

H.R. 4544 further requires the development of outreach and education program and Federal regulator engagement with stakeholders as well as coordination with State regulators to support them in chartering de novo firms.

For any American like Ms. Young who wants to start a bank or credit union, they should have that chance, and the American Access to Banking Act will help give them that chance.

Mr. Speaker, I urge Members to support my bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HILL of Arkansas. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I, again, thank the gentlewoman for her work on this bill. Over this Congress, we have had some really inspirational people come and testify.

In fact, all three that I am picturing in my mind are women and all three came to the committee to talk about the burdens of trying to start a new bank or build a small community bank.

I remember BankMiami was a case, and there have been quite a number of start-up banks in south Florida that are Minority Depository Institutions.

We had inspirational speakers in our committee, and they said we need to do better here on this. This is at the heart of what the ranking member is talking about. How can we improve this process so that more people can take that decision, if their market and the characteristics of their economics and their geography would be rewarded by new bank startups?

Mr. Speaker, I thank the ranking member for her leadership. I invite her to close, and I urge all of our colleagues to support her effort.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman very much for advancing my bill to this point and helping to get it passed through the House not only as a stand-alone bill but also as part of our housing bill.

Entrepreneurs like Ms. ReShonda Young who dream of starting their own bank or credit union and providing access to affordable financial products and services to neighbors in their community should have that chance.

My bill has broad support, including from the American Bankers Association, America's Credit Unions, Conference of State Bank Supervisors, Consumer Federation of America, Defense Credit Union Council, National Bankers Association, and National Community Reinvestment Coalition.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all my colleagues to support this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. HILL of Arkansas. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate the ranking member for her work on this bill. I urge all my colleagues to support

it, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. HILL) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4544, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. HILL of Arkansas. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

COMMUNITY BANK DEPOSIT ACCESS ACT OF 2025

Mr. HILL of Arkansas. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5317) to amend the Federal Deposit Insurance Act to ensure that certain custodial deposits of well capitalized insured depository institutions are not considered to be funds obtained by or through deposit brokers, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5317

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Community Bank Deposit Access Act of 2025".

SEC. 2. LIMITED EXCEPTION FOR CUSTODIAL DEPOSITS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 29 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1831f) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(j) LIMITED EXCEPTION FOR CUSTODIAL DEPOSITS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Custodial deposits of an eligible institution shall not be considered to be funds obtained, directly or indirectly, by or through a deposit broker to the extent that the total amount of such custodial deposits does not exceed an amount equal to 20 percent of the total liabilities of the eligible institution.

“(2) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

“(A) CUSTODIAL DEPOSIT.—The term ‘custodial deposit’ means a deposit that is not deposited at an insured depository institution in return for fees paid by the insured depository institution pursuant to an agreement with a third party and that would otherwise be considered to be obtained, directly or indirectly, by or through a deposit broker, if the deposit is deposited at 1 or more insured depository institutions, for the purpose of providing or maintaining deposit insurance for the benefit of a third party, by or through any of the following, each acting in a formal custodial or fiduciary capacity for the benefit of a third party:

“(i) An insured depository institution serving as agent, trustee, or custodian.

“(ii) A trust entity controlled by an insured depository institution serving as agent, trustee, or custodian.

“(iii) A State-chartered trust company serving as agent, trustee, or custodian.

“(iv) A plan administrator or investment advisor, acting in a formal custodial or fiduciary capacity for the benefit of a plan.

“(B) ELIGIBLE INSTITUTION.—The term ‘eligible institution’ means an insured depository institution that accepts custodial deposits, if the insured depository institution has less than \$10,000,000,000 in total assets as reported on the consolidated report of condition and income as reported quarterly to the appropriate Federal banking agency and—

“(i)(I) when most recently examined under section 10(d) was assigned a composite rating of 1, 2, or 3 under the Uniform Financial Institutions Rating System (or an equivalent rating under a comparable rating system); and

“(II) is well capitalized; or

“(ii) has obtained a waiver pursuant to subsection (c).

“(C) PLAN.—The term ‘plan’ has the meaning given the term in section 3 of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1002).

“(D) PLAN ADMINISTRATOR.—The term ‘plan administrator’ has the meaning given the term ‘administrator’ in section 3 of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1002).

“(E) WELL CAPITALIZED.—The term ‘well capitalized’ has the meaning given the term in section 38(b).”.

