PUBLIC DISCLOSURE

May 18, 2026

COMMUNITY REINVESTMENT ACT
PERFORMANCE EVALUATION

Dakota Western Bank
RSSD# 827458

202 South Main Street
Bowman, North Dakota 58623

Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis

90 Hennepin Avenue
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55401

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INSTITUTION'S COMMUNITY REINVESTMENT ACT RATING

Dakota Western Bank (the bank) is rated **Satisfactory**. This rating is based on the following conclusions with respect to the performance criteria:

- The bank's loan-to-deposit ratio (LTD) is reasonable given the bank's size, financial condition, and assessment area (AA) credit needs.
- A substantial majority of the bank's loans are originated inside the AA.
- A reasonable distribution of loans occurs throughout the bank's AA.
- Lending reflects a reasonable distribution among individuals of different income levels, including low- and moderate-income (LMI), and businesses and farms of different sizes.
- Neither the bank nor the Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis received any Community Reinvestment Act (CRA)-related complaints since the previous evaluation; therefore, this criterion did not affect the rating.

SCOPE OF EXAMINATION

Examiners utilized the Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council's (FFIEC's) *Interagency Examination Procedures for Small Institutions* to evaluate the bank's CRA performance. The evaluation considered performance context, including the bank's asset size, financial condition, business strategy, and market competition, as well as AA demographic and economic characteristics, aggregate lending data, and credit needs. Lending performance was assessed within the bank's only AA. In the evaluation of the bank's geographic distribution of loans, the demographic figure refers to the percentage of businesses by census tract income level for small business lending, the percentage of farms by census tract income level for small farm lending, and the percentage of households by census tract income level for consumer lending. In the evaluation of the bank's distribution of loans to borrowers of different income levels and businesses and farms of different revenue sizes, the demographic figure refers to the percentage of businesses in the AA with revenues of $1 million or less for small business lending, the percentage of farms in the AA with revenues of $1 million or less for small farm lending, and the percentage of households by income level for consumer lending. Examiners reviewed the following data:

- The bank's 17-quarter average LTD ratio.
- A statistical sample of 60 consumer loans and 40 small business loans, originated between July 1, 2025, and December 31, 2025, as well as a statistical sample of 133 small farm loans, originated between January 1, 2025, and December 31, 2025.
- Of the five core performance criteria, examiners placed the greatest weight on borrower distribution, followed by an equal weighting of the net loan-to-deposit (NLTD) ratio and lending inside the AA. Examiners placed the least weight on geographic distribution.

- By loan product, examiners placed the greatest weight on small farm lending, as this is the bank's primary product line. Consumer loans received the next highest weight, followed by small business loans.

DESCRIPTION OF INSTITUTION

Dakota Western Bank is a community bank headquartered in Bowman, North Dakota. The bank's characteristics include the following:

- The bank is a wholly owned subsidiary of Dakota Western Bankshares, Inc.
- The bank has total assets of $412.0 million as of March 31, 2026.
- In addition to its main office in Bowman, the bank has three additional full-service offices located in Scranton, Hettinger, and Regent, North Dakota, as well as a limited-service branch in Rhame, North Dakota. The bank also has a loan production office in Bowman, North Dakota.
- The bank operates a total of 13 ATMs, including one at each full-service branch location. All ATMs are cash dispensing only, and four machines are new since the previous evaluation.
- As shown in Table 1, the bank's primary business focus is agricultural lending, followed by commercial lending.

Table 1

Composition of Loan Portfolio as of December 31, 2025		
Loan Type	**$(000)**	**%**
Residential Real Estate	3,201	1.2
Agricultural	189,473	68.4
Commercial and Industrial	70,025	25.3
Consumer	12,139	4.4
Other	2,172	0.8
Gross Loans	277,010	100.0
Note: Percentages may not total 100.0 percent due to rounding.		

The bank was rated Satisfactory under the CRA at its May 9, 2022, performance evaluation. There are no known legal, financial, or other factors impeding the bank's ability to help meet the credit needs in its communities.

DESCRIPTION OF ASSESSMENT AREA

The bank's Bowman County AA consists of Adams, Bowman, Hettinger, and Slope counties in southwestern North Dakota; Harding and Perkins counties in northwestern South Dakota; and Carter and Fallon counties in southeastern Montana (see Appendix B for additional demographic data).

