

PUBLIC DISCLOSURE

February 3, 2014

COMMUNITY REINVESTMENT ACT PERFORMANCE EVALUATION

**Mizuho Bank (USA)
RSSD No. 229913**

**1251 Avenue of the Americas
New York, NY 10020**

**FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF NEW YORK
33 LIBERTY STREET
NEW YORK, NY 10045**

NOTE: This document is an evaluation of this institution's record of meeting the credit needs of its entire community, including low- and moderate-income neighborhoods, consistent with 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 to this institution does not represent an analysis, conclusion or opinion of the federal financial supervisory agency concerning the safety and soundness of this financial institution.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Institution

- Institution’s CRA RatingBB1
- Scope of ExaminationBB1
- Description of InstitutionBB2
- Description of Assessment AreaBB2

Performance ContextBB2

Conclusions With Respect to Community Development TestBB6

Fair Lending or Other Illegal Credit Practices ReviewBB12

Exhibits

- Exhibit 1: Assessment Area Demographics.....BB5
- Exhibit 2: Summary of Community Development Loans and Investments –
 Inside and Outside Assessment AreaBB6
- Exhibit 3: Summary of Community Development Loans and InvestmentsBB7
- Exhibit 4: Summary of Community Development Lending.....BB8
- Exhibit 5: Summary of Qualified InvestmentsBB10
- Exhibit 6: Summary of Community Development Services.....BB12

Appendices

- Appendix A: Glossary.....BB13
- Appendix B: Assessment Area MapBB17

INSTITUTION'S CRA RATING

Mizuho Bank (USA) ("Mizuho") is rated "Outstanding."

The outstanding performance of Mizuho with regard to the Community Reinvestment Act ("CRA") is based on the following performance criteria:

- A high level of community development loans, community development services, or qualified investments, particularly investments that are not routinely provided by private investors.
- Excellent responsiveness to credit and community economic development needs in Mizuho's assessment area.
- Extensive use of innovative or complex qualified investments, community development loans and community development services.

SCOPE OF EXAMINATION

Mizuho's performance was evaluated using the Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council ("FFIEC") Interagency Procedures and Guidelines for Wholesale and Limited Purpose Institutions. The examination covers the period from January 1, 2012 through December 31, 2013. Mizuho's loans, investments, grants and services provided during the examination period were evaluated as qualifying community development activity. In addition, outstanding balances on prior examination period community development loans and qualified investments were analyzed as of December 31, 2013.

Mizuho's level of community development activity within its assessment area was evaluated. In addition, as a designated CRA wholesale bank, Mizuho received credit for qualified community development activity conducted outside of its assessment area because it has adequately addressed community development needs within its assessment area.

While Mizuho is evaluated on its community development activities, performance context is also considered. The performance context is a broad range of economic, demographic, institution- and community-specific information that an examiner reviews to understand the context in which an institution's record of performance should be evaluated.

Examiners also conducted interviews with representatives of two community development organizations in order to gain an understanding of local credit needs.

DESCRIPTION OF INSTITUTION

Mizuho is headquartered in New York City. Mizuho was created in December 2002, through the merger of The Industrial Bank of Japan Trust Company with Fuji Bank and Trust Company. Mizuho is a subsidiary of Mizuho Corporate Financial Group, Ltd.

Mizuho reported total assets of \$5.220 billion as of December 31, 2013. As a wholesale bank, Mizuho serves a predominantly international, institutional and governmental client base providing commercial lending and leasing services. Mizuho does not have a branch network and offers no retail deposit or lending products or services.

Mizuho does not extend home mortgage, small business or consumer credit to retail customers or to the public. Mizuho's continued qualification for status as a CRA wholesale bank was confirmed as part of this review.

The previous CRA examination of Mizuho was conducted as of January 9, 2012, and covered the period January 1, 2010 to December 31, 2011. At the prior evaluation, Mizuho was evaluated as a designated CRA wholesale bank and its performance was rated "Outstanding." There are no financial or legal factors that would prevent Mizuho from fulfilling its obligations under CRA.

