the Office of Banks and Real Estate unless the Commissioner has granted prior approval in writing. The Commissioner may institute a civil action against the director, officer, owner, employee, or agent subject to an order issued under this Section and against the pawnshop to enforce compliance with or to enjoin any violation of the terms of the order.

(b) After consultation with local law enforcement officers, the Attorney General, and the industry, the Commissioner may by rule require that pawnbrokers operate video camera surveillance systems to record photographic representations of customers and retain the tapes produced for

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1 up to 30 days.

(c) Pursuant to rule, the Commissioner shall issue licenses on an annual or multi-year basis for operating a pawnshop. Any person currently operating or who has operated a pawnshop in this State during the 2 years preceding the effective date of this amendatory Act of 1997 shall be issued a license upon payment of the fee required under this Act. New applicants shall meet standards for a license as established by the Commissioner. Except with the prior written consent of the Commissioner, no individual, either a new applicant or a person currently operating a pawnshop, may be issued a license to operate a pawnshop if the individual has been convicted of a felony or of any criminal offense relating to dishonesty or breach of trust in connection with the operations of a pawnshop. In addition, no new applicant may be issued a license to operate a pawnshop if the individual has been the subject of an Order of Removal or Order of Prohibition issued by the Commissioner pursuant to subsection (a) (12) of this Section, Section 48(7) of the Illinois Banking Act, Section 3.074(b) of the Illinois Bank Holding Company Act of 1957, or Section 5-6 of the Corporate Fiduciary Act after the Order becomes a final administrative decision under the Administrative Review Law unless the applicant receives the prior written approval of the Commissioner. The Commissioner shall establish license fees. The fees shall not exceed the amount reasonably required for administration of this Act. It shall be unlawful to operate a pawnshop without a license issued by the Commissioner.

(d) In addition to license fees, the Commissioner may, by rule, establish fees in connection with a review, approval, or provision of a service, and levy a reasonable charge to recover the cost of the review, approval, or service (such as a change in control, change in location, or renewal of a license). The Commissioner may also levy a reasonable charge to recover the cost of an examination if the Commissioner determines that unlawful or fraudulent activity has occurred. The Commissioner may require payment of the fees and charges provided in this

- Act by certified check, money order, an electronic transfer of funds, or an automatic debit of an account.
 - (e) The Pawnbroker Regulation Fund is established as a special fund in the State treasury. Moneys collected under this Act shall be deposited into the Fund and used for the administration of this Act. In the event that General Revenue Funds are appropriated to the Office of the Commissioner of Banks and Real Estate for the initial implementation of this Act, the Governor may direct the repayment from the Pawnbroker Regulation Fund to the General Revenue Fund of such advance in an amount not to exceed \$30,000. The Governor may direct this interfund transfer at such time as he deems appropriate by giving appropriate written notice.
 - (f) The Commissioner may, by rule, require all pawnshops to provide for the expenses that would arise from the administration of the receivership of a pawnshop under this Act through the assessment of fees, the requirement to pledge surety bonds, or such other methods as determined by the Commissioner.
 - (g) All final administrative decisions of the Commissioner under this Act shall be subject to judicial review pursuant to the provisions of the Administrative Review Law. For matters involving administrative review, venue shall be in either Sangamon County or Cook County.
- Sec. 1.8. Employment of persons convicted of a felony or a

 breach of trust related to the operation of a pawnshop. Except

 with the prior written consent of the Commissioner, no pawnshop

 shall employ an individual who has been convicted of a felony

 or of any criminal offense relating to dishonesty or breach of

 trust in connection with the operations of a pawnshop.
- 33 (205 ILCS 510/5) (from Ch. 17, par. 4655)

(Source: P.A. 92-215, eff. 8-2-01.)

(205 ILCS 510/1.8 new)

34 Sec. 5. Record requirements.

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(a) Except in municipalities located in counties having 3,000,000 or more inhabitants, every pawn and loan broker shall keep a standard record book that has been approved by the sheriff of the county in which the pawnbroker does business. In municipalities in counties with 3,000,000 or more inhabitants, the record book shall be approved by the police department of the municipality in which the pawn or loan broker does business. At the time of each and every loan or taking of a pledge, an accurate account and description, in the English language, of all the goods, articles and other things pawned or pledged, the amount of money, value or thing loaned thereon, the time of pledging the same, the rate of interest to be paid on such loan, and the name and residence of the person making such pawn or pledge shall be printed, typed, or written in ink in the record book. Such entry shall include the serial number or identification number of items received which bear such number. Except for items purchased from dealers possessing a employer employee identification number who have provided a receipt to the pawnbroker, every pawnbroker shall also record in his book, an accurate account and description, in the English language, of all goods, articles and other things purchased or received for the purpose of resale or loan collateral by the pawnbroker from any source, not in the course of a pledge or loan, the time of such purchase or receipt and the name and address of the person or business which sold or delivered such goods, articles, or other things to the pawnbroker. No entry in such book shall be erased, mutilated or changed.

