



REPORT TO CONGRESS

Preserving and Promoting Minority Depository Institutions Annual Report 2024



May 2026

BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM



The Federal Reserve is the central bank of the United States. It performs five key functions to promote the effective operation of the U.S. economy and, more generally, the public interest.

The Federal Reserve

- **conducts the nation's monetary policy** to promote maximum employment and stable prices in the U.S. economy;
- **promotes the stability of the financial system** and seeks to minimize and contain systemic risks through active monitoring and engagement in the U.S. and abroad;
- **promotes the safety and soundness of individual financial institutions** and monitors their impact on the financial system as a whole;
- **fosters payment and settlement system safety and efficiency** through services to the banking industry and U.S. government that facilitate U.S.-dollar transactions and payments; and
- **promotes consumer protection and community development** through consumer-focused supervision and examination, research and analysis of emerging consumer issues and trends, community economic development activities, and administration of consumer laws and regulations.

To learn more about us, visit www.federalreserve.gov/aboutthefed.htm.

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Preface

The Federal Reserve Board (Board) submits this report pursuant to section 367 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Dodd-Frank Act). Section 367 of the Dodd-Frank Act requires the Board to submit an annual report to Congress detailing the actions taken to fulfill the requirements outlined in section 308 of the Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery, and Enforcement Act (FIRREA) of 1989, as amended by the Dodd-Frank Act in 2010 ([appendix A](#)). In addition to the annual reporting requirement, FIRREA section 308 requires the Federal Reserve System (System), which includes the Board and the 12 Federal Reserve Banks (Reserve Banks), to devote efforts toward preserving and promoting minority ownership of minority depository institutions (MDIs).¹ This report looks at the System’s supervision responsibility relative to MDIs, the System’s Partnership for Progress initiatives, the Board’s research efforts, and other System efforts and initiatives in 2024.

The Board is responsible for implementing numerous provisions of the Dodd-Frank Act, including mandates to preserve and promote MDIs.

The Regulatory Reform page on the Board’s website provides information on the Board’s efforts implementing the Dodd-Frank Act as well as initiatives the Board expects to address in the future.²

¹ For more information about the Federal Reserve Board and the Federal Reserve System, visit the Board’s website at <https://www.federalreserve.gov/aboutthefed/default.htm>.

² Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, “About Regulatory Reform,” <https://www.federalreserve.gov/regreform/about.htm>; “Implementing the Dodd-Frank Act: The Federal Reserve Board’s Role,” <https://www.federalreserve.gov/regreform/milestones.htm>.

Abbreviations

Board	Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System
BSA	Bank Secrecy Act
CDFI	Community Development Financial Institution
CRA	Community Reinvestment Act
DCCA	Division of Consumer and Community Affairs
FDIC	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
FIRREA	Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery, and Enforcement Act of 1989
Reserve Bank	Federal Reserve Bank
LICU	Low-income credit union
MDI	Minority depository institution
NBA	National Bankers Association
OCC	Office of the Comptroller of the Currency
PFP	Partnership for Progress
S&R	Division of Supervision and Regulation
System	Federal Reserve System
WDI	Women's depository institution

Executive Summary

In accordance with the Federal Reserve’s statutory mandates, this report details the actions taken in 2024, including through the Partnership for Progress (PFP) program, in support of preserving and promoting MDIs.

This report looks at the four main areas of the Board’s efforts:

1. [State Member MDIs](#)—reviews the System’s supervisory responsibility for the 16 state member MDIs.
2. [Partnership for Progress Programming](#)—looks at how the System supports MDIs through its PFP program, which is a national outreach effort to help MDIs confront unique business-model challenges, cultivate safe banking practices, and compete more effectively in the marketplace.
3. [Research and Analysis on MDIs and Low- and Moderate-Income Communities](#)—looks at research, analysis, and articles produced by the Federal Reserve to better understand the opportunities and challenges MDIs face in their local market areas.
4. [Efforts and Initiatives](#)—looks at ways the Federal Reserve continued to dedicate resources for proactive outreach and technical assistance.

State Member MDIs

The Federal Reserve had primary supervisory responsibility for 16 state member MDIs in 2024,³ which is unchanged from 2023. The majority of these MDIs are community banks with total assets of \$10 billion or less (table 1).⁴ Accordingly, the System's community banking organizations program, which is responsible for the risk-focused supervision of state member banks with less than \$10 billion in total assets, maintains supervisory responsibility for most of the Board's portfolio of MDIs. In 2024, the Federal Reserve's community banking organizations program supervised approximately 650 state member banks with total assets of less than \$10 billion.⁵

Table 1. Asset distribution of state member MDIs as of December 31, 2024

Asset size	Number of banks	Percentage of total
\$250 million or less	1	6
\$251 million to \$500 million	5	31
Over \$500 million to \$1 billion	5	31
Over \$1 billion to \$10 billion	2	13
Greater than \$10 billion	3	19
Total	16	100

Geographic Dispersion

In 2024, state member MDIs were located in six of the 12 Reserve Bank Districts, with assets concentrated in the New York and San Francisco Districts (table 2).⁶ State member MDIs in these two Districts accounted for 97 percent of the total state member bank assets in the System's MDI portfolio. Though smaller in asset size, there is also a concentration of state member MDIs in the Kansas City District. All five of the MDIs in this District are located in Oklahoma and are Native American MDIs.

Table 2. State member MDI distribution by Federal Reserve District as of December 31, 2024

Federal Reserve Bank District	Number of MDIs	Total assets (thousands of dollars)	Percentage of total assets
Atlanta	2	1,245,200	0.79
Chicago	1	291,448	0.19
Kansas City	5	2,764,204	1.76
New York	3	73,041,157	46.51
Philadelphia	1	566,932	0.36
San Francisco	4	79,144,586	50.39
Total	16	157,053,527	100.00

³ The term "state member" refers to state-chartered banks that are members of the System. See appendix A for the System's definition of MDIs.