DESCRIPTION OF ASSESSMENT AREA

Mizuho's assessment area consists of the five boroughs of New York City, which include Manhattan (New York County), Brooklyn (Kings County), Staten Island (Richmond County), Queens (Queens County), and the Bronx (Bronx County). These areas are a part of Metropolitan Division ("MD") 35644 (New York-White Plains-Wayne, NY-NJ), which is a part of the Metropolitan Statistical Area ("MSA") 35620 (New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA).

Mizuho's assessment area has not changed since the last examination. Examiners found that the assessment area is in compliance with the requirements of Section 228.41 of Federal Reserve Regulation BB, which implements the Community Reinvestment Act. A map of the assessment area is in Appendix B.

PERFORMANCE CONTEXT

The following demographic and economic information was used to describe the assessment area and to evaluate the context in which Mizuho operates. The information was obtained from publicly available sources, including the U.S. Department of Commerce's Bureau of the Census, the U.S. Department of Labor, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

(“HUD”), the New York City Department of Housing Preservation and Development (“HPD”), the National Association of Realtors, and the Federal Reserve Bank Beige Book.

Demographic Characteristics

According to the 2010 Census, the population of the assessment area is over 8 million. The assessment area consists of 2,168 census tracts, of which 14% are low-income and 27% are moderate-income, with low- and moderate-income (“LMI”) census tracts concentrated in western Queens, northern Brooklyn, upper Manhattan, and Bronx County. New York City is the most populous city in the United States, with an estimated 2012 population of 8.3 million. New York City population alone accounts for over 42% of the total population of the State of New York.

New York City is a very diverse area, resulting from the city historically serving as a primary point of entry into the U.S. for immigrants. The 2010 Census reports the number of foreign born people residing in New York City at slightly less than 3 million or 37% of the area’s total population.

Income Characteristics

According to the 2010 Census, the assessment area has 1.8 million families, of which 30% are low-income families, 17% are moderate-income families, 17% are middle-income families, and 37% are upper-income families. The 2010 census also indicates that 19% of all persons residing in New York City live below the poverty level, compared to the national average of 15% of all Americans living below the poverty level. In Bronx County, 26% of families are living below the poverty level. Therefore, community development activities that target LMI individuals and families are particularly important in New York City.

According to HUD data, for MD 35644, New York City, the HUD-estimated median family income (“MFI”) was \$67,400 in 2011 and \$68,300 in 2012. Median income estimates for the city for 2011 and 2012 are also above the income levels for New York State in both years, \$56,100 and \$56,900, respectively. New York City also has a large proportion of non-family households, which tend to have lower incomes. Only 60% of the households in Mizuho’s assessment area are families, compared to 65% in New York State.

Housing Characteristics

New York City has approximately 3.3 million housing units, of which 30% percent are owner-occupied, 61% are rental units, and 9% are vacant. Compared to the 2000 Census data, the city’s owner occupied housing slightly increased, rental-housing decreased, and vacancy rates increased. Approximately 45% of rental stock in New York City is rent stabilized and 2% is subject to rent control, which makes finding available housing, including affordable housing, more challenging.

In New York City, housing is expensive relative to income levels, causing significant affordability issues for the LMI population. According to the National Association of Realtors, the median sales price of a single-family home in MSA 35620 – New York, Northern New Jersey, Long Island – remained steady at \$379 thousand from 2011 to 2012. However preliminary figures for 2013 estimate the median sales price of a single-family home in MSA 35620 to be \$392 thousand.

Housing affordability continues to be an issue in New York City due to the high housing costs. Housing is generally considered affordable if rent or associated ownership costs consume no more than 30% of household income. According to Census data, 49% of renters indicated that their rent costs as a percent of household income is 30% or more. With the high housing costs, homeownership remains unaffordable to LMI families, and to even many middle-income families in the assessment area. In 2012, the median housing cost in MSA 35620 was about 11 times the HUD-estimated MFI for low-income borrowers and about 7 times the HUD-estimated MFI for moderate-income borrowers. The combination of lower household incomes and high real estate prices continue to make it challenging for LMI wage earners to find affordable housing in the assessment area.