(b) Every pawnbroker shall require identification to be shown him by each person pledging or pawning any goods, articles or other things to the pawnbroker. If the identification shown is a driver's license or a State identification card issued by the Secretary of State and contains a photograph of the person being identified, only one form of identification must be shown. If the identification shown is not a driver's license or a State identification card

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issued by the Secretary of State and does not contain a photograph, 2 forms of identification must be shown, and one of the 2 forms of identification must include his or her residence address. These forms of identification shall include, but not be limited to, any of the following: driver's license, social security card, utility bill, employee student or identification card, credit card, or a civic, union or professional association membership card. In addition, in a municipality with а population of 1,000,000 inhabitants, if the customer does not have an identification issued by a governmental entity containing a photograph of the person being identified, the pawnbroker shall photograph the customer in color and record the customer's name, residence address, date of birth, social security number, gender, height, and weight on the reverse side of the photograph. If the customer has no social security number, the pawnbroker shall record this fact.

A county or municipality, including a home rule unit, may regulate a pawnbroker's identification requirements persons pledging or pawning goods, articles, or other things to the pawnbroker in a manner that is not less restrictive than the regulation by the State of a pawnbroker's identification requirements for persons pledging or pawning goods, articles, or other things. A home rule unit may not regulate a pawnbroker's identification requirements for persons pledging or pawning goods, articles, or other things to the pawnbroker in a manner less restrictive than the regulation by the State of a pawnbroker's identification requirements for persons pledging or pawning goods, articles, or other things. This Section is a limitation under subsection (i) of Section 6 of Article VII of the Illinois Constitution on the concurrent exercise by home rule units of the powers and functions exercised by the State.

(c) A pawnbroker may maintain the records required by subsection (a) in computer form if the computer form has been approved by the Commissioner, the sheriff of the county in

- which the shop is located, and the police department of the municipality in which the shop is located.
 - (d) Records, including reports to the Commissioner, maintained by pawnbrokers shall be confidential, and no disclosure of pawnbroker records shall be made except disclosures authorized by this Act or ordered by a court of competent jurisdiction. No record transferred to a governmental official shall be improperly disclosed, provided that use of those records as evidence of a felony or misdemeanor shall be a proper purpose.
 - (e) Pawnbrokers and their associations may lawfully give appropriate governmental agencies computer equipment for the purpose of transferring information pursuant to this Act.
- 14 (Source: P.A. 91-608, eff. 8-19-99; 92-215, eff. 8-2-01.)
- 15 (205 ILCS 510/9.5 new)
- Sec. 9.5. Redemption of goods after license revocation,
 suspension, or denial.
- 18 (a) After revocation of a license and if the Commissioner
 19 has not taken possession and control of the pawnshop pursuant
 20 to Section 0.05, a pawnbroker shall maintain usual business
 21 hours at the pawnshop for not less than 30 days after the
 22 latest default date of any pawn transaction made at that
 23 pawnshop for the sole purpose of allowing a pledgor to redeem
 24 pledged goods.
 - (b) After suspension of a license, a pawnbroker shall maintain usual business hours at the pawnshop during the suspension for the sole purpose of allowing a pledgor to redeem goods or to renew a pawn transaction that matures during the suspension.
 - (c) After the denial of a license renewal application, a pawnbroker shall maintain usual business hours at the pawnshop for not less than 30 days after the latest default date of any pawn transaction made at that pawnshop for the sole purpose of allowing a pledgor to redeem pledged goods.
 - (d) The Commissioner may exercise any authority conferred

- on the Commissioner to protect the interest of a pledgor of
- goods in the possession of a pawnbroker whose license has been
- 3 revoked or suspended, or whose license renewal application has
- 4 been denied, including the assessment of a civil money penalty
- 5 and all other penalties and remedies provided for in this Act.
- 6 Section 25. The Corporate Fiduciary Act is amended by
- 7 changing Sections 5-1 and 5-9 as follows:
- 8 (205 ILCS 620/5-1) (from Ch. 17, par. 1555-1)
- 9 Sec. 5-1. Commissioner's powers. The Commissioner of Banks
- 10 and Real Estate shall have the following powers and authority
- and is charged with the duties and responsibilities designated
- 12 in this Act:
- 13 (a) To promulgate, in accordance with the Illinois
- 14 Administrative Procedure Act, reasonable rules for the purpose
- of administering the provisions of this Act and for the purpose
- of incorporating by reference rules promulgated by the Federal
- 17 Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Board of Governors of the
- 18 Federal Reserve System, the Office of the Comptroller of the
- 19 Currency, the Office of Thrift Supervision, or their successors
- 20 that pertain to corporate fiduciaries, including, but not
- 21 limited to, standards for the operation and conduct of the
- 22 affairs of corporate fiduciaries;
- 23 (b) To issue orders for the purpose of administering the
- 24 provisions of this Act and any rule promulgated in accordance
- 25 with this Act;
- 26 (c) To appoint hearing officers to conduct hearings held
- 27 pursuant to any of the powers granted to the Commissioner under
- this Section for the purpose of administering this Act and any
- rule promulgated in accordance with this Act;
- 30 (d) To subpoena witnesses, to compel their attendance, to
- 31 administer an oath, to examine any person under oath and to
- 32 require the production of any relevant books, papers, accounts
- 33 and documents in the course of and pursuant to any
- investigation being conducted, or any action being taken, by