(b) INTEREST RATE RESTRICTION.—Section 29 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1831f), as amended by subsection (a), is further amended by adding at the end the following:

“(k) RESTRICTION ON INTEREST RATE PAID ON CERTAIN CUSTODIAL DEPOSITS.—

“(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection—

“(A) the terms ‘custodial deposit’, ‘eligible institution’, and ‘well capitalized’ have the meanings given those terms in subsection (j); and

“(B) the term ‘covered insured depository institution’ means an insured depository institution that while acting as an eligible institution under subsection (j), accepts custodial deposits while not well capitalized.

“(2) PROHIBITION.—A covered insured depository institution may not pay a rate of interest on custodial deposits that are accepted while not well capitalized that, at the time the funds or custodial deposits are accepted, significantly exceeds the limit set forth in paragraph (3).

“(3) LIMIT ON INTEREST RATES.—The limit on the rate of interest referred to in paragraph (2) shall be not greater than—

“(A) the rate paid on deposits of similar maturity in the normal market area of the covered insured depository institution for deposits accepted in the normal market area of the covered insured depository institution; or

“(B) the national rate paid on deposits of comparable maturity, as established by the Corporation, for deposits accepted outside the normal market area of the covered insured depository institution.”.

SEC. 3. DISCRETIONARY SURPLUS FUND.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The dollar amount specified under section 7(a)(3)(A) of the Federal Reserve Act (12 U.S.C. 289(a)(3)(A)) is reduced by \$4,000,000.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall take effect on September 1, 2036.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. HILL) and the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arkansas.

□ 1730

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. HILL of Arkansas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on this bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

Mr. HILL of Arkansas. Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD the Congress-

sional Budget Office estimate for the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

Legislation Considered Under Suspension of the Rules

The Majority Leader of the House of Representatives announces bills that will be considered under suspension of the rules in that chamber. Under suspension, floor debate is limited, all floor amendments are prohibited, points of order against the bill are waived,

and final passage requires a two-thirds majority vote.

At the request of the Majority Leader and the House Committee on the Budget, CBO estimates the effects of those bills on direct spending and revenues. CBO has limited time to review the legislation before consideration. Although it is possible in most cases to determine whether the legislation would affect direct spending or revenues, time may be insufficient to estimate the magnitude of those effects. If CBO has prepared estimates for similar or identical legislation, a more detailed assessment of budgetary effects, including effects on spending subject to appropriation, may be included.

EFFECTS ON DIRECT SPENDING AND REVENUES OF LEGISLATION CONSIDERATION UNDER SUSPENSION OF THE RULES IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Week of May 18, 2026

Bill Number	Title	Effect on Direct Spending	Effect on Revenues	Additional Information on Direct Spending and Revenue Effects	Link to Published Estimates
H.R. 5317	Community Bank Deposit Access Act of 2025, as amended.	Increase by at Least \$500K	Increase by at Least \$500K.	Would increase direct spending by \$3 million, increase revenues by \$3 million, and result in no increase in the deficit.	N/A

Mr. HILL of Arkansas. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I will speak in support of H.R. 5317, the Community Bank Deposit Access Act.

This is a bill that over my time in Congress I have introduced several times and worked with colleagues to extend the ability to attract deposits to local community banks to make them more competitive.

This bill works to essentially give community banks greater flexibility to access stable and reliable funding sources so that they can continue to meet the financial needs of the communities they serve.

Community banks, as we have talked about today, play a vital role in our local economies by supporting small businesses, farmers, and consumers who depend on them for access to credit and other essential financial services.

That is why it is important that our community institutions have access to a diverse and dependable set of funding sources so that they can continue to meet these demands.

One source of funding comes through custodial deposits, which are the funds placed at a bank by a third party on behalf of underlying customers or beneficiaries who own the funds but may not have a direct banking relationship with that institution.

Mr. Speaker, a few minutes ago, we talked about reciprocal deposits. Let's say I am a small business, and I have \$500,000 as a typical average collected balance in my business, but I only have deposit insurance of \$250,000. The reciprocal deposit bill that Mrs. BEATTY offered a few minutes ago with TOM EMMER of Minnesota allows that other \$250,000 for that small business to be covered for deposit insurance. That is very important and very useful to have that customer-bank service relationship.

Custodial deposits are similar, but what if it is a much larger amount of

money, a much bigger business? Custodial deposits allow banks to serve their customer that way with one statement by seeing the money spread across more banks.

