



PUBLIC DISCLOSURE

August 25, 2025

ILLINOIS COMMUNITY REINVESTMENT ACT PERFORMANCE EVALUATION

Community Bank of Easton
Illinois Institution Identification Number: 15370

202 West Main Street
Easton, Illinois 62633

Illinois Department of Professional Regulation
555 West Monroe Street, 5th Floor Chicago, IL 60661

THIS ILLINOIS COMMUNITY REINVESTMENT ACT (ILCRA) EVALUATION IS AVAILABLE FOR PUBLIC REVIEW AND COMMENT.

This evaluation reflects the Secretary's assessment pursuant to Section 35-10(b) of the Illinois Community Reinvestment Act [205 ILCS 735/35-10(b)] of the performance of this bank in helping to meet the financial services needs of its local communities, including low- and moderate-income neighborhoods, consistent with the safe and sound operation of the institution. This evaluation is not, nor should it be construed as, an assessment of the financial condition of this institution. The rating assigned herein does not represent an analysis, conclusion, or opinion of the Illinois Department of Financial and Professional Regulation, Division of Banking, concerning the safety and soundness of this financial institution.

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INSTITUTION RATING

INSTITUTION'S ILCRA RATING: This institution is rated **Satisfactory**.

An institution in this group has an adequate record of helping to meet the credit needs of its assessment area (AA), including low- and moderate-income (LMI) neighborhoods, in a manner consistent with its resources and capabilities.

The Lending Test is rated Satisfactory.

- The loan-to-deposit (LTD) ratio is reasonable given the institution's size, financial condition, and AA credit needs.
- The bank made a majority of its small farm, consumer, and small business loans in the AA.
- The distribution of borrowers reflects reasonable penetration of loans among farms and businesses of different sizes and individuals of different income levels.
- A review of the geographic distribution criterion would not result in meaningful conclusions because the AA does not include any low- or moderate-income geographies. Therefore, this criterion carries no material weight in the overall rating.
- The institution did not receive any ILCRA-related complaints since the previous evaluation; therefore, this factor did not affect the Lending Test rating.

Discriminatory or Other Illegal Credit Practices

Examiners did not identify any evidence of discriminatory or other illegal credit practices; therefore, these factors did not affect the institution's ILCRA rating.

Assessment Factors

ILCRA examiners reviewed the bank's activities in its AA to the performance standards outlined in 38 Ill. Admin. Code 345.200 and did not find evidence that the bank is not meeting the financial services needs of its local communities. Therefore, the bank's ILCRA rating was not affected.

DESCRIPTION OF INSTITUTION

Background

Community Bank of Easton (CBE) is a \$39.3 million state-chartered community bank headquartered in Easton, IL. The bank is a wholly owned subsidiary of Eastern Bancshares, Inc., a one-bank holding company, located in Easton, Illinois. There are no affiliates. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) examiners assigned a “Satisfactory” rating at the previous FDIC Community Reinvestment Act (CRA) evaluation dated February 3, 2020, based on Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council (FFIEC) Interagency Small Institution Examination Procedures. There has been no merger or acquisition activity since the prior evaluation.

Operations

CBE has one full-service office in an upper-income census tract. The bank has not opened or closed any branches since the prior evaluation. The bank offers a range of traditional loan and deposit products to serve its customers. Loan product offerings included home mortgages (ceased as of May 2022), consumer loans for auto and personal purposes, agricultural loans, and commercial loans. The primary business focus is on agricultural and commercial lending. Deposit product offerings include checking accounts, savings accounts, negotiable order of withdrawal accounts, money market accounts, and certificates of deposit. Customers can access their accounts through debit cards; however, the bank does not operate an automated teller machine or a website.

Ability and Capacity

According to the June 30, 2025, Consolidated Report of Condition and Income (Call Report), CBE reported approximately \$39.3 million in total assets, \$15.5 million in total loans, \$28.6 million in total deposits, and net securities of \$597,000. Loans have increased \$12.0 million or 43.6 percent, and total assets have increased \$3.1 million or 8.6 percent since the previous FDIC exam. Agricultural loans remain the largest segment of the loan portfolio. The following table illustrates the loan portfolio composition.