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- 1 the Commissioner in respect of any matter relating to the
- duties imposed upon, or the powers vested in, the Commissioner
- 3 under the provisions of this Act, or any rule or regulation
- 4 promulgated in accordance with this Act;
- 5 (e) To conduct hearings;
- 6 (f) To promulgate the form and content of any applications 7 required under this Act;
 - (g) To impose civil penalties of up to \$100,000 \$10,000 against any person or corporate fiduciary for each violation of any provision of this Act, any rule promulgated in accordance with this Act, any order of the Commissioner or any other action which, in the Commissioner's discretion, is a detriment or impediment to accepting or executing trusts; and
 - (h) To address any inquiries to any corporate fiduciary, or the officers thereof, in relation to its doings and conditions, or any other matter connected with its affairs, and it shall be the duty of any corporate fiduciary or person so addressed, to promptly reply in writing to such inquiries. The Commissioner may also require reports from any corporate fiduciary at any time he may deem desirable.
- 21 (Source: P.A. 89-364, eff. 8-18-95; 89-508, eff. 7-3-96.)
- 22 (205 ILCS 620/5-9) (from Ch. 17, par. 1555-9)
- Sec. 5-9. Statement of condition.
- 24 Each corporate fiduciary shall file with the 25 Commissioner, when requested, a statement under oath, of the 26 condition of such corporate fiduciary as of the date requested. 27 The statement of condition shall be in such form and contain 28 such statements, returns and information, as to the affairs, 29 business conditions, and resources of the corporate fiduciary 30 or of its trust department, as the case may be, as the said 31 Commissioner may, from time to time prescribe or require.
 - (b) Such statement of condition shall be verified by the affidavit of the president, vice president or principal accounting officer of said corporate fiduciary, who shall also state in such affidavit that he has examined the books and

accounts of said corporate fiduciary or of its trust department, as the case may be for the purpose of making said report or statement, and that the information contained in the statement or report is accurate to the best of his knowledge and belief. If the statement is submitted in electronic form, the Commissioner may, in the call for the report, specify the manner in which the appropriate officer of the corporate fiduciary shall verify the statement of condition.

- (c) (Blank). The corporate fiduciary shall cause a proper abstract of the statements of assets and liabilities reported under sub-section (a) of this Section to be published once in a newspaper of general circulation, circulated in the city, town or village where the corporate fiduciary is located. Such publication shall be paid for by said corporate fiduciary which shall cause to be provided to the Commissioner a certificate of publication from the publishing newspaper in such form as the Commissioner shall require. When the corporate fiduciary is a State bank, qualified under this Act, the statements published in compliance with the Illinois Banking Act may be accepted by the Commissioner in compliance with the publication requirements of this Section although an annual statement of condition may still be required.
- (d) Any corporate fiduciary which fails to file an accurate statement of condition on or before the date it is due, to publish the report if required to be published, or which fails to provide evidence of such publication may be fined \$100 for each day of noncompliance.
- (e) Any corporate fiduciary which is the victim of a robbery or experiences a shortage of funds in excess of \$10,000, an apparent misapplication of the corporate fiduciary's funds by an officer, employee, director, or agent, a charge-off of assets of the corporate fiduciary, or any adverse legal action in an amount in excess of 10% of total capital and surplus of the corporate fiduciary, including but not limited to, the entry of an adverse money judgment against the corporate fiduciary shall report that information in

- 1 writing to the Commissioner within 7 days. Neither the
- 2 corporate fiduciary, its directors, officers, employees or
- 3 agents, in the preparation or filing of the reports required by
- 4 this subsection, shall be subject to any liability for libel,
- 5 slander or other charges resulting from information supplied in
- 6 such reports, except when the supplying of such information is
- 7 done in a corrupt or malicious manner or otherwise not in good
- 8 faith.
- 9 (Source: P.A. 89-364, eff. 8-18-95.)
- 10 (205 ILCS 5/9.5 rep.)
- 11 Section 30. The Illinois Banking Act is amended by
- 12 repealing Section 9.5.
- 13 Section 99. Effective date. This Act takes effect upon
- 14 becoming law.