This is a cash management product that allows a local community bank to play a lead role in Treasury management for a larger commercial customer.

Let's say, for example, a landlord might place tenant security deposits in a custodial account at a local bank, even though the tenants remain the ultimate owner of those funds and, hence, the ability to be benefited by that.

These arrangements provide benefits to all of the parties involved. Banks gain access to stable, low-cost deposits, while customers and third parties benefit from the convenience of a more centralized account management function, along with the protections provided by deposit insurance.

The FDIC has long recognized this deposit insurance process and how it can apply on a pass-through basis, meaning that underlying funds remain insured so long as each beneficiary's share stays within the applicable deposit insurance limit.

My bill would expand access to these arrangements for banks under \$10 billion in assets that maintain strong capital levels and sound supervisory ratings or otherwise receive a waiver from their primary bank regulator.

Custodial deposits are a stable relationship-based funding source that allows a community bank to support small businesses, families, and local economies.

These deposits can provide smaller institutions with access to depositors and funding relationships that might otherwise be out of reach and help diversify their funding base and improve their financial stability.

Yet, under current law, many of these deposits are treated the same as if they were brokered deposits and subject to rules that were never intended for these type of relationship accounts.

This outdated treatment creates unnecessary burdens for community banks and limits their ability to responsibly utilize custodial deposits to support lending in their communities.

By clarifying that custodial deposits are not brokered deposits, if they do not exceed 20 percent of the total liabilities of the community bank, my bill gives lenders the certainty they need to accept these funds and put that money to work in their communities.

This is a commonsense, bipartisan solution that strengthens community banks, supports local lending, and preserves the safety and soundness of the financial system without increasing the risk to our Deposit Insurance Fund.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to support this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 5317, the Community Bank Deposit Access Act of 2025, sponsored by Chairman HILL.

Let me start by thanking the chairman for his focus on supporting community banks and credit unions, including community development financial institutions, or CDFIs, and minority depository institutions, or MDIs.

This bill will allow community banks to receive so-called custodial deposits from larger banks and then use those funds to lend into their communities.

Custodial deposits are shared between banks in a network, allowing them to provide FDIC insurance on amounts larger than \$250,000, although for a fee paid by the MDI or community bank.

Mr. Speaker, the original introduced bill would have provided an unnecessary exemption for the largest banks which, as we have discussed, honestly don't need help competing for deposits. I appreciate that Mr. HILL and his staff worked with us on important improvements to narrow the focus of this bill to just support community banks.

Furthermore, as I have said before, I do not believe this reform will single-handedly get community banks all the help they need to compete for deposits and acquire more small business customers.

Mr. Speaker, I would again urge the chairman and the supporters of this bill to work with me and support advancing deposit insurance reform, like my bill, which takes a data-driven approach that the chairman said he would prefer, with opportunities for stakeholder input and congressional oversight.

I also commend Representatives LUCAS, BARR, MEUSER, and STUTZMAN for recently introducing their own deposit insurance reform bills. I couldn't help but notice their bills have a lot of similarities with my bill and with similar bipartisan reform efforts in the Senate.

It has been more than 15 years since Congress updated our deposit insurance framework, and it is time for Congress to comprehensively update it again.

H.R. 5317 is a good piece of that reform effort, and I urge my colleagues to support the chairman's bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HILL of Arkansas. Mr. Speaker, I am prepared to close and reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, I again thank the chairman for working with me regarding improvements that were made to the bill in markup to ensure it focused on helping community banks.

Custodial deposits are something that community banks can use as a funding source to help them better serve their communities.

I hope today's vote on this bill and the bill of the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. EMMER) and the gentlewoman from Ohio (Mrs. BEATTY) is just the beginning in our efforts to modernize our deposit insurance framework broadly and to provide even more tools for community banks to compete for deposits from local churches, nonprofits, city governments, and small businesses.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the chairman to work with me and our members to advance broad deposit insurance reform.

In the meantime, I urge the House to advance the chairman's bill, which serves as a good, complementary reform to help our smallest banks compete.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. HILL of Arkansas. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, let me say I appreciate the gentlewoman's engagement on deposit insurance policy at large. I think it is an important topic. She and I both share the importance of reviewing our deposit insurance system, make sure it is competitive, make sure it encourages safe and sound banking, make sure it doesn't expand in any way the moral hazard associated with too much

reliance on a government safety net in any way that might encourage too great risk-taking.