Loan Portfolio Distribution as of 6/30/2025		
Loan Category	\$(000s)	%
Construction and Land Development	0	0.0%
Secured by Farmland	6,031	39.0%
Secured by 1-4 Family Residential Properties	490	3.2%
Secured by Multifamily (5 or more) Residential Properties	0	0.0%
Secured by Nonfarm Nonresidential Properties	0	0.0%
Total Real Estate Loans	6,521	42.1%
Commercial and Industrial Loans	2,829	18.3%
Agricultural Production and Other Loans to Farms	3,200	20.7%
Consumer Loans	2,856	18.5%
Obligations of States and Political subdivisions in the U.S.	73	0.5%
Other Loans	1	0.0%
Lease Financing Receivables (net of unearned income)	0	0.0%
Less: Unearned Income	(3)	0.0%
Total Loans	15,477	100.0%
<i>Source: Report of Condition and Income. Due to rounding, totals may not equal 100.0</i>		

Examiners did not identify any financial, legal, or other impediments that affect the bank's ability to meet AA credit needs.

DESCRIPTION OF ASSESSMENT AREA

The ILCRA requires each financial institution to define one or more AAs within which its ILCRA performance will be evaluated. CBE designated a single AA, composed of two census tracts (9567 and 9568) in Mason County in the Illinois Non-Metropolitan Statistical Area (IL Non-MSA). The AA includes contiguous census tracts, conforms to ILCRA regulatory requirements, and does not arbitrarily exclude any low- or moderate-income geography.

Economic and Demographic Data

Examiners used demographic data from the 2020 American Community Survey (ACS) and 2024 Dun & Bradstreet (D&B) data to analyze the bank's ILCRA performance. The AA's two census tracts are upper-income (9567) and middle-income (9568). The latter was distressed in 2023 and 2024. Distressed census tracts are defined as areas that exhibit significant economic challenges, often characterized by high poverty rates, low median family incomes, and unemployment levels that exceed national averages. The following table illustrates select demographic characteristics of the AA.

Demographic Information of the Assessment Area						
Demographic Characteristics	#	Low % of #	Moderate % of #	Middle % of #	Upper % of #	NA* % of #
Geographies (Census Tracts)	2	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0
Population by Geography	3,781	0.0	0.0	56.4	43.6	0.0
Housing Units by Geography	2,129	0.0	0.0	61.3	38.7	0.0
Owner-Occupied Units by Geography	1,505	0.0	0.0	56.0	44.0	0.0
Occupied Rental Units by Geography	343	0.0	0.0	76.7	23.3	0.0
Vacant Units by Geography	281	0.0	0.0	71.2	28.8	0.0
Businesses by Geography	271	0.0	0.0	48.3	51.7	0.0
Farms by Geography	53	0.0	0.0	26.4	73.6	0.0
Family Distribution by Income Level	1,258	22.3	10.5	22.4	44.8	0.0
Household Distribution by Income Level	1,848	21.8	20.0	13.7	44.5	0.0
Median Family Income Non-MSAs – IL		\$67,835	Median Housing Value			\$80,934
			Median Gross Rent			\$618
			Families Below Poverty Level			9.0%
Source: 2020 ACS, 2024 D&B Data, and FFIEC Estimated Median Family Income. (*) The NA category consists of geographies that have not been assigned an income classification.						

Examiners used the 2023 and 2024 FFIEC Median Family Income (MFI) Report, which sets forth the criteria by which the borrower profile categories are analyzed. The FFIEC MFI data follows.

Median Family Income Ranges				
Median Family Incomes	Low <50%	Moderate 50% to <80%	Middle 80% to <120%	Upper ≥120%
IL NA Median Family Income (99999)				
2023 (\$82,300)	<\$41,150	\$41,150 to <\$65,840	\$65,840 to <\$98,760	≥\$98,760
2024 (\$82,800)	<\$41,400	\$41,400 to <\$66,240	\$66,240 to <\$99,360	≥\$99,360
Source: FFIEC				

The Borrower Profile criterion compares the distribution of farms by gross annual revenues (GAR). The GAR of businesses operating in the AA in 2024 were as follows:

- 98.1 percent report \$1.0 million or less,
- 0.0 percent report greater than \$1 million, and
- 1.9 percent did not report revenues to D&B

While D&B data is useful, it is a voluntary survey. Instead, the 2022 U.S. Census of Agriculture (AgCensus), a legally mandated survey, provides better context in which to consider CBE's small farm lending. According to the 2022 AgCensus, 588 farms were operating in the AA. Of the 588 farms, 253, or 43.0 percent, had interest expenses. Put another way, 335 farms, or 57.0 percent, did not utilize debt to support operations. This fact suggests a reduced reliance on lending by farmers in the AA.

The Borrower Profile criterion compares the distribution of businesses by gross annual revenue (GAR). The GAR of businesses operating in the AA in 2024 were as follows:

- 79.7 percent report \$1.0 million or less,
- 4.4 percent report greater than \$1 million, and
- 15.9 percent did not report revenues to D&B

The assessment area is largely rural in nature and dependent upon agriculture and related businesses. Service industries represent the largest portion of businesses in the AA at 24.1 percent; followed by agriculture, forestry, and fishing (16.4 percent); non-classifiable establishments (13.3 percent); and retail trade (11.1 percent). In addition, 68.2 percent of the businesses employ one to four people, and 86.4 percent of businesses operate from a single location.