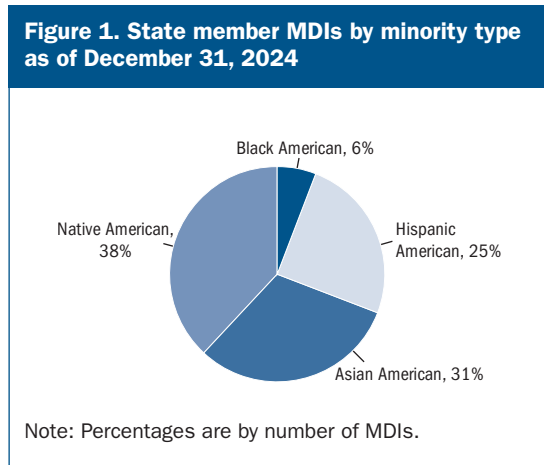
⁴ For more details on the 16 state member MDIs discussed in this report as well as a comparison of the number, assets, and demographics of state member MDIs, see table B.1 in appendix B.

⁵ See the Federal Reserve *Supervision and Regulation Report* at <https://www.federalreserve.gov/publications/supervision-and-regulation-report.htm> for an overview of Federal Reserve supervised institutions by portfolio.

⁶ Reserve Banks for the 12 Districts are headquartered in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Richmond, Atlanta, Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Dallas, and San Francisco.

Minority Ownership Type

The Federal Reserve’s MDI portfolio includes banks representing all minority ownership categories as defined by FIRREA ([appendix A](#)). As of year-end 2024, five state member MDIs were classified under Asian American minority status, six were classified under Native American minority status, four were classified under Hispanic American minority status, and one was classified under Black/African American minority status ([figure 1](#)).



Women’s Depository Institutions

The Federal Reserve defines women’s depository institutions (WDIs) separately from MDIs. In March 2021, the Board issued a Supervision and Regulation letter—“Highlighting the Federal Reserve System’s Partnership for Progress Program for Minority Depository Institutions and Women’s Depository Institutions”—to clarify the distinction between WDIs and MDIs and to include WDIs in the PFP program.⁷ The System’s definition of WDI is consistent with the definition of this

term in the Community Reinvestment Act (CRA) and includes any depository institution where a majority of ownership or a majority of revenue is held by at least one woman and a significant percentage of senior management positions are held by women.⁸ As of year-end 2024, there were four banks classified as state member WDIs out of a total of approximately 650 state member banks in the Federal Reserve’s community banking organizations program’s portfolio.⁹

⁷ See SR letter 21-6/CA 21-4 at <https://www.federalreserve.gov/supervisionreg/srletters/SR2106.htm>.

⁸ 12 U.S.C. 2907(b)(2).

⁹ For a list of state member WDIs, see table B.2 in [appendix B](#).

Partnership for Progress Programming

The Federal Reserve System supports MDIs primarily through the PFP program. The PFP is the System's national MDI outreach program created to support the System's federal mandate to preserve and promote MDIs. The PFP includes a national outreach effort to help MDIs address unique business-model challenges, cultivate safe banking practices, and compete more effectively in the marketplace.

The PFP program is jointly managed by the Community Banking Organizations section of the Federal Reserve's Division of Supervision and Regulation (S&R) and the Community Development section of the Division of Consumer and Community Affairs (DCCA). This multidivisional arrangement leverages the community development expertise and external network of the community development program in DCCA with the institutional focus and regulatory expertise of community and regional banking in S&R. The two divisions share the staffing of the PFP program, and both divisions have appointed senior officers to co-chair the program's Executive Oversight Committee. In addition, there is a program manager at the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, and each Reserve Bank has designated a PFP District coordinator who communicates regularly with the MDIs in their District (where applicable) and assists with accomplishing the mission of the PFP program.

Overview of the outreach provided by PFP:

- **Technical assistance:** Providing direct consultative support to MDIs on a variety of regulatory topics as requested or through outreach events.
- **Research:** Sharing research and analysis on topics affecting MDIs and the customers they serve.
- **Conferences and convenings:** Leveraging the System's resources as the central bank of the United States to support MDIs by
 - attending and presenting at MDI-related convenings;
 - holding MDI-focused conferences and convenings to foster information exchange, promote the importance of MDIs, and strengthen partnerships to support the MDI sector; and
 - strengthening communication between MDIs, with System and interagency supervisors, and other key regulatory stakeholders.

- **Outreach:** Providing MDIs information, guidance, and support regarding
 - current and emerging regulatory updates and issues,
 - applications,
 - de novo bank formation and MDI designation, and
 - key information on the PFP's website.

As noted above, the congressional mandate in section 308 of FIRREA to preserve and promote MDIs is carried out through supervisory actions as well as other activities. In addition to providing technical assistance and outreach to the System's regulated MDIs, the Board actively works with colleagues at the other federal regulatory agencies with section 308 responsibilities to ensure a coordinated approach to supporting all MDIs.

The PFP seeks to achieve the program's goals outlined above through

- holding periodic meetings with the Board's PFP Executive Oversight Committee, program manager, and District coordinators to collaborate on MDI outreach efforts around the System;
- offering outreach and technical training sessions to MDIs and Federal Reserve examiners;
- providing targeted information regarding the System's supervisory and application processes; and
- sharing research, convening stakeholders, and promoting MDIs through speeches and other publications.

Collaboration with Trade Groups and Other Partners

Throughout 2024, the PFP consulted with the National Bankers Association (NBA). The NBA is a trade organization for minority- and women-owned financial institutions that serves as an advocate for the nation's MDIs on legislative and regulatory matters concerning and affecting its members and the communities they serve.

