

## Public Law 87-856

## AN ACT

October 23, 1962  
[H. R. 8874]

To authorize certain banks to invest in corporations whose purpose is to provide clerical services for them, and for other purposes.

Bank service  
corporations.  
Stock owner-  
ship.  
Definitions.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the purposes of this Act—*

(a) The term "Federal supervisory agency" means the Comptroller of the Currency, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, or the Board of Directors of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

(b) The term "bank services" means services such as check and deposit sorting and posting, computation and posting of interest and other credits and charges, preparation and mailing of checks, statements, notices, and similar items, or any other clerical, bookkeeping, accounting, statistical, or similar functions performed for a bank.

(c) The term "bank service corporation" means a corporation organized to perform bank services for two or more banks, each of which owns part of the capital stock of such corporation, and at least one of which is subject to examination by a Federal supervisory agency.

(d) The term "invest" includes any advance of funds to a bank service corporation, whether by the purchase of stock, the making of a loan, or otherwise, except a payment for rent earned, goods sold and delivered, or services rendered prior to the making of such payment.

SEC. 2. (a) No limitation or prohibition otherwise imposed by any provision of Federal law exclusively relating to banks shall prevent any two or more banks from investing not more than 10 per centum of the paid-in and unimpaired capital and unimpaired surplus of each of them in a bank service corporation.

(b) If stock in a bank service corporation has been held by two banks, and one of such banks ceases to utilize the services of the corporation and ceases to hold stock in it, and leaves the other as the sole stockholding bank, the corporation may nevertheless continue to function as such and the other bank may continue to hold stock in it.

SEC. 3. Whenever a bank (referred to in this section as an "applying bank") subject to examination by a Federal supervisory agency applies for a type of bank services for itself from a bank service corporation which supplies the same type of bank services to another bank, and the applying bank is competitive with any bank (referred to in this section as a "stockholding bank") which holds stock in such corporation, the corporation must offer to supply such services by either—

(1) issuing stock to the applying bank and furnishing bank services to it on the same basis as to the other banks holding stock in the corporation, or

(2) furnishing bank services to the applying bank at rates no higher than necessary to fairly reflect the cost of such services, including the reasonable cost of the capital provided to the corporation by its stockholders,

at the corporation's option, unless comparable services at competitive overall cost are available to the applying bank from another source, or unless the furnishing of the services sought by the applying bank would be beyond the practical capacity of the corporation. In any action or proceeding to enforce the duty imposed by this section, or for damages for the breach thereof, the burden shall be upon the bank service corporation to show such availability.

SEC. 4. No bank service corporation may engage in any activity other than the performance of bank services for banks.

SEC. 5. (a) No bank subject to examination by a Federal supervisory agency may cause to be performed, by contract or otherwise, any bank services for itself, whether on or off its premises, unless assurances satisfactory to the agency prescribed in subsection (b) of this section are furnished to such agency by both the bank and the party performing such services that the performance thereof will be subject to regulation and examination by such agency to the same extent as if such services were being performed by the bank itself on its own premises.

(b) The assurances required by subsection (a) of this section shall be given, in the case of—

(1) a national banking association or a bank operating under the code of laws for the District of Columbia, to the Comptroller of the Currency;

(2) a bank (other than a bank described in paragraph (1)) which is a member of the Federal Reserve System, to the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System; and

(3) a bank (other than a bank described in paragraph (1) or (2)) whose deposits are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, to the Board of Directors of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

Approved October 23, 1962.

## Public Law 87-857

### AN ACT

To amend the Policemen and Firemen's Retirement and Disability Act.

October 23, 1962  
[H. R. 6836]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Policemen and Firemen's Retirement and Disability Act, as amended by the Act approved August 21, 1957 (71 Stat. 394), is amended by designating subsection (g) as subsection (g) (1) and by inserting the following paragraph at the end of such subsection:

D. C. policemen  
and firemen.  
Disability re-  
tirement.  
D. C. Code 4-  
527.

“(2) In any case in which the proximate cause of an injury incurred or disease contracted by a member is doubtful, or is shown to be other than the performance of duty, and such injury or disease is shown to have been aggravated by the performance of duty to such an extent that the member is permanently disabled for the performance of duty, such disability shall be construed to have been incurred in the performance of duty. The member shall, upon retirement for such disability, receive an annuity computed at the rate of 2 per centum of his basic salary at the time of his retirement for each year or portion thereof of his service: *Provided*, That such annuity shall not exceed 70 per centum of his basic salary at the time of retirement, nor shall it be less than 66 $\frac{2}{3}$  per centum of his basic salary at the time of retirement.”

Approved October 23, 1962.