- There have been no changes to the bank's AA since the previous examination.
- Bowman County consists of two middle-income census tracts, one of which was designated as upper income at the last evaluation. Hettinger County

consists of two middle-income census tracts. The remaining counties of Slope, Adams, Harding, Perkins, Carter, and Fallon are single-census-tract counties. All are middle income except for Fallon County, which is designated as upper income. Fallon County was middle income at the previous evaluation.

- According to the June 30, 2025, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) Deposit Market Share Report for the AA, the bank ranks first out of 10 FDIC-insured institutions and holds 33.5% of the deposits.
- Examiners spoke with a community contact working at an organization that specializes in the business economy, as well as a community contact that specializes in the agricultural sector.

Table 2

Bowman AA 2025 Population Change			
Area	**2015 Population**	**2020 Population**	**% Change**
Bowman AA 2025	17,449	16,998	-2.6%
Carter County, MT	1,227	1,415	15.3%
Fallon County, MT	3,057	3,049	-0.3%
Adams County, ND	2,341	2,200	-6.0%
Bowman County, ND	3,221	2,993	-7.1%
Hettinger County, ND	2,621	2,489	-5.0%
Slope County, ND	673	706	4.9%
Harding County, SD	1,328	1,311	-1.3%
Perkins County, SD	2,981	2,835	-4.9%
NonMSA Montana	465,283	484,395	4.1%
NonMSA North Dakota	295,019	310,227	5.2%
NonMSA South Dakota	444,757	445,734	0.2%
Montana	1,014,699	1,084,225	6.9%
North Dakota	721,640	779,094	8.0%
South Dakota	843,190	886,667	5.2%
Source: 2011 - 2015 U.S. Census Bureau: American Community Survey 2020 U.S. Census Bureau: Decennial Census			

- As shown in Table 2, the population in the bank's AA slightly declined. Six out of eight counties have a slightly reduced population as compared to the previous census, while Carter County, Montana, and Slope County, North Dakota, experienced growth.
- Conversations with the bank as well as community contacts indicated that younger individuals are leaving the area to move to bigger, regional city centers.

Table 3

Bowman AA 2025 Median Family Income Change			
Area	**2015 Median Family Income**	**2020 Median Family Income**	**% Change**
Bowman AA 2025	$73,521	$78,182	6.3%
Carter County, MT	$68,013	$56,250	-17.3%
Fallon County, MT	$72,687	$99,963	37.5%
Adams County, ND	$74,046	$73,625	-0.6%
Bowman County, ND	$92,323	$90,000	-2.5%
Hettinger County, ND	$69,262	$73,750	6.5%
Slope County, ND	$77,732	$81,176	4.4%
Harding County, SD	$64,872	$72,321	11.5%
Perkins County, SD	$62,699	$75,192	19.9%
NonMSA Montana	$60,452	$64,515	6.7%
NonMSA North Dakota	$78,576	$81,182	3.3%
NonMSA South Dakota	$66,381	$72,374	9.0%
Montana	$66,943	$72,773	8.7%
North Dakota	$81,624	$86,798	6.3%
South Dakota	$71,276	$77,042	8.1%

Source: 2011 - 2015 U.S. Census Bureau: American Community Survey
2016 - 2020 U.S. Census Bureau: American Community Survey
Note: Median family incomes have been inflation-adjusted and are expressed in 2020 dollars.

- Overall, median family income throughout the AA increased from the 2015 census through the 2020 census. The exceptions to this trend were Carter County in Montana and Adams and Bowman counties in North Dakota.
- Of the households in the AA, 11.4% are below the poverty line, which is comparable to the statewide measures for North Dakota, South Dakota, and Montana (11.4%, 11.1%, and 12.7%, respectively).