The Federal Reserve collaborates regularly with other federal banking agencies, such as the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC) and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC). The agencies discuss various opportunities to identify ways they can work together to support MDIs consistent with the statutory mandate.

Other outreach engagements in 2024 included the organization of virtual interagency listening sessions with the FDIC and the OCC for MDI leaders. The aim of these sessions was to identify additional ways the federal agencies can preserve and promote MDIs. Additionally, Board and System staff participated in partnership events and conferences hosted by industry associations.

Speeches and Remarks

In 2024, Federal Reserve Board members gave the following public remarks on topics relevant to the MDI and WDI industry:

- In May, Governor Lisa D. Cook gave a speech on the “Growth and Change at Community Development Financial Institutions” in New York, New York. The speech is available here: <https://www.federalreserve.gov/newsevents/speech/cook20240514a.htm>.
- In July, Vice Chair for Supervision Michael S. Barr made remarks on “Financial Inclusion: Past, Present, and Hopes for the Future” in Washington, D.C. The speech is available here: <https://www.federalreserve.gov/newsevents/speech/barr20240709a.htm>.
- In July, Governor Michelle W. Bowman gave a speech on “Promoting an Inclusive Financial System” in Washington, D.C. The speech is available here: <https://www.federalreserve.gov/newsevents/speech/bowman20240709a.htm>.
- In August, Governor Michelle W. Bowman gave “Remarks on the Economic Outlook and Financial Inclusion” in Anchorage, Alaska. The remarks are available here: <https://www.federalreserve.gov/newsevents/speech/bowman20240820a.htm>.

Research and Analysis on MDIs and Low- and Moderate-Income Communities

Throughout 2024, the System produced several pieces of research and analysis that were relevant to mission-driven lenders and the markets they serve, including¹⁰

- **CDFIs: Crucial Partners in the Public Finance Ecosystem:** For more information on this article, see <https://www.chicagofed.org/publications/chicago-fed-insights/2024/cdfis-partners-public-finance>.
- **An Overlooked Factor in Banks' Lending to Minorities:** For more information on this article, see <https://libertystreeteconomics.newyorkfed.org/2024/01/an-overlooked-factor-in-banks-lending-to-minorities/>.

¹⁰ Staff papers and research represent the views of the authors and do not necessarily reflect those of the Federal Reserve Board or the Reserve Banks.

Efforts and Initiatives

Preserving the Character and Number of MDIs

To preserve the character and prevalence of state member MDIs, in accordance with the Board's statutory mandate, whenever Federal Reserve staff receive a proposal involving an MDI, every effort is made to ensure that the institution's MDI status is preserved and that its future prospects are enhanced. The Federal Reserve's mergers and acquisitions (M&A) function continues to offer a pre-filing option for banking proposals, which provides critical feedback on potential issues and potentially shortens the review period for many formal proposals. Finally, in the rare instance where an MDI is in troubled condition, staff from the Board's M&A function coordinate with the FDIC to help identify healthy minority banking organizations capable of acquiring or merging with state member MDIs that are in troubled condition.

Promoting MDIs

In accordance with the Board's statutory mandate, the Federal Reserve strives to promote new MDIs via public website by providing guidance about regulatory procedures for minority bank ownership, informing MDIs of federally sponsored programs, and promoting community development. These web posts also provide guidance about financial institution development, including information about the process of starting a bank, managing a bank through the de novo period, and growing shareholder value while ensuring safe and sound operations. Further, coordinators from each Reserve Bank periodically discuss emerging issues, attend conferences, serve on local examination teams, and collect feedback from MDIs on observations and how the PFP can provide additional assistance.

Training, Technical Assistance, and Educational Programs

Coordinators from each Reserve Bank meet as needed with MDI management to discuss emerging issues and provide technical assistance, especially if the MDI is in troubled condition; to explain supervisory guidance; discuss challenges; and respond to management concerns. At these meetings, discussion topics included the Home Mortgage Disclosure Act reporting and the Bank Secrecy Act (BSA). As an example, a state member MDI reached out to a District coordinator asking for technical assistance for the bank's board of directors. The PFP coordinated a subject matter expert to provide a BSA presentation to the board.

Partnership for Progress Website

The PFP website is currently undergoing an update with an anticipated launch date of 2026.¹¹

Publications and Webinars

The Federal Reserve continues to support enhanced communications with community banks, including MDIs. To this end, the staff disseminates important information about regulatory matters through the publications and programs listed below, most of which are accessible through links on the PFP website.

The System's *Community Banking Connections* publication serves to¹²

- highlight new regulations and supervisory guidance,
- provide perspectives from bank examiners and System staff, and
- address challenges and concerns facing community banks and provide resources to assist them.

The System's *Consumer Compliance Outlook* publication focuses on compliance with federal consumer protection laws and regulations for financial services and serves to¹³

- explain new and existing regulatory compliance requirements,
- provide perspectives from bank examiners and System leadership,
- address challenges and concerns facing community banks and provide resources to assist them, and
- discuss emerging compliance issues.

“Outlook Live” is a webinar series dedicated to consumer compliance.¹⁴ The webinars involve a variety of presenters from both the System and the other federal financial regulatory agencies, focusing on key emerging issues in the industry.

“Ask the Fed” is the Federal Reserve’s premier program for communicating important and timely supervisory, regulatory, banking policy, and economic information. “Ask the Fed” is a webinar program open to supervised financial institutions, state bank regulators, state/national banking

¹¹ See Partnership for Progress, <https://www.fedpartnership.gov>, and the MDI and WDI designation form at https://www.fedpartnership.gov/-/media/pfp/federal-reserve-resources/MinorityAndWoman-DepositoryInstitutionDesignation-Form.pdf?sc_lang=en&hash=712903DF84C03A18C775198DED8BE6B6.