According to Data Axle, Edition 1, released September 2024, some of the top employers and the range of the number of employees in Mason County are as follows:

- Illini Central School District 189 (100-249)
- Mason District Hospital (100-249)
- Onkens (50-99)
- Darling Ingredients (50-99)

After discussion with bank staff, examiners learned that many residents work outside the assessment area in three nearby cities with employment opportunities. Per Google Maps, by car, Lincoln is 27 miles away. Peoria & Pekin are 31 miles away. Springfield is 38 miles away.

According to Moody's Analytics' February 2025 State of Illinois Economic forecast, unemployment rates in Illinois have recovered from the COVID-19 pandemic; however, this report suggests Illinois will continue to underperform in comparison to the national recovery rate. Notably, Mason County defied this trend. The following table illustrates the unemployment rates by county, state, and the national average.

Unemployment Rates			
	2023 Average	2024 Average	June 2025
Area	%	%	%
Mason County, Illinois	5.0	4.8	3.9
State of Illinois	4.5	5.0	4.6
National Average	3.6	4.0	4.1
<i>Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics (State and National are seasonally adjusted, and Counties are not seasonally adjusted.)</i>			

Competition

The AA is a moderately competitive market for financial services. According to the most recent 2024 Wolters Kluwer Peer Deposit Market Share Report, 4 financial institutions with 4 offices compete in the AA. CBE ranked second at \$28.9 million in deposits, maintaining a 22.1 percent of the deposit market share.

The 2023 Wolters Kluwer Peer Small Business Report was used to gauge demand in the AA for small business and small farm loans. In 2023, 22 lenders originated or purchased 104 small business loans, totaling \$3.8 million. The top five institutions-controlled 61.5 percent of the small business loans market share by number of loans. In 2023, 10 lenders originated or purchased 47 small farm loans, totaling \$4.1 million. The top five institutions controlled 87.2 of the small farm loans market share by number of loans

Community Contacts

As part of the examination, examiners contact third parties active in the AA to assist in identifying the community's credit needs. The information helps examiners determine whether local financial institutions are responsive to these needs.

Examiners reviewed a recent community contact interview with a specialist in economic research. The interviewee noted that Mason County has had limited economic growth, and population decreases over the last few years. The interviewee further noted there are challenges faced by the county's small businesses in accessing credit, such as a lack of financial literacy. The interviewee also stated that agricultural loans are an important part of the AA.

Credit Needs

Considering the information from the community contacts, discussions with management, and demographic data, examiners determined that the credit needs in the AA are agricultural lending, small business lending, and financial literacy for small businesses and retail banking customers. In addition, small dollar loans to LMI residents are an important need.

SCOPE OF EVALUATION

General Information

The evaluation encompasses the period from the previous FDIC performance evaluation dated February 3, 2020, to the current ILCRA evaluation conducted by the Illinois Department of Financial and Professional Regulation (IDFPR), Division of Banking, dated August 25, 2025. Examiners completed a full scope review of the bank's AA. Examiners used the FFIEC Interagency Small Institution Examination Procedures to evaluate CBE's ILCRA performance. These procedures include the Lending Test. The criteria for this test are detailed in the Appendices. IDFPR also provides comments regarding the institution's fair lending policies and procedures pursuant to 205 ILCS 735/35-15. Examiners conducted the fair lending review in accordance with the FFIEC Interagency Fair Lending Examination Procedures. In addition,

under Section 345.200 of the implementing rules of ILCRA, assessment factors as described below on page 22 were considered in the evaluation of CBE's record of ILCRA performance.

Financial institutions must achieve a satisfactory rating under the Lending Test to obtain an overall satisfactory rating. However, evidence of discrimination and/or a negative evaluation of assessment factors can lower the overall ILCRA rating.

Activities Reviewed

Examiners reviewed CBE's business strategy, loan portfolio composition, and the number and dollar volume of loan originations during the review period and determined the bank's major loan products to be small farm, small business, and consumer loans. Home mortgage loans do not represent a significant portion of the loan portfolio. Therefore, this loan product was not reviewed and had no material impact on the conclusions.