The assessment area also has a shortage of affordable rental housing, which is in high demand due to the high purchase prices for homes. According to the Census data, only 2% of total rental housing units in New York City are vacant and available for rent, well below the 5% threshold defined to be a housing emergency and used to justify the continuation of rent control and rent stabilization. With the increasing gap between renter incomes and the cost of rental housing, coupled with the low availability of rental housing units, additional affordable housing is necessary in the assessment area in order to meet the housing needs of LMI individuals.

Information from community contacts supports the need for affordable housing, especially programs for the lowest income New Yorkers. The majority of Mizuho's community development lending and qualified investment activity targets affordable housing.

Labor, Employment and Economic Characteristics

New York City is a global hub of international business and commerce. The city is a major center for finance, insurance, real estate and the arts in the United States. Many major corporations are headquartered in New York City, including 43 Fortune 500 companies. More Fortune 500 financial services companies are headquartered in New York City than in any other U.S. city. As of 2012, New York City had a total of 409 thousand businesses, of which 357 thousand were small businesses with gross annual revenues of \$1 million or less. New York City is also unique among American cities for its large number of foreign corporations.

Most recently, the labor market in New York City has shown some improvements. The 2013 annual unemployment rate in New York City was 8.7%, which was a decrease from 9.3% as reported in 2012. According to the Federal Reserve Bank Beige Book (December 2013), businesses in New York City experienced a slowdown in hiring earlier in the second half of the year due to the federal government shutdown, however businesses are optimistic for 2014 and likely to add workers in the coming months. Exhibit 1 provides additional assessment area demographics.

Exhibit 1
Assessment Area Demographics
Assessment Area: New York City

| Income Categories | Tract Distribution | | Families by Tract Income | | Families < Poverty Level as % of Families by Tract | | Families by Family Income | |
|------------------------------|--|---|--------------------------|-------------------------|--|-----------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|
| | # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % |
| Low-income | 292 | 13.5 | 297,526 | 16.1 | 111,890 | 37.6 | 550,042 | 29.9 |
| Moderate-income | 578 | 26.7 | 544,528 | 29.6 | 113,268 | 20.8 | 311,252 | 16.9 |
| Middle-income | 654 | 30.2 | 513,978 | 27.9 | 52,095 | 10.1 | 307,027 | 16.7 |
| Upper-income | 580 | 26.8 | 486,148 | 26.4 | 21,109 | 4.3 | 673,968 | 36.6 |
| Unknown-income | 64 | 3 | 109 | 0 | 20 | 18.3 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Assessment Area | 2,168 | 100.0 | 1,842,289 | 100.0 | 298,382 | 16.2 | 1,842,289 | 100.0 |
| | Housing Units by Tract | Housing Types by Tract | | | | | | |
| | | Owner-Occupied | | | Rental | | Vacant | |
| | | # | % | % | # | % | # | % |
| Low-income | 479,830 | 35,553 | 3.5 | 7.4 | 407,637 | 85 | 36,640 | 7.6 |
| Moderate-income | 922,063 | 170,775 | 17 | 18.5 | 676,244 | 73.3 | 75,044 | 8.1 |
| Middle-income | 883,126 | 338,560 | 33.6 | 38.3 | 476,375 | 53.9 | 68,191 | 7.7 |
| Upper-income | 1,057,911 | 461,717 | 45.9 | 43.6 | 479,985 | 45.4 | 116,209 | 11 |
| Unknown-income | 494 | 52 | 0 | 10.5 | 351 | 71.1 | 91 | 18.4 |
| Total Assessment Area | 3,343,424 | 1,006,657 | 100.0 | 30.1 | 2,040,592 | 61.0 | 296,175 | 8.9 |
| | Total Businesses by Tract | Businesses by Tract & Revenue Size | | | | | | |
| | | Less Than or = \$1 Million | | Over \$1 Million | | Revenue Not Reported | | |
| | | # | % | # | % | # | % | |
| Low-income | 38,234 | 9.3 | 33,169 | 9.3 | 2,384 | 7.6 | 2,681 | 12.9 |
| Moderate-income | 83,805 | 20.5 | 74,409 | 20.8 | 4,213 | 13.5 | 5,183 | 25 |
| Middle-income | 90,798 | 22.2 | 80,659 | 22.6 | 5,498 | 17.6 | 4,641 | 22.4 |
| Upper-income | 182,149 | 44.5 | 157,674 | 44.2 | 16,661 | 53.2 | 7,814 | 37.6 |
| Unknown-income | 14,103 | 3.4 | 11,107 | 3.1 | 2,556 | 8.2 | 440 | 2.1 |
| Total Assessment Area | 409,089 | 100.0 | 357,018 | 100.0 | 31,312 | 100.0 | 20,759 | 100.0 |
| | Percentage of Total Businesses: | | | 87.3 | | 7.7 | | 5.1 |

Based on 2012 D&B information according to 2010 ACS Boundaries.