¹² *Community Banking Connections* is a registered trademark of the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, <https://www.communitybankingconnections.org>.

¹³ *Consumer Compliance Outlook* is a registered trademark of the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, <https://www.consumercomplianceoutlook.org>.

¹⁴ The Outlook Live webinars can be seen at <https://www.consumercomplianceoutlook.org/outlook-live/>.

associations, and other relevant groups.¹⁵ “Ask the Fed” consists of periodic webinars that feature presentations by Federal Reserve experts and guest speakers on current critical banking questions with time at the end for questions and comments.

Community Reinvestment Act

The Community Reinvestment Act, or CRA, was signed into law in 1977 and is a seminal piece of legislation to address inequities in access to credit for low- and moderate-income individuals and communities. Under the statute and CRA regulations, banks can receive CRA credit for capital investment, loan participation, and other ventures undertaken in cooperation with MDIs, WDIs, and low-income credit unions (LICUs), in certain circumstances.¹⁶ These activities must help meet the credit needs of local communities in which the MDIs, WDIs, or LICUs are chartered. In addition, certain bank activities with community development financial institutions can qualify as community development under the CRA regulations and guidance.¹⁷

¹⁵ To register for “Ask the Fed,” visit the site at <https://askthefed.org>.

¹⁶ 12 U.S.C. 2903(b) and the current CRA regulations (12 CFR 228.21(f)) use the term “minority-owned financial institution,” rather than “minority depository institution.”

¹⁷ On October 24, 2023, the Board, the FDIC, and the OCC jointly issued a CRA final rule that included several provisions to amend the legacy CRA regulations. Certain trade associations challenged the final rule in the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Texas seeking declaratory and injunctive relief, and on March 29, 2024, the District Court stayed the final rule. On March 28, 2025, the agencies announced their intention to issue a proposal to both rescind the final rule and formally reinstate the legacy CRA framework that existed prior to the final rule. In July, the agencies issued a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPR) that would repeal the 2023 CRA rule and reinstate the legacy CRA rule, with certain conforming and technical amendments. The comment period ended on August 18, 2025. The agencies are now reviewing comment letters submitted in response to the NPR. In the interim, the agencies continue to assess banks’ CRA performance under the legacy CRA regulations. 60 Fed. Reg. 22,156 (May 4, 1995); 70 Fed. Reg. 44,256 (August 2, 2005).

Appendix A: Section 308 of FIRREA

Section 308 of FIRREA, as amended by the Dodd-Frank Act, requires

1. CONSULTATION ON METHODS.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall consult with the Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, the Comptroller of the Currency, the Chairman of the National Credit Union Administration, and the Chairperson of the Board of Directors of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation on methods for best achieving the following:
 - a. Preserving the present number of minority depository institutions.
 - b. Preserving their minority character in cases involving mergers or acquisition of a minority depository institution by using general preference guidelines in the following order:
 - i. Same type of minority depository institution in the same city.
 - ii. Same type of minority depository institution in the same state.
 - iii. Same type of minority depository institution nationwide.
 - iv. Any type of minority depository institution in the same city.
 - v. Any type of minority depository institution in the same state.
 - vi. Any type of minority depository institution nationwide.
 - vii. Any other bidders.
 - c. Providing technical assistance to prevent insolvency of institutions not now insolvent.
 - d. Promoting and encouraging creation of new minority depository institutions.
 - e. Providing for training, technical assistance, and educational programs.
2. DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section—
 - a. MINORITY FINANCIAL INSTITUTION.—The term “minority depository institution” means any depository institution that—
 - i. if a privately owned institution, 51 percent is owned by one or more socially- and economically-disadvantaged individuals;
 - ii. if publicly owned, 51 percent of the stock is owned by one or more socially- and economically-disadvantaged individuals; and
 - iii. in the case of a mutual institution, the majority of the board of directors, account holders, and the community which it services is predominantly minority.

b. MINORITY.—The term “minority” means any Black American, Native American, Hispanic American, or Asian American.¹⁸

In addition, section 367 of the Dodd-Frank Act amended FIRREA to require the supervisory agencies to submit an annual report to the Congress containing a description of actions taken to carry out FIRREA section 308.

¹⁸ Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery, and Enforcement Act of 1989, Pub. L. No. 101-73, 103 Stat. 183 (1989).