Examiners analyzed the institution's small farm, small business, and consumer loans originated from January 1, 2023, through December 31, 2024. The bank originated 60 small farm loans, totaling \$6.0 million in 2023. In 2024, the bank originated 39 small farm loans, totaling \$4.4 million. The bank originated 42 small business loans, totaling \$2.6 million in 2023. In 2024, the bank originated 20 small business loans, totaling \$1.8 million. The bank originated 53 consumer loans, totaling \$1.9 million in 2023. In 2024, the bank originated 30 consumer loans, totaling \$0.9 million. Based on the number and dollar volume of each category of loans, small farm loans received the greatest weight. Small business and consumer loans received equal but lesser weight than small farm loans.

CONCLUSIONS ON PERFORMANCE CRITERIA

LENDING TEST

CBE demonstrated reasonable performance under the Lending Test. The performance under the Loan-to-Deposit Ratio, AA Concentration, and Borrower Profile supports this performance

Loan-to-Deposit Ratio

CBE's net LTD ratio is reasonable given the institution's size, capacity, and AA credit needs. CBE maintained an average net LTD ratio of 74.5 percent from December 31, 2019, to June 30, 2025, over 23 quarters. The net LTD ratio has decreased throughout the evaluation period and ranged from a high of 97.2 percent as of September 30, 2020, to a low of 54.1 percent as of June 30, 2025. This volatility was caused by several large borrowers repaying their loans and choosing not to renew. CBE's average net LTD ratio is consistent with the ratios of three similarly-situated institutions (SSIs), as shown in the table below. Examiners identified SSIs based on asset size, areas served, and lending emphasis.

Loan-to-Deposit Ratio Comparison		
Institution	Total Assets as of 6/30/2025 (\$000s)	Average Net LTD Ratio (%)
Community Bank of Easton	39,295	74.5
Similarly-Situated Institution #1	45,041	75.6
Similarly-Situated Institution #2	38,260	38.7
Similarly-Situated Institution #3	75,101	44.8
<i>Source: Reports of Condition and Income 12/31/2019 through 6/30/2025</i>		

Assessment Area Concentration

The bank made a majority of loans in its AA. This conclusion is reflected, by number and dollar volume, in its small farm and small business loans. The bank made a majority of consumer loans by number in its AA but not dollar volume. This is largely due to one loan of \$500,000 that was outside of the AA. The table below summarizes loan concentrations inside and outside of the AA.

Lending Inside and Outside of the Assessment Area										
Loan Category	Number of Loans				Total #	Dollar Amount of Loans				Total \$
	Inside		Outside			Inside		Outside		
	#	%	#	%		\$(000s)	%	\$(000s)	%	
Small Farm										
2023	47	78.3	13	21.7	60	3,890	65.1	2,085	34.9	5,975
2024	34	87.2	5	12.8	39	3,554	78.6	970	21.4	4,524
Subtotal	81	81.8	18	18.2	99	7,444	70.9	3,055	29.1	10,499
Consumer										
2023	35	66.0	18	34.0	53	947	49.3	974	50.7	1,921
2024	24	80.0	6	20.0	30	340	37.8	559	62.2	899
Subtotal	59	71.1	24	28.9	83	1,287	45.6	1,533	54.4	2,820
Small Business										
2023	32	76.2	10	23.8	42	1,595	62.4	961	37.6	2,556
2024	15	75.0	5	25.0	20	920	51.7	861	48.3	1,781
Subtotal	47	75.8	15	24.2	62	2,515	58.0	1,822	42.0	4,337
Total	187	76.6	57	23.4	244	11,246	63.7	6,410	36.3	17,656
Source: Bank Data. Due to rounding, totals may not equal 100.0%										

Borrower Profile

The distribution of borrowers reflects, given the product lines offered by the institution, reasonable penetration among individuals of different incomes and farms and businesses of different sizes. Only lending in the AA was considered in the borrower profile analysis.

Examiners focused on performance by number of loans as the number of loans is a better indicator of the number of borrowers served. The bank's performance under small farm and small business loans supports this conclusion.

Small Farm Loans

The distribution of small farm loans reflects, given the product lines offered by the institution, reasonable penetration among farms of different sizes. The bank's performance is measured against the percentage of farms with GARs of \$1.0 million or less (demographic). The bank's performance trailed the demographic. However, the demographic represents all farms, not just those seeking credit. Moreover, demographic data does not necessarily represent the demand in the market. Many small farms seek credit through other mechanisms, such as credit cards, home equity loans, or financing through non-bank sources to fund their farms. The AgCensus data mentioned above supports this reasoning. Examiners also compared the bank's small farm lending to two SSIs recently evaluated for CRA performance by the FDIC. Both banks' performances were deemed reasonable in this category and were comparable to CBE. The following table illustrates the bank's performance.