CONCLUSIONS WITH RESPECT TO COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT TEST

Overall, Mizuho provided a high level of community development loans, qualified investments, and services, particularly complex investments not provided by private investors. Mizuho exhibited excellent responsiveness to credit and community economic development needs in its assessment area. Mizuho extensively used complex qualified investments and community development loans.

Community Development Activities

Over the course of this examination period, Mizuho's community development loans and qualified investments totaled \$71 million, of which nearly \$48 million or 68% were made in the current period. Community development lending and qualified investment activity increased significantly, by 22%, since the prior examination period when Mizuho made a total of \$58 million in community development loans and qualified investments. As indicated by Exhibit 2, the majority, or a total of \$70 million or 99% of Mizuho's community development activities (\$35 million of community development loans and \$35 million of qualified investments), were dedicated to activities inside the bank's assessment area. The remainder was dedicated to the broader statewide or regional area that includes Mizuho's assessment area and national funds.

Under the Interagency Wholesale CRA Procedures, Mizuho received credit for community development activity outside its assessment area because it adequately addressed community development needs within its assessment area.

| Exhibit 2 | | |
|---|----------------------|----------------|
| Summary of Community Development Loans and Qualified Investments | | |
| Inside and Outside Assessment Area | | |
| January 1, 2012 – December 31, 2013 | | |
| Geography | \$ (millions) | % |
| Inside Assessment Area | \$69.88 | 98.8% |
| Broader Statewide and Regional | \$0.81 | 1.1% |
| Outside Assessment Area | \$0.06 | 0.1% |
| Total Activity | \$70.75 | 100.00% |

Mizuho was responsive to credit and economic development needs in its assessment area. Of the bank's total community development loans and qualified investments, 85% were targeted to affordable housing projects and initiatives, which is a primary need of the assessment area as identified by demographic data and through communications with community contacts. Community contacts have also noted that Mizuho is a strong ally in assisting community

organizations serve disadvantaged communities through their annual grant programs and active volunteerism.

When compared to eight similarly-situated wholesale banks operating in the assessment area, the level of Mizuho's total annualized community development loans and investments, as a percentage of average assets, was comparable to its peers. Mizuho compared less favorably when compared to its peers in terms of annualized community development loans and investments as a percentage of Tier 1 capital.

Exhibit 3 provides a summary of the Community Development Activity during the evaluation period.

| Exhibit 3 | | |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| Summary of Community Development Loans and Qualified Investments | | |
| January 1, 2012 – December 31, 2013 | | |
| Designation | \$ (millions) | % |
| Affordable Housing | \$60.26 | 85.2% |
| Community Services | \$6.51 | 9.2% |
| Economic Development | \$3.34 | 4.7% |
| Revitalize and Stabilize | \$0.64 | 0.9% |
| Total Activity | \$70.75 | 100.00% |

**Total activity includes new loans and investments made during the examination period as well as loans and investments with existing balances from the prior examination period that were outstanding as of 12/31/13.*

Community Development Lending

Mizuho's community development loans were responsive to community credit needs, primarily supporting affordable housing and housing-related services. Community development lending during the current evaluation period totaled \$35 million, a decrease of 3% compared to the prior evaluation period when the bank had a total of \$36 million in community development loans. A majority, \$28 million or 77%, were new loans originated since the prior CRA evaluation.

A significant majority of Mizuho's community development loans were responsive to critical housing needs in the assessment area. Of the total community development loans, 98% were originated within Mizuho's assessment area, and the remaining 2% supported the broader statewide or regional area that includes the assessment area. Under the CRA regulation, Mizuho is able to get credit for qualifying community development activities made outside of its assessment area because it has adequately addressed community development credit needs within its assessment area.