Appendix B: MDI Figures and Tables

Figure B.1. Proportion of MDIs that are state member banks, 2020–24

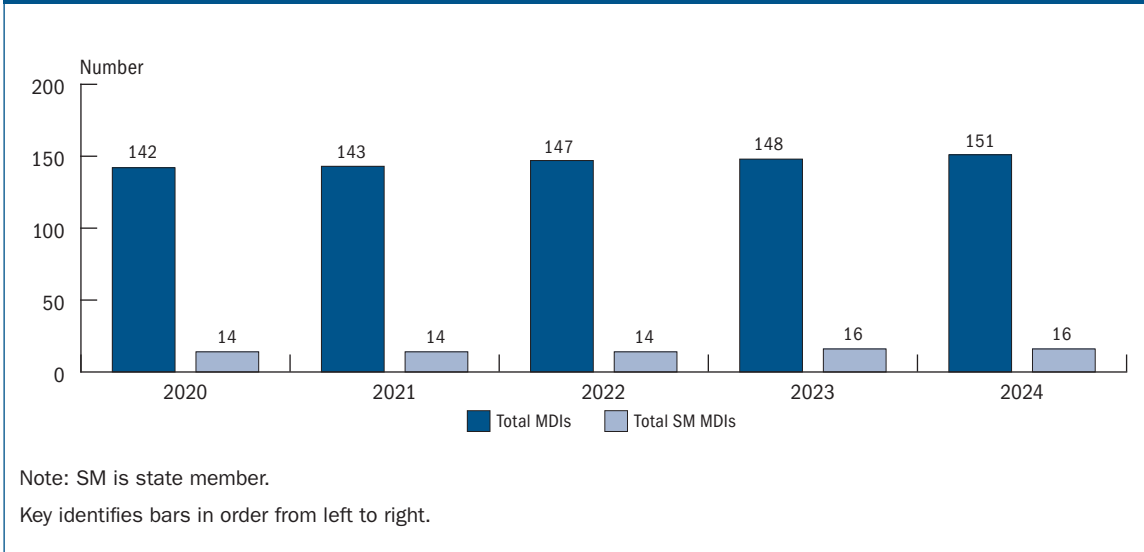


Figure B.2. Assets by type of MDI, 2020–24

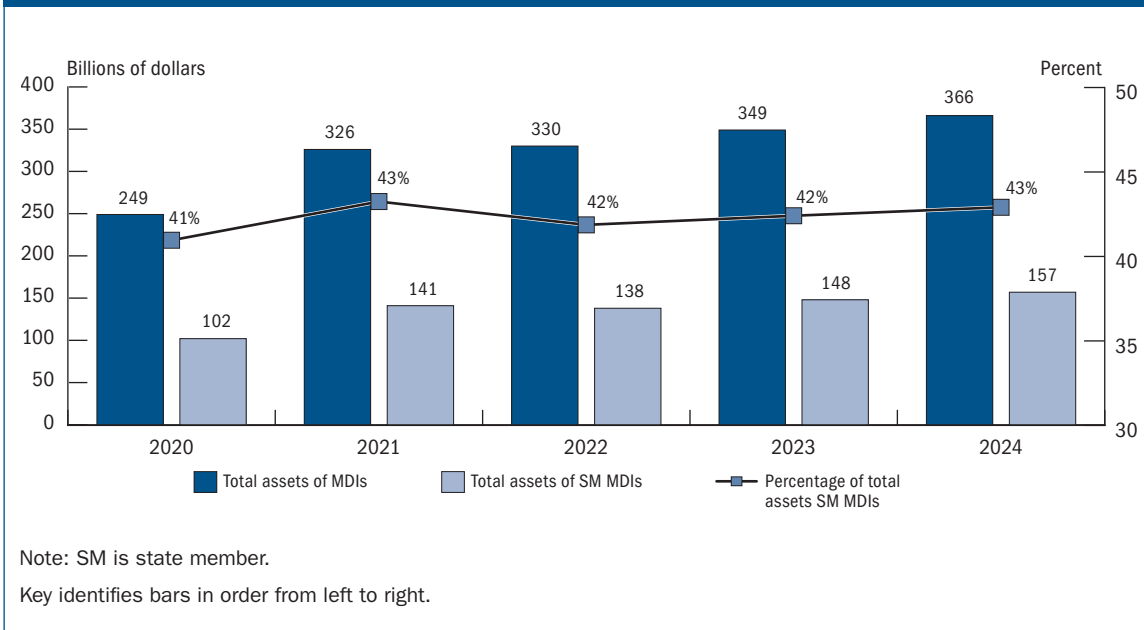
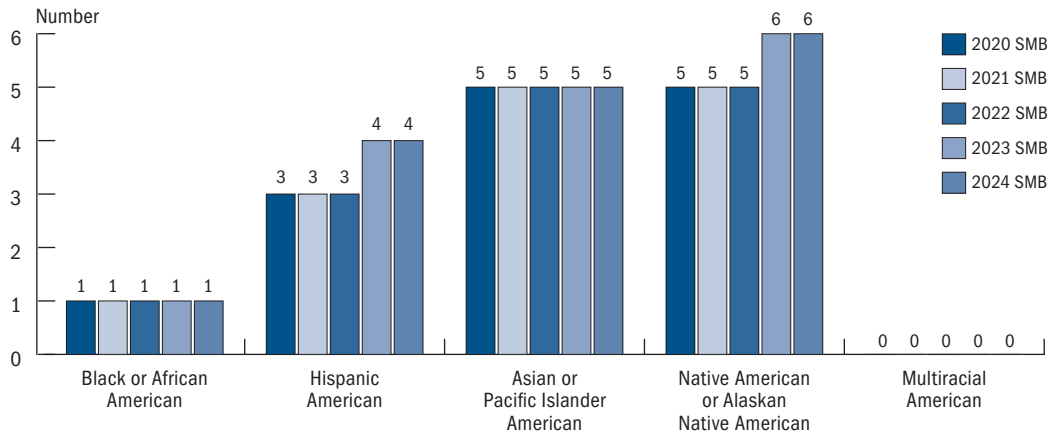


Figure B.3. Number of state member MDIs by type of minority, 2020–24



Note: The “minority status” of an institution is determined according to either (1) a concentration of ownership among members of a certain minority group, or (2) a concentration of board membership among that minority group by an institution that primarily serves that minority group. To simplify the use of the historical data, these two criteria were combined in 2017 to arrive at a single data field that indicates one of five values for minority status. As a result, as of year-end 2017, no state member banks qualify as multiracial.

SMB is state member bank.

Key identifies bars in order from left to right.