Distribution of Small Farm Loans by Gross Annual Revenue Category					
Farm Revenue Level	% of Farms	#	%	\$(000s)	%
<=\$1,000,000					
2023	98.1	36	76.6	1,809	46.5
2024	98.1	25	73.5	1792	50.4
>\$1,000,000					
2023	--	11	23.4	2,081	53.5
2024	--	9	26.5	1,762	49.6
Revenue Not Available					
2023	1.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
2024	1.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total					
2023	100.0	47	100.0	3,890	100.0
2024	100.0	34	100.0	3,554	100.0
Source: 2023 & 2024 D&B Data; "--" data not available. Due to rounding, totals may not equal 100.0%					

Consumer Loans

The distribution of borrowers reflects, given the product lines offered by the institution, excellent penetration among individuals of different incomes. Performance was measured against the percentage of households by income level (demographic). The data below shows

that consumer lending to low-income borrowers exceeded the demographic in 2024 and was lower than the demographic in 2023. In moderate tracts, consumer lending exceeded the demographic in 2023 and was lower than the demographic in 2024. However, these numbers are skewed. Of the 19 loans in 2023 and 16 loans in 2024 made to middle- and upper-income borrowers, eight loans in each year were made to the repeat borrowers. Had the loans simply been combined, CBE's performance would be better than the table indicates. Additionally, families in distressed rural, middle-income census tracts face a unique set of economic challenges that stem from both the erosion of traditional middle-class stability and the lack of targeted support typically directed at low-income areas. Further, 9.0 percent of families in the AA earn income below the federal poverty level. These families likely face difficulty in qualifying for consumer loans.

Another factor to consider is that many of the consumer loans were small dollar loans. These loans were an alternative to exorbitant, high interest payday loans; meeting an important community credit need impacting LMI families. This performance supports an excellent conclusion. The table below provides details.

Distribution of Consumer Loans by Borrower Income Level					
Borrower Income Level	% of Households	#	%	\$(000s)	%
Low					
2023	21.8	4	11.4	31	3.3
2024	21.8	6	25.0	22	6.5
Moderate					
2023	20.0	12	34.3	296	31.3
2024	20.0	2	8.3	15	4.4
Middle					
2023	13.7	9	25.7	261	27.6
2024	13.7	8	33.3	211	62.1
Upper					
2023	44.5	10	28.6	358	37.8
2024	44.5	8	33.3	92	27.1
Not Available					
2023	0.0	0	0	0	0.0
2024	0.0	0	0	0	0.0
Total					
2023	100.0	35	100.0	947	100.0
2024	100.0	24	100.0	340	100.0
Source: 2020 ACS; "--" data not available. Due to rounding, totals may not equal 100.0%					

Small Business

The distribution of borrowers reflects reasonable penetration among businesses of different sizes. Performance is measured against the percentage of businesses with GARs of \$1.0 million or less (demographic). The bank's performance in lending to businesses with GARs of \$1.0 million or less is slightly greater than the demographic. In addition, demographic data represents all businesses and does not necessarily indicate if small businesses are seeking traditional bank financing. Much like small farms, small businesses seek credit through other mechanisms such as credit cards, home equity loans, or financing through non-bank sources to fund their businesses. The following table illustrates the bank's performance.

Distribution of Small Business Loans by Gross Annual Revenue Category					
Business Revenue Level	% of Businesses	#	%	\$(000s)	%
<=\$1,000,000					
2023	79.9	27	84.4	1,123	70.4
2024	79.7	12	80.0	492	53.5
>\$1,000,000					
2023	4.5	5	15.6	472	29.6
2024	4.4	3	20.0	429	46.6
Revenue Not Available					
2023	15.7	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2024	15.9	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total					
2023	100.0	32	100.0	1,595	100.0
2024	100.0	15	100.0	920	100.0
<i>Source: 2023 & 2024 D&B Data; "--" data not available. Due to rounding, totals may not equal 100.0%</i>					

Geographic Distribution

A review of the Geographic Distribution criterion would not result in meaningful conclusions because the AA does not include any low- or moderate-income geographies. Therefore, this criterion carries no material weight in the overall rating.

Response to Complaints

The bank did not receive any CRA or ILCRA-related complaints since the previous evaluation; therefore, this criterion did not affect the Lending Test rating.

FAIR LENDING, DISCRIMINATORY, OR OTHER ILLEGAL CREDIT PRACTICES REVIEW

The IDFPB Division of Banking provides comments regarding the institution's fair lending policies and procedures pursuant to 205 ILCS 735/35-15. Examiners conducted the fair lending review in accordance with the Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council Interagency Fair Lending Examination Procedures. Based on an application of these procedures, examiners did not identify any evidence of discriminatory or other illegal credit practices; therefore, the results did not affect the institution's overall ILCRA rating.

