## PA BANKERS ASSOCIATION

1913

The Federal Reserve Act passes Congress.

The McFadden Act and Pennsylvania Act define the banking structure for national and state chartered banks in PA

The Banking Act establishes the FDIC as a

permanent agency of the government and

authorizes the agency to set standards for

member banks and the examination of

those banks to ensure compliance.

PA Banking Code establishes restrictions on the establishment of new branches by state banks.

1974

PA Bankers establishes PaBPAC to support advoccy efforts on behalf of the industry and its members.

**PaBPA** 

Community Reinvestment Act directs banks to meet credit needs of communities to include low-income areas.

Legislation authorizing a phased-in approach to statewide branch banking is enacted in PA.

Alliance of State Bankers Associations is formed.



Helen Strunk becomes the first female chair of PA Bankers.

In the wake of the S&L crisis, Congress passes the Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery and Enforcement Act.

1932

Federal Home Loan Bank Act creates the Federal Home Loan bank structure.



PA Bankers hosts its first-annual convention on Dec. 18, in Philadelphia, Pa. There were 321 members.



PA Bankers establishes its first professional school - Trust School was hosted at Bucknell University.

Federal Deposit Insurance Act revises and consolidates earlier FDIC legislation into one act, and gives FDIC examination authority and lending authority to any insured bank in danger of closing.

PA Bankers establishes headquarters in Harrisburg and names Carl Dell muth as adquarters in Secretary to lead association staff.

1987

Regional recipricol interstate banking legislation is signed into law in PA.

International Banking Act regulates the establishment, operation and control of foreign banks in the U.S.

Home Mortgage Disclosure Act encourages banks to lend mortgage money to low income areas and document their process.