Table B.1. State member MDIs as of December 31, 2024

ID RSSD	Institution name ¹	State	Federal Reserve Bank District	Minority status ²	Assets (thousands of dollars)
146056	AllNations Bank	OK	Kansas City	N	66,503
3342671	Anchor Bank	FL	Atlanta	H	451,731
2785477	Asian Bank	PA	Philadelphia	A	566,932
940311	Banco Popular de Puerto Rico	PR	New York	H	58,456,000
777366	Bank of the Orient	CA	San Francisco	A	965,014
64552	Chickasaw Community Bank	OK	Kansas City	N	469,509
680130	Citizens Trust Bank	GA	Atlanta	B	793,469
3337097	Commonwealth Business Bank	CA	San Francisco	A	1,815,551
197478	East West Bank	CA	San Francisco	A	75,841,883
296456	FirstBank	OK	Kansas City	N	623,527
815754	Local Bank	OK	Kansas City	N	401,622
5686089	Nave Bank	PR	New York	H	252,788
365745	Pinnacle Bank	IA	Chicago	N	291,448
2736291	Popular Bank	NY	New York	H	14,332,369
396253	Sovereign Bank	OK	Kansas City	N	1,203,043
3487947	Unibank	WA	San Francisco	A	522,138
Total assets					157,053,527
¹ Number of institutions: 16.					
² B is Black or African American; H is Hispanic American; A is Asian or Pacific Islander American; N is Native American or Alaskan Native American; M is multiracial American.					

Table B.2. State member WDIs as of December 31, 2024

ID RSSD	Institution name	State	Federal Reserve Bank District	Assets (thousands of dollars)
172457	Citizens Bank of Edmond	OK	Kansas City	416,871
988452	First Bethany Bank and Trust	OK	Kansas City	295,396
2735137	Freedom Financial Bank	IA	Chicago	266,134
269049	VisionBank of Iowa	IA	Chicago	913,094
Total assets				1,891,495

Table B.3. List of MDIs as of December 31, 2024							
Name ¹	City	State	Est. date	Class ²	Regulator	Minority status alpha ³	Total assets (thousands of dollars)
Alamerica Bank	Birmingham	AL	1/28/2000	NM	FDIC	B	17,741
Commonwealth National Bank	Mobile	AL	2/19/1976	N	OCC	B	66,375
American Continental Bank	City of Industry	CA	10/6/2003	NM	FDIC	A	357,116
American Plus Bank, N.A.	Arcadia	CA	8/8/2007	N	OCC	A	766,977
Asian Pacific National Bank	San Gabriel	CA	7/25/1990	N	OCC	A	55,759
Bank Irvine	Irvine	CA	10/18/2022	NM	FDIC	M	213,107
Bank of Hope	Los Angeles	CA	3/18/1986	NM	FDIC	A	17,048,804
Bank of the Orient	San Francisco	CA	3/17/1971	SM	FED	A	965,014
Bank of Whittier, National Association	Whittier	CA	12/20/1982	N	OCC	A	181,262
California Business Bank	Irvine	CA	11/1/2005	NM	FDIC	A	106,560
California International Bank, N.A.	Westminster	CA	11/30/2005	N	OCC	A	58,565
California Pacific Bank	San Francisco	CA	10/16/1980	NM	FDIC	A	82,356
Cathay Bank	Los Angeles	CA	4/19/1962	NM	FDIC	A	23,036,365
Commercial Bank of California	Irvine	CA	5/15/2003	NM	FDIC	H	3,537,560
Commonwealth Business Bank	Los Angeles	CA	3/3/2005	SM	FED	A	1,815,551
Community Commerce Bank	Claremont	CA	10/1/1976	NM	FDIC	H	400,344
CTBC Bank Corp. (USA)	Los Angeles	CA	4/27/1965	NM	FDIC	A	5,221,345
East West Bank	Pasadena	CA	1/1/1972	SM	FED	A	75,841,883
Eastern International Bank	Los Angeles	CA	2/26/1985	NM	FDIC	A	128,399
EverTrust Bank	City of Industry	CA	5/3/1995	NM	FDIC	A	946,458
First Commercial Bank (USA)	Alhambra	CA	5/20/1997	NM	FDIC	A	866,361
First General Bank	Rowland Heights	CA	10/13/2005	NM	FDIC	A	1,152,613
Gateway Bank, FSB	Oakland	CA	6/8/1990	SB	OCC	A	256,131
Genesis Bank	Newport Beach	CA	8/2/2021	NM	FDIC	M	184,914
Hanmi Bank	Los Angeles	CA	12/15/1982	NM	FDIC	A	7,637,519
Icon Business Bank	Riverside	CA	8/22/2023	NM	FDIC	M	96,851
Legacy Bank	Murrieta	CA	6/10/2022	NM	FDIC	N	74,724
Mega Bank	San Gabriel	CA	2/5/2008	NM	FDIC	A	524,360
Metropolitan Bank	Oakland	CA	9/1/1983	NM	FDIC	A	236,107
Mission National Bank	San Francisco	CA	2/16/1982	N	OCC	A	218,988
Monterey County Bank	Monterey	CA	5/5/1977	NM	FDIC	A	226,657
New Omni Bank, National Association	Alhambra	CA	2/12/1980	N	OCC	A	531,971
Open Bank	Los Angeles	CA	6/10/2005	NM	FDIC	A	2,365,822
Pacific Alliance Bank	San Gabriel	CA	12/27/2006	NM	FDIC	A	411,721
PCB Bank	Los Angeles	CA	9/18/2003	NM	FDIC	A	3,062,929
Preferred Bank	Los Angeles	CA	12/23/1991	NM	FDIC	A	6,924,154
Royal Business Bank	Los Angeles	CA	11/18/2008	NM	FDIC	A	3,985,037
United Pacific Bank	City of Industry	CA	5/11/1982	NM	FDIC	A	160,386

(continued)