APPENDICES

SMALL BANK PERFORMANCE CRITERIA

Lending Test

The Lending Test evaluates the bank's record of helping to meet the credit needs of its assessment area(s) by considering the following criteria:

1. The bank's loan-to-deposit ratio, adjusted for seasonal variation, and, as appropriate, other lending-related activities, such as loan originations for sale to the secondary markets, community development loans, or qualified investments;
2. The percentage of loans, and as appropriate, other lending-related activities located in the bank's assessment area(s);
3. The bank's record of lending to and, as appropriate, engaging in other lending-related activities for borrowers of different income levels and businesses and farms of different sizes;
4. The geographic distribution of the bank's loans; and
5. The bank's record of taking action, if warranted, in response to written complaints about its performance in helping to meet credit needs in its assessment area(s).

ASSESSMENT FACTORS (38 Ill. Admin. Code 345.200)

As used in this Part, "assessment factors" means the assessment of the following factors to determine whether a bank is meeting the financial services needs of local communities:

- a) activities to ascertain the financial services needs of the community, including communication with community members regarding the financial services provided;
- b) extent of marketing to make members of the community aware of the financial services offered;
- c) origination of mortgage loans including, but not limited to, home improvement and rehabilitation loans, and other efforts to assist existing low-income and moderate-income resident to be able to remain in affordable housing in their neighborhoods;
- d) for small business lenders, the origination of loans to businesses with gross annual revenues of \$1,000,000.00 or less, particularly those in low-income and moderate-income neighborhoods;
- e) participation, including investments, in community development and redevelopment programs, small business technical assistance programs, minority-owned depository institutions, community development financial institutions, and mutually owned financial institutions;
- f) efforts working with delinquent customers to facilitate a resolution of the delinquency;
- g) origination of loans that show an under concentration and a systemic pattern of lending resulting in the loss of affordable housing units;
- h) evidence of discriminatory and prohibited practices; and
- i) offering retail banking services to unbanked and underbanked persons.

GLOSSARY

Affiliate: This means any company that controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with another company. The term "control" has the meaning given to that term in 12 U.S.C. 1841(a)(2), and a company is under common control with another company if both companies are directly or indirectly controlled by the same company.

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.

Alternative financial products or services: This means financial products or services offered by persons other than an insured depository institution at a higher cost than comparable services offered by an insured depository institution.

American Community Survey (ACS): A nationwide United States Census survey that produces demographic, social, housing, and economic estimates in the form of five-year estimates based on population thresholds.

Area Median Income: This means the median family income for the Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), if a person or geography is located in an MSA, or for the metropolitan division, if a person or geography is located in an MSA that has been subdivided into metropolitan divisions; or the statewide nonmetropolitan median family income, if a person or geography is located outside an MSA.

Assessment Area: This means a geographic area delineated in accordance with 38 Ill. Admin. Code 345.400.

Bank: This means a bank that has a charter issued under the Illinois Banking Act [205 ILCS 5], a savings bank that has a charter issued under the Savings Bank Act [205 ILCS 205], and an FDIC-insured banking office of a foreign banking corporation issued a certificate of authority under the Foreign Banking Office Act [205 ILCS 645].

Branch: This means a staffed banking facility defined as a branch under Section 2 of the Illinois Banking Act [205 ILCS 5/2] or Section 1007.20 of the Illinois Savings Bank Act [205 ILCS 205/1007.20], and a branch of a banking office of a foreign banking corporation issued a certificate of authority under the Foreign Banking Office Act [205 ILCS 645], whether shared or unshared, including, for example, a mini-branch in a grocery store or a branch operated in conjunction with any other local business or nonprofit organization.

Census Tract: A small, relatively permanent statistical subdivision of a county or equivalent entity. The primary purpose of census tracts is to provide a stable set of geographic units for the presentation of statistical data. Census tracts generally have a population size between 1,200 and 8,000 people, with an optimum size of 4,000 people. Census tract boundaries generally follow visible and identifiable features, but they may follow nonvisible legal boundaries in some instances. State and county boundaries always are census tract boundaries.

Combined Statistical Area (CSA): A combination of several adjacent metropolitan statistical areas or micropolitan statistical areas or a mix of the two, which are linked by economic ties.

Community Development: This includes: 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; activities that revitalize or stabilize low- or moderate-income geographies, designated disaster areas, distressed or underserved nonmetropolitan middle-income geographies designated by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, FDIC, and Office of the Comptroller of the Currency based on rates of poverty, unemployment, and population loss or based on population size, density, and dispersion. Activities that revitalize and stabilize geographies are designated based on population size, density, and dispersion if they help to meet essential community needs, including needs of low- and moderate-income individuals; or unbanked or underbanked geographies; and activities targeted to directly and tangibly increase climate resilience in low-income to moderate-income neighborhoods or mitigate environmental harm in LMI neighborhoods.