Community development loans were extended to non-profit financial intermediaries that provide financing and technical expertise to community development organizations. Many of these services are not typically provided by for-profit or private entities. The intermediaries take a multi-faceted approach to community development and their activities meet multiple community development definitions.

Conversations with community contacts identified affordable housing as an essential and critical need for LMI New Yorkers. Nearly eighty-three percent (82.7%) of community development loans supported affordable housing initiatives. Many of the loans had flexible loan terms that resulted in reduced financing costs for the borrowers, and several loans consisted of below market interest loans. Flexible loan terms are especially important in facilitating affordable housing development in high cost areas such as New York City. Exhibit 4 provides a summary of Community Development Lending during the evaluation period.

| Exhibit 4 | | |
|---|----------------|-------------|
| Summary of Community Development Lending | | |
| January 1, 2012 – December 31, 2013 | | |
| Designation | (\$ millions) | % |
| Affordable Housing | \$28.66 | 82.7% |
| Community Services | \$6.00 | 17.3% |
| Economic Development | \$0.00 | 0.00% |
| Revitalize and Stabilize | \$0.00 | 0.00% |
| Total Community Development Lending | \$34.66 | 100% |

**Lending activity includes new loans extended during the examination period as well as existing balances from the prior examination period that were outstanding as of 12/31/13. Three loans, totaling \$3.3 million, were outstanding from the prior CRA exam.*

The following are some examples of Mizuho’s community development loans:

- An \$8 million revolving line of credit to a Community Development Financial Institution (“CDFI”) that provides affordable financing and technical assistance to organizations in economically-distressed and traditionally underserved communities. The CDFI partners with leading public and private sector institutions and community-based partners to connect LMI communities with the capital markets to support community development.

- A \$5 million revolving line of credit to support a major citywide affordable housing initiative that provides flexible capital for acquisition and predevelopment costs to developers committed to the creation and preservation of affordable housing in the five boroughs of New York City. The housing initiative was established through a partnership between major foundations, nonprofit organizations, the City of New York and the local banking industry.
- A \$5 million flexible line of credit to a non-profit organization to provide critical funding for building site acquisition and housing development efforts. The loan proceeds have been used to cover general operating expenses and various costs relating to supportive housing development projects. The line of credit was increased by \$1.5 million to respond to the organization's request to meet its increasing need for funds to build more affordable housing units.
- A \$4 million revolving line of credit to enable a local non-profit organization to expand its Loan Fund. The recipient non-profit provides loans to eligible nonprofits for facility acquisition, development and renovation, when conventional financing on economically feasible terms is not available. With a revolving line of credit, the non-profit organization has maximum flexibility in deploying the funds, borrowing only what is needed, and is able to draw on the line multiple times, thereby leveraging the loan. This line of credit was increased by \$1 million to \$4 million to accommodate the increasing credit needs of the organization's nonprofit clients.
- A \$2 million line of credit to a nonprofit organization dedicated to expanding and transforming primary healthcare in economically-distressed communities in New York City. The organization's small loan program helps to improve health outcomes, lower health costs and reduce disparities in treatment options available for LMI families. The loan program provides health care centers with access to low-cost, flexible financing to make facility improvements.

Qualified Investments

Mizuho made \$36 million in qualified investments, of which \$16 million, or 46%, were new investments made since the prior evaluation. Qualified investments increased by over 71% since the prior evaluation, when qualified investments totaled \$21 million. Ninety-eight percent (98%) of Mizuho's qualified investments were made within its assessment area, with an additional 2% made within the broader statewide or regional area that includes Mizuho's assessment area.

Under the CRA regulation, Mizuho is able to get credit for qualifying community development activities, including qualified investment activity, made outside of its assessment area, because it has adequately addressed the community development credit needs in its assessment area.

Qualified investments were responsive to community needs, with a total of 88% supporting affordable housing initiatives. The largest proportion of Mizuho’s qualified investment dollars (82%) consisted of investments in Low Income Housing Tax Credits (“LIHTCs”). LIHTCs are highly responsive to the assessment area’s critical community development need for affordable housing. LIHTCs are also considered complex, requiring considerable ongoing management attention and expertise due to the technical accounting requirements associated with the administration of the investments over time.