Table B.3—continued

Name ¹	City	State	Est. date	Class ²	Regulator	Minority status alpha ³	Total assets (thousands of dollars)
Universal Bank	West Covina	CA	11/17/1954	SB	OCC	A	356,343
US Metro Bank	Garden Grove	CA	9/15/2006	NM	FDIC	A	1,395,867
Native American Bank, National Association	Denver	CO	7/27/1987	N	OCC	N	404,104
City First Bank, National Association	Washington	DC	11/24/1998	N	OCC	B	1,301,998
Industrial Bank	Washington	DC	8/18/1934	NM	FDIC	B	755,175
Anchor Bank	Palm Beach Gardens	FL	3/22/2005	SM	FED	H	451,731
BanESCO USA	Miami	FL	1/10/2006	NM	FDIC	H	4,406,981
Central Bank	Tampa	FL	2/26/2007	NM	FDIC	A	343,256
Interamerican Bank, A FSB	Miami	FL	8/23/1976	SB	OCC	H	266,491
International Finance Bank	Miami	FL	11/30/1983	NM	FDIC	H	1,263,209
Ocean Bank	Miami	FL	12/9/1982	NM	FDIC	H	6,719,648
Sunstate Bank	Miami	FL	3/15/1999	NM	FDIC	H	546,077
U.S. Century Bank	Doral	FL	10/28/2002	NM	FDIC	H	2,579,817
American Pride Bank	Macon	GA	12/12/2007	NM	FDIC	A	416,750
Carver State Bank	Savannah	GA	1/1/1927	NM	FDIC	B	106,700
Citizens Trust Bank	Atlanta	GA	6/18/1921	SM	FED	B	793,469
Embassy National Bank	Lawrenceville	GA	3/5/2007	N	OCC	A	181,254
First IC Bank	Doraville	GA	1/31/2000	NM	FDIC	A	1,192,160
Loyal Trust Bank	Johns Creek	GA	11/18/2019	NM	FDIC	A	192,556
Metro City Bank	Doraville	GA	4/4/2006	NM	FDIC	A	3,578,664
PromiseOne Bank	Duluth	GA	11/6/2008	NM	FDIC	A	811,450
Touchmark National Bank	Alpharetta	GA	1/28/2008	N	OCC	A	448,834
Bank of Guam	Hagatna	GU	12/11/1972	NM	FDIC	A	2,563,933
BankPacific, Ltd.	Hagatna	GU	1/1/1953	NM	FDIC	A	176,772
Finance Factors, Ltd.	Honolulu	HI	5/14/1952	NM	FDIC	A	700,026
Hawaii National Bank	Honolulu	HI	9/16/1960	N	OCC	A	857,949
Pinnacle Bank	Marshalltown	IA	5/5/1927	SM	FED	N	291,448
American Metro Bank	Chicago	IL	1/29/1997	NM	FDIC	A	106,153
Citizens Bank of Chatsworth	Chatsworth	IL	12/7/1903	NM	FDIC	A	40,266
GN Bank	Chicago	IL	1/1/1934	SB	OCC	B	64,685
International Bank of Chicago	Chicago	IL	10/26/1992	NM	FDIC	A	974,015
Millennium Bank	Des Plaines	IL	7/2/2007	NM	FDIC	A	654,643
CBW Bank	Weir	KS	2/28/1934	NM	FDIC	A	91,787
Liberty Bank and Trust Company	New Orleans	LA	11/16/1972	NM	FDIC	B	1,076,349
Leader Bank, National Association	Arlington	MA	5/8/2002	N	OCC	A	4,596,441
OneUnited Bank	Boston	MA	8/2/1982	NM	FDIC	B	756,367
The Harbor Bank of Maryland	Baltimore	MD	9/13/1982	NM	FDIC	B	382,482
First Independence Bank	Detroit	MI	5/14/1970	NM	FDIC	B	644,122

(continued)

Table B.3—continued							
Name ¹	City	State	Est. date	Class ²	Regulator	Minority status alpha ³	Total assets (thousands of dollars)
Lake Country Community Bank	Morristown	MN	7/1/1952	NM	FDIC	A	34,266
Woodlands National Bank	Hinckley	MN	10/1/1908	N	OCC	N	316,219
Paramount Bank	Hazelwood	MO	12/30/2004	NM	FDIC	M	85,538
Peoples Bank of Seneca	Seneca	MO	3/15/1996	NM	FDIC	N	474,479
Grand Bank for Savings, FSB	Hattiesburg	MS	1/1/1968	SB	OCC	B	252,934
Eagle Bank	Polson	MT	7/25/2006	NM	FDIC	N	152,247
Lumbee Guaranty Bank	Pembroke	NC	12/22/1971	NM	FDIC	N	519,985
Mechanics & Farmers Bank	Durham	NC	3/1/1908	NM	FDIC	B	498,118
Turtle Mountain State Bank	Belcourt	ND	12/3/2007	NM	FDIC	N	125,569
KEB Hana Bank USA, National Association	Fort Lee	NJ	9/16/1986	N	OCC	A	578,769
New Millennium Bank	Fort Lee	NJ	7/19/1999	NM	FDIC	A	913,713
Centinel Bank of Taos	Taos	NM	3/1/1969	NM	FDIC	H	429,607
Community 1st Bank Las Vegas	Las Vegas	NM	11/23/1949	NM	FDIC	H	291,761
Abacus Federal Savings Bank	New York	NY	11/29/1984	SB	OCC	A	319,722
Amerasia Bank	Flushing	NY	6/20/1988	NM	FDIC	A	962,146
Carver Federal Savings Bank	New York	NY	1/1/1948	SB	OCC	B	731,693
Eastbank, National Association	New York	NY	11/26/1984	N	OCC	A	160,921
Global Bank	New York	NY	3/12/2007	NM	FDIC	A	260,184
NewBank	Flushing	NY	9/29/2006	NM	FDIC	A	659,023
Piermont Bank	New York	NY	7/1/2019	NM	FDIC	M	550,679
Ponce Bank	Bronx	NY	3/31/1960	SB	OCC	H	3,027,309
Popular Bank	New York	NY	1/2/1999	SM	FED	H	14,332,369
Shinhan Bank America	New York	NY	10/18/1990	NM	FDIC	A	1,740,361
United Orient Bank	New York	NY	4/9/1981	NM	FDIC	A	96,316
Woori America Bank	New York	NY	1/27/1984	NM	FDIC	A	3,804,511
Adelphi Bank	Columbus	OH	1/18/2023	NM	FDIC	B	68,154
Warsaw Federal Savings and Loan Association	Cincinnati	OH	8/9/1989	SB	OCC	B	94,204
AllNations Bank	Calumet	OK	1/1/1901	SM	FED	N	66,503
Bank of Grand Lake	Grove	OK	6/9/2005	NM	FDIC	H	239,917
Carson Community Bank	Stilwell	OK	2/3/1903	NM	FDIC	N	162,027
Chickasaw Community Bank	Oklahoma City	OK	1/1/1903	SM	FED	N	469,509
F&M Bank	Edmond	OK	1/1/1902	NM	FDIC	N	772,050
First Security Bank and Trust Company	Oklahoma City	OK	4/6/1951	NM	FDIC	B	174,740
FirstBank	Antlers	OK	1/1/1901	SM	FED	N	623,527
Gateway First Bank	Jenks	OK	3/2/1935	NM	FDIC	N	1,894,749
Local Bank	Hulbert	OK	12/1/1908	SM	FED	N	401,622
Pauls Valley National Bank	Pauls Valley	OK	1/1/1905	N	OCC	N	325,253