Community Development Corporation (CDC): A CDC allows banks and holding companies to make equity type of investments in community development projects. Institution CDCs can develop innovative debt instruments or provide near-equity investments tailored to the development needs of the community. Institution CDCs are also tailored to their financial and marketing needs. A CDC may purchase, own, rehabilitate, construct, manage, and sell real property. Also, it may make equity or debt investments in development projects and in local businesses. The CDC activities are expected to directly benefit low- and moderate-income groups, and the investment dollars should not represent an undue risk on the banking organization.

Community Development Financial Institutions (CDFIs): CDFIs are private intermediaries (either for profit or nonprofit) with community development as their primary mission. A CDFI facilitates the flow of lending and investment capital into distressed communities and to individuals who have been unable to take advantage of the services offered by traditional financial institutions. Some basic types of CDFIs include community development banks, community development loan funds, community development credit unions, micro enterprise funds, and community development venture capital funds.

A certified CDFI must meet eligibility requirements. These requirements include the following:

- Having a primary mission of promoting community development;
- Serving an investment area or target population;
- Providing development services;
- Maintaining accountability to residents of its investment area or targeted population through representation on its governing board of directors or by other means;
- Not constituting an agency or instrumentality of the United States, of any state or political subdivision of a state.

Community Development Loan: A loan that:

- (1) Has as its primary purpose community development; and
- (2) Except in the case of a wholesale or limited-purpose bank:
 - (i) Has not been reported or collected by the bank or an affiliate for consideration in the bank's assessment area as a home mortgage, small business, small farm, or consumer loan unless the loan is for a multifamily dwelling (as defined in 12 CFR 1003.2(n)); and
 - (ii) Benefits the bank's assessment area(s) or a broader statewide or regional area including the institution's assessment area(s).

Community Development Service: A service that:

- (1) Has as its primary purpose community development;
- (2) Is related to the provision of financial services; and
- (3) Has not been considered in the evaluation of the bank's retail banking services under 38 Ill. Admin. Code 345.240(d).

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 loan, which is a consumer loan extended for the purchase of and secured by a motor vehicle; credit card loan, which is a line of credit for household, family, or other personal expenditures that is accessed by a borrower's use of a "credit card," as this term is defined in 12 CFR 1026.2; other secured consumer loan, which is a secured consumer loan that is not included in one of the other categories of consumer loans; and other unsecured consumer loan, which is an unsecured consumer loan that is not included in one of the other categories of consumer loans.

Core Based Statistical Area (CBSA): The county or counties or equivalent entities associated with at least one core (urbanized area or urban cluster) of at least 10,000 population, plus adjacent counties having a high degree of social and economic integration with the core as measured through commuting ties with the counties associated with the core. Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas are the two categories of CBSAs.

Department: This means the Illinois Department of Financial and Professional Regulation.

Distressed Middle-Income Nonmetropolitan Geographies: A nonmetropolitan middle-income geography will be designated as distressed if it is in a county that meets one or more of the following triggers:

- (1) An unemployment rate of at least 1.5 times the national average;
- (2) A poverty rate of 20 percent or more; or
- (3) A population loss of 10 percent or more between the previous and most recent decennial census or a net migration loss of 5 percent or more over the 5-year period preceding the most recent census.

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 non-relatives living with the family. Families are classified by type as either a married-couple family or other family. Other family 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).

FDIC: This means the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

FFIEC-Estimated Income Data: The Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council (FFIEC) issues annual estimates which update median family income from the metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas. The FFIEC uses American Community Survey data and factors in information from other sources to arrive at an annual estimate that more closely reflects current economic conditions.

Full-Scope Review: A full-scope review is accomplished when examiners complete all applicable interagency examination procedures for an assessment area. Performance under applicable tests is analyzed considering performance context, quantitative factors (e.g., geographic distribution, borrower profile, and total number and dollar amount of investments), and qualitative factors (e.g., 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 income of applicants, the amount of loan requested, and the disposition of the application (approved, denied, and withdrawn).

Home Mortgage Loan: This means a closed-end mortgage loan or an open-end line of credit as these terms are defined under Section 1003.2 and that is not an excluded transaction under 12 CFR 1003.3(c)(1) through (10) and (13).

Housing Unit: Includes a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied as separate living quarters.

Income level includes:

Low-income: This means an 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.

Moderate-income: This means an 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 and less than 80 percent in the case of a geography.

Middle-income: This means an 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 and less than 120 percent in the case of a geography.

Upper-income: This means an individual income that is 120 percent or more of the area median income or a median family income that is 120 percent or more in the case of a geography.