Table 4

Bowman AA 2025 Unemployment Rates					
Area	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**
Bowman AA 2025	3.6%	2.6%	1.9%	1.7%	1.9%
Carter County, MT	2.9%	2.6%	2.1%	2.0%	2.3%
Fallon County, MT	4.1%	2.7%	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%
Adams County, ND	3.6%	2.9%	2.1%	1.9%	2.3%
Bowman County, ND	3.7%	2.4%	1.8%	1.4%	1.9%
Hettinger County, ND	4.3%	3.0%	1.9%	1.9%	2.4%
Slope County, ND	3.4%	2.8%	3.0%	3.0%	3.1%
Harding County, SD	3.0%	2.0%	1.7%	1.6%	1.4%
Perkins County, SD	2.9%	2.2%	1.7%	1.6%	1.4%
NonMSA Montana	6.3%	3.9%	3.0%	3.1%	3.3%
NonMSA North Dakota	6.0%	3.9%	2.5%	2.2%	2.7%
NonMSA South Dakota	4.1%	2.7%	2.1%	1.9%	1.9%

Bowman AA 2025 Unemployment Rates					
Montana	5.8%	3.4%	2.7%	2.7%	3.0%
North Dakota	5.0%	3.1%	2.1%	2.0%	2.4%
South Dakota	4.1%	2.5%	1.9%	1.8%	1.8%
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Local Area Unemployment Statistics					

- The unemployment rate in the AA decreased overall during the evaluation period.
- While several counties experienced a small increase in unemployment from 2023 to 2024, the AA unemployment rate is at or below the non-MSA state rates for the three states included in the AA.
- According to community contacts and bank management, oil production in the region has slowed. In addition, farm commodity prices break even at best while input costs remain elevated.

CONCLUSIONS WITH RESPECT TO PERFORMANCE CRITERIA

The bank's overall Lending Test performance is Satisfactory. Of the five core performance criteria, examiners placed the greatest weight on borrower distribution, followed by an equal weighting of the NLTD ratio and lending inside the AA. Examiners placed the least weight on geographic distribution. By loan product, examiners placed the greatest weight on small farm lending, as this is the bank's primary product line. Consumer loans received the next highest weight, followed by small business loans.

Loan-to-Deposit Ratio

This performance criterion evaluates the bank's average LTD ratio to determine the reasonableness of lending in light of performance context, such as the bank's capacity to lend, the availability of lending opportunities, the demographic and economic factors present in the AA, and in comparison to a national composite of peer NLTD ratios. The bank's national peers consist of banks with assets between $300 million and $1 billion. There were no similarly situated FDIC-insured institutions within the bank's AA.

The bank's LTD ratio is reasonable. The bank's average NLTD for the past 17 quarters is 72.1%. As of March 31, 2026, the bank's NLTD was 77.2%, and the bank's national peer group NLTD ratio was 78.4%. The bank was performing at roughly the same level as its peer group. The bank's NLTD was at its lowest in March 2022 (62.3%) coming out of the COVID-19 period. The bank was affected by the Small Business Administration's Paycheck Protection Program wherein deposits increased and loan demand decreased. The bank's NLTD reached its highest point during the evaluation period in September 2025 (78.4%). At the previous evaluation, the bank's 16-quarter average NLTD was 82.9%.

Assessment Area Concentration

This performance criterion evaluates the percentage of lending extended inside and outside of the AA. The bank originated a substantial majority of loans by number and majority by dollar inside the AA. There were no concentrations of loans outside the AA in any specific areas. The outside loans were dispersed in various locations, primarily in various larger towns and cities close to the AA. Bank management noted that many of the loans outside of the AA were made to former residents of the area who wished to continue their banking relationship with Dakota Western Bank. Bank management and community contacts also mentioned the prevalence of oil businesses in the area operating outside of the AA, which helps explain the dollar amounts lent to small businesses outside the AA despite there being relatively few of these loans by number.

Table 5

Lending Inside and Outside the Assessment Area								
Loan Type	**Inside**				**Outside**			
	#	**#%**	**$(000)**	**$%**	**#**	**#%**	**$(000)**	**$%**
Consumer	53	88.3	1,474	65.1	7	11.7	789	34.9
Small Business	30	75.0	3,765	47.7	10	25.0	4,121	52.3
Small Farm	128	96.2	19,383	97.1	5	3.8	572	2.9
Total Loans	211	90.6	24,622	81.8	22	9.4	5,482	18.2

Note: Percentages may not total 100.0 percent due to rounding.