Donations and grants to community development organizations totaled \$1.7 million during this examination period. This represents a 35% increase since the prior evaluation, when donations and grants totaled \$1.1 million.

As noted in Exhibit 5, the majority of Mizuho’s qualified investments, by dollar amount, were directed toward affordable housing. As in the case with Mizuho’s community development lending, a majority of Mizuho’s qualified investments are targeted toward intermediaries that meet multiple community development designations.

| Exhibit 5 | | |
|--|----------------|-------------|
| Summary of Qualified Investments | | |
| January 1, 2012 – December 31, 2013 | | |
| Designation | \$ (millions) | % |
| Affordable Housing | \$31.60 | 87.56% |
| Community Services | \$ 0.51 | 1.41% |
| Economic Development | \$ 3.34 | 9.26% |
| Revitalize and Stabilize | \$ 0.64 | 1.77% |
| Total Qualified Investments | \$36.09 | 100% |

** Investments include investments and grants made during the examination period as well as existing balances from the prior examination that were outstanding as of 12/31/2013.*

The following are some examples of Mizuho’s community development investments:

- A \$7 million investment in a syndicator of LIHTCs. With Mizuho’s investment, the syndicator identifies and invests in affordable housing projects and inner city redevelopment projects with community development as the primary purpose. The

investments are made specific to Mizuho's assessment area or other areas directed by the institution.

- Multiple investments comprised of non-member deposits totaling \$3 million in community development financial institutions within Mizuho's assessment area. These deposits are especially responsive to the need for financial services by residents of LMI communities, who are often underserved by traditional financial institutions.
- A grant totaling \$300 thousand to two nationally-recognized disaster relief organizations to support the long-term recovery efforts from Hurricane Sandy, which devastated the coastal regions of New York and New Jersey in 2012.

Community Development Services

During the examination period, Mizuho provided 46 community development services, an increase from the prior evaluation period, when Mizuho provided 41 qualified services. Mizuho encourages staff engagement with nonprofit community-based organizations of varying sizes and scopes, with the goal of establishing long-term and multi-faceted relationships. Mizuho routinely provides human, technical and financial resources to many of these organizations. Community development services provided by Mizuho were highly responsive to community development needs in its assessment area.

Services consisted primarily of on-going participation on boards and on board committees of local community development organizations. Exhibit 6 summarizes the types of services Mizuho provided over the course of the examination period.

The following are some examples of Mizuho's community development services:

- Mizuho's President serves on the leadership council of a nonprofit organization that provides supportive housing and services for New York City's economically at-risk population. The organization offers temporary and permanent housing throughout the city to LMI individuals and families.
- A Senior Vice President serves on the advisory board of an organization that offers affordable financing solutions to community development organizations. The organization strengthens low-income communities by supporting the creation of affordable housing, community facilities and providing technical assistance.
- A Senior Vice President and Vice President serve on the donor committee of a collaborative of foundations and banks that invest philanthropic dollars to revitalize economically distressed communities throughout New York City. The collaborative has

focused on the residents of high-poverty areas such as the South Bronx, Central and East Brooklyn, and Western Queens.

- Mizuho employee volunteers provide a public high school, serving predominantly LMI students, with on-going financial education and career instruction and guidance, through one-on-one counseling, school-wide events, and an internship program with the bank.

| Exhibit 6 | | |
|--|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| Summary of Community Development Services | | |
| January 1, 2012– December 31, 2013 | | |
| Activity Type | Current Examination | Prior Examination |
| On-Going Board & Committee Memberships | 28 | 22 |
| Financial Literacy | 11 | 9 |
| Technical Assistance | 7 | 10 |
| TOTAL Community Development Services | 46 | 41 |

FAIR LENDING OR OTHER ILLEGAL CREDIT PRACTICES REVIEW

Mizuho is in compliance with the substantive provisions of the anti-discrimination laws and regulations. No evidence of discriminatory or other illegal credit practices was identified as being inconsistent with helping to meet credit needs of the assessment area.