Limited purpose bank: This means a bank that offers only a narrow product line (such as credit card or motor vehicle loans) to a regional or broader market and for which a designation as a limited purpose bank is in effect, in accordance with 38 Ill. Admin. Code 345.250(b).

Limited-Scope Review: A limited-scope review is accomplished when examiners do not complete all applicable interagency examination procedures for an assessment area. Performance under applicable tests is often analyzed using only quantitative factors (e.g., geographic distribution, borrower profile, total number and dollar amount of investments, and branch distribution).

Loan Location: This means a loan is located as follows:

A consumer loan is located in the geography where the borrower resides;

A home mortgage loan is located in the geography where the property to which the loan relates is located; and

A small business or small farm loan is located in the geography where the main business facility or farm is located or where the loan proceeds otherwise will be applied, as indicated by the borrower.

Loan production office: This means a staffed facility of a bank, other than a branch, that is open to the public and that provides lending-related services, such as loan information and applications.

Low-Income Housing Tax Credit: The Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Program is a housing program contained within the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. It is administered by the U.S. Department of the Treasury and the Internal Revenue Service. The U.S. Treasury Department distributes low-income housing tax credits to housing credit agencies through the Internal Revenue Service. The housing agencies allocate tax credits on a competitive basis.

Developers who acquire, rehabilitate, or construct low-income rental housing may keep their tax credits. Or they may sell them to corporations or investor groups, who, as owners of these properties, will be able to reduce their own federal tax payments. The credit can be claimed annually for ten consecutive years. For a project to be eligible, the developer must set aside a specific percentage of units for occupancy by low-income residents. The set-aside requirement remains throughout the compliance period, usually 30 years.

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.

Median Income: The median income divides the income distribution into two equal parts, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median.

Metropolitan Division (MD): This means a metropolitan division as defined by the United States Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA): This means a metropolitan statistical area as defined by the United States Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

Multi-family: Refers to a residential structure that contains five or more units.

Nonmetropolitan Area (also known as **non-MSA**): This means any area that is not located in an MSA.

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 lawful investment, deposit, membership share, or grant that has as its primary purpose community development.

Remote Service Facility (RSF): This means an automated, unstaffed banking facility owned or operated by, or operated exclusively for, the bank, such as an automated teller machine, cash dispensing machine, point-of-sale terminal, or other remote electronic facility, at which deposits are received, cash dispersed, or money lent.

Rural Area: Territories, populations, and housing units that are not classified as urban.

Small Bank: This means a bank that is a small bank under federal administrative rules established by the bank's primary federal financial supervisory agency pursuant to the federal Community Reinvestment Act and an intermediate small bank means a bank that is an intermediate small bank under federal administrative rules established by the bank's primary federal financial supervisory agency pursuant to the federal Community Reinvestment Act.

Small Business Investment Company (SBIC): SBICs are privately-owned investment companies which are licensed and regulated by the Small Business Administration (SBA). SBICs provide long-term loans and/or venture capital to small firms.

Small business loan: This means a loan included in "loans to small businesses" as defined in the instructions for preparation of the Consolidated Report of Condition and Income (Federal Financial Institution Examination Council (FFIEC) 031 and 041).

Small farm loan: This means a loan included in "loans to small farms" as defined in the instructions for preparation of the Consolidated Report of Condition and Income (FFIEC 031 and 041).

Special credit program: This means any credit program offered by a bank to meet special social needs which is in conformity with and explicitly authorized by the Equal Credit Opportunity Act (15 U.S.C. 1691(c)) and Regulation B (12 C.F.R. 1002.8).

Substantial majority: This means a portion of the bank's lending activity so significant by number and dollar volume of loans that the lending test evaluation would not meaningfully reflect its lending performance if consumer loans were excluded.

Unbanked person: This means an individual that does not have a checking or savings account with an insured depository institution.

Underbanked person: This means an individual that has a checking or saving account with an insured depository institution but that used financial products or services from a person other than an insured depository institution in the past 12 months.

Underserved Middle-Income Nonmetropolitan Geographies: A nonmetropolitan middle-income geography will be designated as underserved if it meets criteria for population size, density, and dispersion indicating the area's population is sufficiently small, thin, and distant from a population center that the tract is likely to have difficulty financing the fixed costs of meeting essential community needs.

Very Small Bank: This means a bank that is eligible for the Very Small Bank Examination Procedure set forth in 38 Ill. Admin. Code 345.450(b).

Wholesale bank: This means a bank that is not in the business of extending home mortgage, small business, small farm, or consumer loans to retail customers, and for which a designation as a wholesale bank is in effect, in accordance with 38 Ill. Admin. Code 345.450(b).