Geographic Distribution of Loans

This performance criterion evaluates the bank's distribution of lending within its AA by income level of census tracts, with consideration given to the dispersion of loans throughout the AA. The bank's geographic distribution of loans reflects reasonable distribution among the different census tracts and dispersion throughout the AA. The AA consists of one upper-income tract and nine middle-income tracts. The bank made loans in all the AA's tracts; no unexplained gaps in lending were identified. The bank made the majority of its loans in Bowman County, which is reasonable given the location of its offices. Since the AA only contains middle- and upper-income census tracts, additional analysis would not be meaningful.

Borrower Distribution of Loans

This performance criterion evaluates the bank's lending to borrowers of different income levels and businesses and farms of different sizes. The bank's lending has a reasonable distribution among individuals of different income levels and businesses and farms of different sizes.

Small Business Lending

The borrower distribution of small business lending is reasonable. As shown in Table 6, the distribution of small business lending to businesses with annual revenues of $1 million or less was comparable to the demographic figure. The bank originated 86.7% of its business loans to small businesses, which is comparable to the demographic figure of 89.1% of total businesses in the AA. Of loans made to these businesses, 61.5% were made in amounts of $100,000 or less, indicating a willingness to make smaller dollar loans to small businesses.

Table 6

Distribution of 2025 Small Business Lending By Revenue Size of Businesses Assessment Area: Bowman					
	Bank Loans				Total Businesses %
	#	#%	$(000)	$%	
By Revenue					
$1 Million or Less	26	86.7	2,566	68.2	89.1
Over $1 Million	4	13.3	1,199	31.8	5.9
Revenue Unknown	0	0.0	0	0.0	5.0
Total	30	100.0	3,765	100.0	100.0
By Loan Size					
$100,000 or Less	16	53.3	640	17.0	
$100,001 - $250,000	9	30.0	1,223	32.5	
$250,001 - $1 Million	5	16.7	1,902	50.5	
Total	30	100.0	3,765	100.0	
By Loan Size and Revenues $1 Million or Less					
$100,000 or Less	16	61.5	640	24.9	
$100,001 - $250,000	7	26.9	862	33.6	
$250,001 - $1 Million	3	11.5	1,065	41.5	
Total	26	100.0	2,567	100.0	

Source: 2025 FFIEC Census Data
2025 Dun & Bradstreet Data
2016 - 2020 U.S. Census Bureau: American Community Survey
Note: Percentages may not total 100.0 percent due to rounding.

Small Farm Lending

The borrower distribution of small farm lending is reasonable. The distribution of small farm lending to farms with annual revenues of $1 million or less was below the demographic figure. While the bank was below the demographic figure, 99.2% of the farms in the AA have gross annual revenues of $1 million or less. Of the bank's loans, 84.4% went to farm operations, as shown in Table 7. Per conversations with bank management and community contacts, the area is primarily home to large farm operations in need of large, expensive machinery due to farm acreage. Despite this, the bank made 49.1% of its loans to small farms in amounts of $100,000 or less, indicating a willingness to make smaller dollar loans.

Table 7

Distribution of 2025 Small Farm Lending By Revenue Size of Farms Assessment Area: Bowman					
	Bank Loans				Total Farms %
	#	#%	$(000)	$%	
By Revenue					
$1 Million or Less	108	84.4	14,552	75.1	99.2
Over $1 Million	18	14.1	4,501	23.2	0.4
Revenue Unknown	2	1.6	330	1.7	0.4
Total	128	100.0	19,383	100.0	100.0
By Loan Size					
$100,000 or Less	57	44.5	2,341	12.1	
$100,001 - $250,000	42	32.8	6,237	32.2	
$250,001 - $500,000	29	22.7	10,805	55.7	
Total	128	100.0	19,383	100.0	
By Loan Size and Revenues $1 Million or Less					
$100,000 or Less	53	49.1	2,092	14.4	
$100,001 - $250,000	34	31.5	4,899	33.7	
$250,001 - $500,000	21	19.4	7,560	52.0	
Total	108	100.0	14,551	100.0	

Source: 2025 FFIEC Census Data
2025 Dun & Bradstreet Data
2016 - 2020 U.S. Census Bureau: American Community Survey
Note: Percentages may not total 100.0 percent due to rounding.