CRA APPENDIX A

GLOSSARY

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.

Census tract: A small, relatively permanent statistical subdivision of a county or statistically equivalent entity delineated for data presentation purposes by a local group of census data users or the geographic staff of a regional census center in accordance with Census Bureau guidelines. Designed to be relatively homogeneous units with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions at the time they are established, census tracts generally contain between 1,000 and 8,000 people, with an optimum size of 4,000 people. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being stable over many decades, so they generally follow relatively permanent visible features. However, they may follow governmental unit boundaries and other invisible features in some instances; the boundary of a state or county (or statistically equivalent entity) is always a census tract boundary.

Community development: 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; or loans, investments or services that (i) Support, enable or facilitate projects or activities that meet the "eligible uses" criteria described in Section 2301c of the Housing and Economic Recovery Act of 2008 ("HERA"), Public Law 110-289, 122 Stat. 2654, as amended, and are conducted in designated target areas identified in plans approved by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development in accordance with the Neighborhood Stabilization Program ("NSP"); (ii) Are provided no later than two years after the last date funds appropriated for the NSP are required to be spent by grantees; (iii) Benefit low-, moderate- and middle-income individuals and geographies in the bank's assessment area(s) or geographies outside the bank's assessment area(s) provided the bank has adequately addressed the community development needs of its assessment area(s).

Effective September 1, 2005, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation have adopted the following additional language as part of the revitalize or stabilize definition of community development. Activities that revitalize or stabilize-

- (i) Low-or moderate-income geographies;
- (ii) Designated disaster areas; or
- (iii) Distressed or underserved nonmetropolitan middle-income geographies designated by the Board, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, based on-
 - a. Rates of poverty, unemployment, and population loss; or
 - b. Population size, density, and dispersion. Activities that revitalize and stabilize geographies designated based on population size, density, and dispersion if they help to meet essential community needs, including needs of low- and moderate-income individuals.

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 loans, credit card loans, home equity loans, other secured consumer loans, and other unsecured consumer loans.

Family: A family is a group of two or more people related by birth, marriage, or adoption and residing together; all such people (including related subfamily members) are considered as members of one family.

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 (e.g., approved, denied, and withdrawn).

- **Home mortgage loans:** Includes home purchase and home improvement loans as defined in the HMDA regulation. This definition also includes multifamily (five or more families) dwelling loans, loans for the purchase of manufactured homes, and refinancings of home improvement and home purchase loans.

Household: A household consists of all the people who occupy a housing unit. A household includes the related family members and all the unrelated people, if any, such as lodgers, foster children, wards, or employees who share the housing unit. A person living alone in a housing unit, or a group of unrelated people sharing a housing unit such as partners or roomers, is also counted as a household. The count of households excludes group quarters.

Low-income: Individual income that is less than 50% of the area median income, or a median family income that is less than 50%, in the case of a geography.

Metropolitan Statistical Area (“MSA”): A geographic entity defined by the federal Office of Management and Budget for use by federal statistical agencies, based on the concept of a core area with a large population nucleus, plus adjacent communities having a high degree of economic and social integration with that core.

Metropolitan Division: A county or group of counties within a **Metropolitan Statistical Area** that contains a population of at least 2.5 million and represents an employment center(s) associated through commuting ties.

Middle-income: Individual income that is at least 80% and less than 120% of the area median income, or a median family income that is at least 80% and less than 120%, in the case of a geography.

Moderate-income: Individual income that is at least 50% and less than 80% of the area median income, or a median family income that is at least 50% and less than 80%, in the case of a geography.

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

Small loan(s) to business(es): A loan included in “loans to small businesses” as defined in the Consolidated Report of Condition and Income (“Call Report”) and the Thrift Financial Reporting (“TFR”) instructions. These loans have original amounts of \$1 million or less and typically are either secured by nonfarm or nonresidential real estate or are classified as commercial and industrial loans. However, thrift institutions may also exercise the option to report loans secured by nonfarm residential real estate as "small business loans" if the loans are reported on the TFR as nonmortgage, commercial loans.