She is right. We should do that in a data-dependent way and do that collectively, and we have had assistance in that regard from the FDIC and others.

I am grateful for her cooperation on moving the reciprocal deposit bill earlier today. Mrs. BEATTY and Mr. EMMER's bill, this custodial deposit effort. Both of these bills help our community banks be more competitive across the country as they try to grow their business in the face of a lot of competition.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for her support. I urge a "yes" vote on both sides of the aisle, and I yield back the balance of my time.

□ 1740

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. KENNEDY of Utah). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. HILL) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5317, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. HILL of Arkansas. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

PROVIDING FOR THE CONCURRENCE BY THE HOUSE IN THE SENATE AMENDMENT TO H.R. 6644, WITH AMENDMENT

Mr. HILL of Arkansas. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 1299) providing for the concurrence by the House in the Senate amendment to H.R. 6644, with amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 1299

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution the House shall be considered to have taken from the Speaker's table the bill, H.R. 6644, with the Senate amendment thereto, and to have concurred in the Senate amendment with the following amendment:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the amendment of the Senate to the text of the bill, insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the "21st Century ROAD to Housing Act".

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

TITLE I—OPPORTUNITIES FOR HOUSING

Sec. 101. Reforms to housing counseling and financial literacy programs.

Sec. 102. Federal guidelines for point access block buildings.

Sec. 103. Exemption on construction or modification of residential housing located on an infill site.

Sec. 104. Database of publicly owned land.

Sec. 105. FHA Small-Dollar Mortgages.

Sec. 106. Temperature Sensor Pilot Program.

Sec. 107. Housing supply frameworks.

TITLE II—BUILDING MORE IN AMERICA

Sec. 201. Increasing housing in opportunity zones.

Sec. 202. Whole-Home Repairs Act.

Sec. 203. Community Investment and Prosperity Act.

Sec. 204. Addition of affordable housing construction as an eligible activity.

Sec. 205. Better Use of Intergovernmental and Local Development (BUILT) Housing Act.

Sec. 206. Unlocking Housing Supply Through Streamlined and Modernized Reviews Act.

Sec. 207. Grants for planning and implementation associated with affordable housing.

Sec. 208. Innovation Fund.

Sec. 209. Accelerating Home Building Act.

Sec. 210. Revitalizing Empty Structures Into Desirable Environments (RE-SIDE) Act.

Sec. 211. Housing Affordability Act.

TITLE III—MANUFACTURED HOUSING FOR AMERICA

Sec. 301. Housing Supply Expansion Act.

Sec. 302. Modular Housing Production Act.

Sec. 303. Property Improvement and Manufactured Housing Loan Modernization Act.

TITLE IV—ACCESSING THE AMERICAN DREAM

Sec. 401. Creating incentives for small-dollar loan originators.

Sec. 402. Small-dollar mortgage points and fees.

Sec. 403. Appraisal Industry Improvement Act.

Sec. 404. Helping More Families Save Act.

Sec. 405. Choice in Affordable Housing Act.

TITLE V—PROGRAM REFORM

Sec. 501. HOME Investment Partnerships Reauthorization and Reform Act.

Sec. 502. Rural Housing Service Reform Act.

Sec. 503. Incentivizing local solutions to homelessness.

TITLE VI—VETERANS AND HOUSING

Sec. 601. Military Service Question.

Sec. 602. Housing Unhoused Disabled Veterans Act.

TITLE VII—OVERSIGHT AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Sec. 701. Requiring annual testimony and oversight from housing regulators.

Sec. 702. FHA reporting requirements on safety and soundness.

Sec. 703. United States Interagency Council on Homelessness oversight.

Sec. 704. Appraisal Modernization Act.

TITLE VIII—ACCOUNTABILITY, COORDINATION, STUDIES, AND REPORTING

Sec. 801. HUD-USDA-VA Interagency Coordination Act.

Sec. 802. Streamlining Rural Housing Act.

Sec. 803. Improving self-sufficiency of families in HUD-subsidized housing.

Sec. 804. GAO studies.

Sec. 805. Improving public housing agency accountability.

TITLE IX—STRENGTHENING COMMUNITY BANKS' ROLE IN HOUSING

Sec. 901. Community bank deposit access.

Sec. 902. Keeping deposits local.

Sec. 903. Tailored regulatory updates for supervisory testing.

Sec. 904. Credit union board modernization.