<u>Consumer Lending</u>

The borrower distribution of consumer lending is reasonable. The distribution of consumer lending to low-income borrowers was comparable to the demographic figure. The distribution of consumer lending to moderate-income borrowers was above the demographic figure. As shown in Table 8, 28.3% of loans were made to low-income households as compared to 23.2% of low-income households in the AA. Lending to moderate-income borrowers particularly stands out, as the bank made 30.2% of loans by number and 38.1% of loans by dollar to these borrowers, who account for just 15.0% of households in the AA.

Table 8

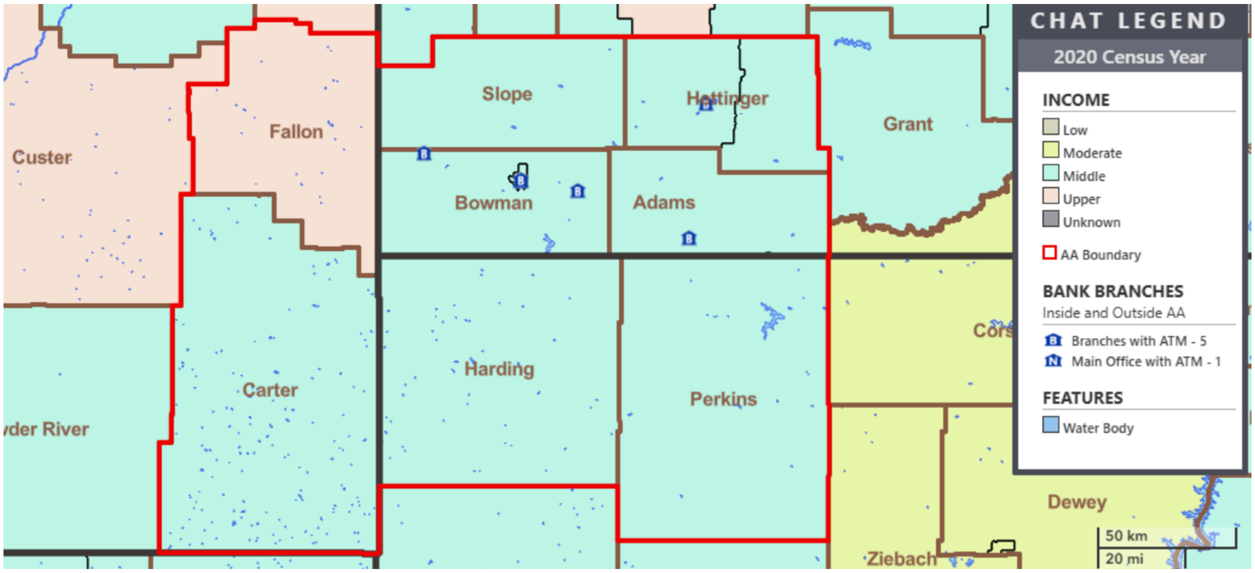
Distribution of 2025 Other Loan Data Lending By Borrower Income Level Assessment Area: Bowman					
Borrower Income Level	**Bank Loans**				**Households by Household Income %**
	#	**#%**	**$(000)**	**$%**	
Low	15	28.3	194	13.2	23.2
Moderate	16	30.2	562	38.1	15.0
Middle	12	22.6	293	19.9	18.7
Upper	9	17.0	319	21.6	43.1
Unknown	1	1.9	107	7.3	0.0
Total	53	100.0	1,474	100.0	100.0

Source: 2025 FFIEC Census Data
2016 - 2020 U.S. Census Bureau: American Community Survey
Note: Percentages may not total 100.0 percent due to rounding.

FAIR LENDING OR OTHER ILLEGAL CREDIT PRACTICES REVIEW

Compliance with the substantive provisions of antidiscrimination and other consumer protection laws and regulations, including the Equal Credit Opportunity Act and the Fair Housing Act, was considered as part of this CRA evaluation. No evidence of a pattern or practice of discrimination on a prohibited basis or of other illegal credit practices inconsistent with helping to meet community credit needs was identified.