(continued)

Table B.3—continued

Name ¹	City	State	Est. date	Class ²	Regulator	Minority status alpha ³	Total assets (thousands of dollars)
Security State Bank of Oklahoma	Wewoka	OK	12/5/1911	NM	FDIC	N	373,072
Sovereign Bank	Shawnee	OK	10/29/1984	SM	FED	N	1,203,043
Asian Bank	Philadelphia	PA	6/9/1999	SM	FED	A	566,932
Tioga-Franklin Savings Bank	Philadelphia	PA	7/1/2000	SI	FDIC	B	70,757
United Bank of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	PA	3/23/1992	NM	FDIC	B	53,275
Banco Popular de Puerto Rico	San Juan	PR	1/2/1999	SM	FED	H	58,456,000
FirstBank Puerto Rico	Santurce	PR	1/17/1949	NM	FDIC	H	19,286,191
Nave Bank	San Juan	PR	9/18/2023	SM	FED	H	252,788
Oriental Bank	San Juan	PR	3/25/1965	NM	FDIC	H	11,415,707
Optus Bank	Columbia	SC	3/26/1999	NM	FDIC	B	662,589
Citizens Savings Bank and Trust Company	Nashville	TN	1/4/1904	NM	FDIC	B	181,740
American Bank, National Association	Dallas	TX	5/2/1974	N	OCC	A	557,293
American First National Bank	Houston	TX	5/18/1998	N	OCC	A	2,739,261
Bank of South Texas	Mcallen	TX	7/8/1986	NM	FDIC	H	160,794
Citizens State Bank	Roma	TX	5/15/1978	NM	FDIC	H	78,026
Commerce Bank	Laredo	TX	3/31/1982	NM	FDIC	H	745,112
Falcon International Bank	Laredo	TX	12/10/1986	NM	FDIC	H	2,014,765
First State Bank	Abernathy	TX	1/1/1909	NM	FDIC	N	112,999
First State Bank	Shallowater	TX	10/8/1960	NM	FDIC	A	133,804
Freedom Bank	Alamo	TX	7/12/1958	NM	FDIC	H	261,286
Global One Bank	Houston	TX	1/1/1907	NM	FDIC	A	224,775
Golden Bank, National Association	Houston	TX	5/3/1985	N	OCC	A	2,005,901
International Bank of Commerce	Brownsville	TX	10/9/1984	NM	FDIC	H	4,111,484
International Bank of Commerce	Laredo	TX	9/2/1966	NM	FDIC	H	9,257,828
International Bank of Commerce	Zapata	TX	2/6/1984	NM	FDIC	H	468,337
Lone Star National Bank	Pharr	TX	1/24/1983	N	OCC	H	3,162,233
One World Bank	Dallas	TX	4/4/2005	NM	FDIC	A	256,161
Rio Bank	Mcallen	TX	2/11/1985	NM	FDIC	H	945,393
Southwestern National Bank	Houston	TX	11/3/1997	N	OCC	A	1,212,228
Spectra Bank	Fort Worth	TX	6/30/1986	NM	FDIC	A	102,840
State Bank of Texas	Irving	TX	10/19/1987	NM	FDIC	A	2,781,756
Texas National Bank	Mercedes	TX	11/26/1920	N	OCC	H	955,480
Unity National Bank of Houston	Houston	TX	8/1/1985	N	OCC	B	201,440

(continued)

Table B.3—continued							
Name ¹	City	State	Est. date	Class ²	Regulator	Minority status alpha ³	Total assets (thousands of dollars)
Wallis Bank	Wallis	TX	10/28/1972	NM	FDIC	A	1,249,040
Zapata National Bank	Zapata	TX	11/16/1961	N	OCC	H	85,637
UniBank	Lynnwood	WA	11/1/2006	SM	FED	A	522,138
Bay Bank	Green Bay	WI	8/21/1995	NM	FDIC	N	278,225
Columbia Savings and Loan Association	Milwaukee	WI	1/1/1924	SL	FDIC	B	24,097
Total assets							366,035,879
<p>¹ Number of institutions: 151.</p> <p>² NM is state bank, not a member of the Federal Reserve (FED); SM is state bank, member of the FED; N is national bank; SL is state or federal savings and loan association; SB is state or federal savings bank.</p> <p>³ B is Black or African American; H is Hispanic American; A is Asian or Pacific Islander American; N is Native American or Alaskan Native American; M is multiracial American.</p>							



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