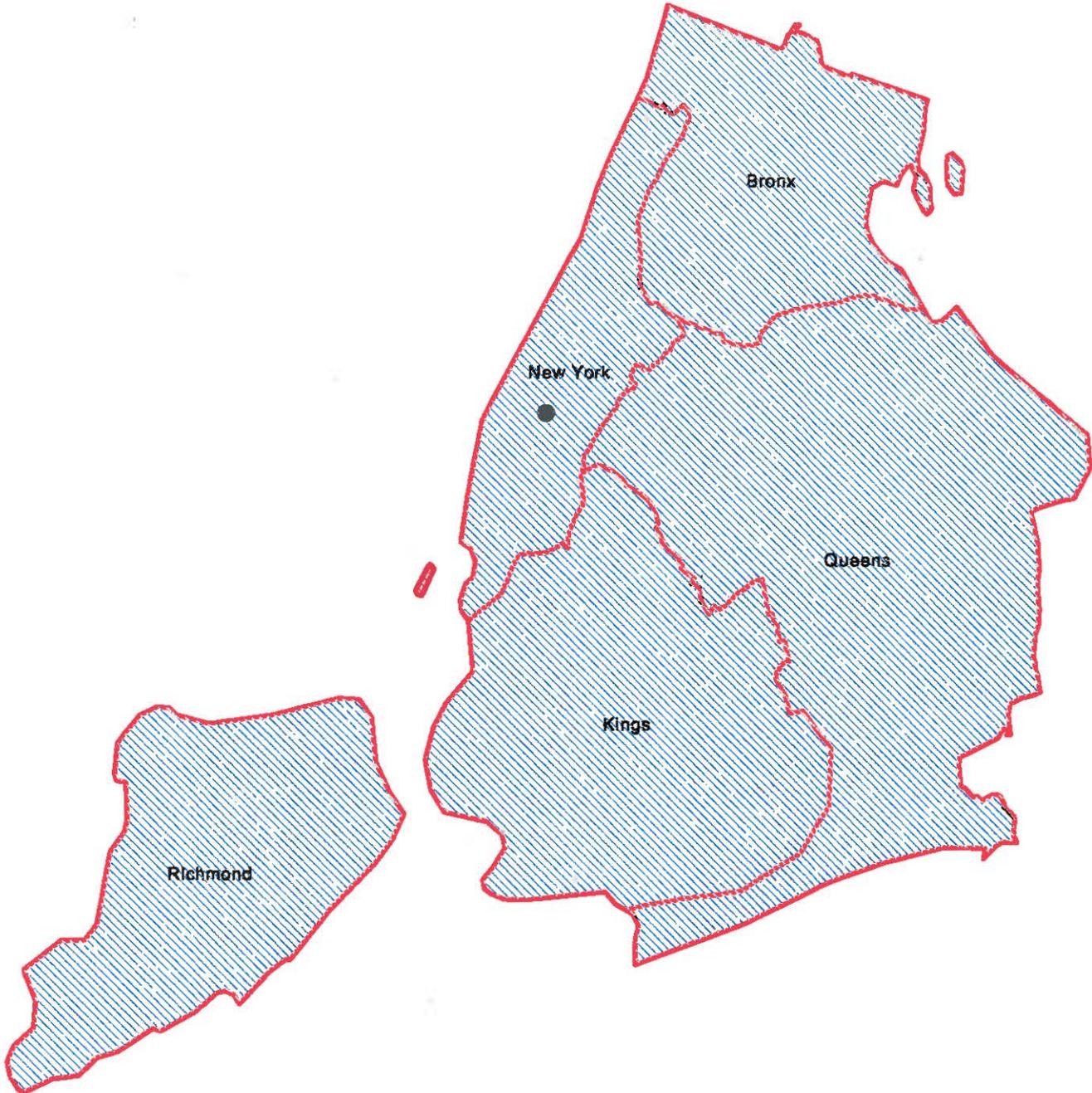
Upper-income: Individual income that is more than 120% of the area median income, or a median family income that is more than 120%, in the case of a geography.

Wholesale bank: 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 the CRA regulation.

Mizuho Bank (USA)

Assessment Area

January 1, 2012 - December 31, 2013



Legend

- County
- Assessment Area
- Branch