APPENDIX A – MAP OF THE ASSESSMENT AREA



APPENDIX B – DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

2025 Bowman AA Demographics

Income Categories	Tract Distribution		Families by Tract Income		Families < Poverty Level as % of Families by Tract		Families by Family Income	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Low	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	811	17.5
Moderate	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	831	18.0
Middle	9	90.0	3,887	84.1	249	6.4	997	21.6
Upper	1	10.0	737	15.9	76	10.3	1,985	42.9
Unknown	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total AA	**10**	**100.0**	**4,624**	**100.0**	**325**	**7.0**	**4,624**	**100.0**

	Housing Units by Tract	Housing Type by Tract						
		Owner-occupied			Rental		Vacant	
		#	% by tract	% by unit	#	% by unit	#	% by unit
Low	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Moderate	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Middle	8,482	4,760	83.8	56.1	1,545	18.2	2,177	25.7
Upper	1,598	918	16.2	57.4	356	22.3	324	20.3
Unknown	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total AA	**10,080**	**5,678**	**100.0**	**56.3**	**1,901**	**18.9**	**2,501**	**24.8**

	Total Businesses by Tract		Businesses by Tract & Revenue Size					
			Less Than or = $1 Million		Over $1 Million		Revenue Not Reported	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Low	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Moderate	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Middle	842	78.8	748	78.5	45	71.4	49	92.5
Upper	227	21.2	205	21.5	18	28.6	4	7.5
Unknown	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total AA	**1,069**	**100.0**	**953**	**100.0**	**63**	**100.0**	**53**	**100.0**
Percentage of Total Businesses:				**89.1**		**5.9**		**5.0**

	Total Farms by Tract		Farms by Tract & Revenue Size					
			Less Than or = $1 Million		Over $1 Million		Revenue Not Reported	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Low	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Moderate	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Middle	397	83.9	394	84.0	2	100.0	1	50.0
Upper	76	16.1	75	16.0	0	0.0	1	50.0
Unknown	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total AA	**473**	**100.0**	**469**	**100.0**	**2**	**100.0**	**2**	**100.0**
Percentage of Total Farms:				**99.2**		**0.4**		**0.4**

Source: 2025 FFIEC Census Data
2016 - 2020 U.S. Census Bureau: American Community Survey
Note: Percentages may not total 100.0 percent due to rounding.

APPENDIX C – GLOSSARY

Aggregate lending: The number of loans originated and purchased by all reporting lenders in specified income categories as a percentage of the aggregate number of loans originated and purchased by all reporting lenders in the metropolitan area/assessment area.

Census tract: A small subdivision of metropolitan and other densely populated counties. Census tract boundaries do not cross county lines; however, they may cross the boundaries of metropolitan statistical areas. Census tracts usually have between 2,500 and 8,000 persons, and their physical size varies widely depending upon population density. Census tracts are designed to be homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions to allow for statistical comparisons.

Combined Statistical Area (CSA): As defined by the Office of Management and Budget, a CSA is a combination of adjacent metropolitan statistical areas and micropolitan statistical areas that demonstrate economic or social linkage.

Community development: Affordable housing (including multifamily rental housing) for low- or moderate-income individuals; community services targeted to low- or moderate-income individuals; activities that promote economic development by financing businesses or farms that meet the size eligibility standards of the Small Business Administration's Development Company or Small Business Investment Company programs (13 CFR 121.301) or have gross annual revenues of $1 million or less; or, activities that revitalize or stabilize low- or moderate-income geographies, designated disaster areas; or designated distressed or underserved nonmetropolitan middle-income geographies.

Consumer loan(s): A loan(s) to one or more individuals for household, family, or other personal expenditures. A consumer loan does not include a home mortgage, small business, or small farm loan. This definition includes the following categories: motor vehicle loans, credit card loans, other secured consumer loans, and other unsecured consumer loans.

Family: Includes a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The number of family households always equals the number of families; however, a family household may also include nonrelatives living with the family. Families are classified by type as either a married-couple family or other family, which is further classified into 'male householder' (a family with a male householder and no wife present) or 'female householder' (a family with a female householder and no husband present).

Full-scope review: Performance is analyzed considering performance context, quantitative factors (for example, geographic distribution, borrower distribution, and total number and dollar amount of investments), and qualitative factors (for example, innovativeness, complexity, and responsiveness).

Geography: A census tract delineated by the United States Bureau of the Census in the most recent decennial census.

Home Mortgage Disclosure Act (HMDA): The statute that requires certain mortgage lenders that do business or have banking offices in a metropolitan statistical area to file annual summary reports of their mortgage lending activity. The reports include such data as the race, gender, and the income of applications, the amount of loan requested, and the disposition of the application (for example, approved, denied, and withdrawn).

Home mortgage loans: Includes home purchase and home improvement loans as defined in the HMDA regulation. This definition also includes multifamily (five or more families) dwelling loans, loans for the purchase of manufactured homes and refinancings of home improvement and home purchase loans.

Household: Includes all persons occupying a housing unit. Persons not living in households are classified as living in group quarters. In 100 percent tabulations, the count of households always equals the count of occupied housing units.

Limited-scope review: Performance is analyzed using only quantitative factors (for example, geographic distribution, borrower distribution, total number and dollar amount of investments, and branch distribution).

Low-income: Individual income that is less than 50 percent of the area median income, or a median family income that is less than 50 percent, in the case of a geography.

Market share: The number of loans originated and purchased by the institution as a percentage of the aggregate number of loans originated and purchased by all reporting lenders in the metropolitan area/assessment area.

Metropolitan Division (MD): As defined by the Office of Management and Budget, an MD is a division of a metropolitan statistical area based on specific criteria including commuting patterns. Only a metropolitan statistical area that has a population of at least 2.5 million may be divided into MDs.

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA): As defined by the Office of Management and Budget, an MSA is a core area containing at least one urbanized area of 50,000 or more inhabitants, together with adjacent communities having a high degree of economic and social integration with that core.

Middle-income: Individual income that is at least 80 percent and less than 120 percent of the area median income, or a median family income that is at least 80 percent and less than 120 percent, in the case of a geography.

Moderate-income: Individual income that is at least 50 percent and less than 80 percent of the area median income, or a median family income that is at least 50 percent and less than 80 percent, in the case of a geography.

Multifamily: Refers to a residential structure that contains five or more units.

Nonmetropolitan area (NonMSA): Any area that is not located within an MSA.

Other products: Includes any unreported optional category of loans for which the institution collects and maintains data for consideration during a CRA examination. Examples of such activity include consumer loans and other loan data an institution may provide concerning its lending performance.

Owner-occupied units: Includes units occupied by the owner or co-owner, even if the unit has not been fully paid for or is mortgaged.

Qualified investment: A qualified investment is defined as any lawful investment, deposit, membership share, or grant that has as its primary purpose community development.

Rated area: A rated area is a state or multistate metropolitan area. For an institution with domestic branches in only one state, the institution's CRA rating would be the state rating. If an institution maintains domestic branches in more than one state, the institution will receive a rating for each state in which those branches are located. If an institution maintains domestic branches in two or more states within a multistate metropolitan area, the institution will receive a rating for the multistate metropolitan area. For these institutions, no state ratings will be received unless the bank also maintains deposit facilities outside of the multistate metropolitan area. CRA activity is captured in either a state rating or a multistate metropolitan area rating, but not both.

Small loan(s) to business(es): A loan included in 'loans to small businesses' as defined in the Consolidated Report of Condition and Income (Call Report) instructions. These loans have original amounts of $1 million or less and typically are either secured by nonfarm or nonresidential real estate or are classified as commercial and industrial loans. However, thrift institutions may also exercise the option to report loans secured by nonfarm residential real estate as 'small business loans' if the loans are reported on the TFR as nonmortgage, commercial loans.

Small loan(s) to farm(s): A loan included in 'loans to small farms' as defined in the Consolidated Reports of Condition and Income (Call Report) instructions. These loans have original amounts of $500,000 or less and are either secured by farmland or are classified as loans to finance agricultural production and other loans to farmers.

Upper-income: Individual income that is more than 120 percent of the area median income, or a median family income that is more than 120 percent, in the case of a geography.