

Appendix A – Key Statistics

VI. Appendixes

Selected Statistics

Dollars in millions

For the year ended December 31

2004 2003 2002

Bank Insurance Fund

Financial Results

Revenue	\$ 1,676	\$ 1,626	\$ 1,796
Operating Expenses	822	805	821
Insurance and other expenses	(263)	(921)	(70)
Net Income	1,117	1,742	1,045
Comprehensive Income	1,005	1,732	1,611
Insurance Fund Balance	\$ 34,787	\$ 33,782	\$ 32,050
Fund as a Percentage of Insured Deposits	1.32%▼	1.32%	1.27%

Selected Statistics

Total BIF - Member Institutions [•]	7,875 ▼	7,995	8,125
Problem Institutions	86 ▼	102	116
Total Assets of Problem Institutions	\$ 24,446 ▼	\$ 28,812	\$ 32,176
Institution Failures	3	3	10
Total Assets of Current Year Failed Institutions	\$ 151	\$ 1,097	\$ 2,508
Number of Active Failed Institution Receiverships	31	31	37

Savings Association Insurance Fund

Financial Results

Revenue	\$ 564	\$ 547	\$ 589
Operating Expenses	120	130	124
Insurance and other expenses	(72)	(83)	(155)
Net Income	516	500	620
Comprehensive Income	480	493	812
Insurance Fund Balance	\$ 12,720	\$ 12,240	\$ 11,747
Fund as a Percentage of Insured Deposits	1.33%▼	1.37%	1.37%

Selected Statistics

Total SAIF - Member Institutions [■]	1,150 ▼	1,186	1,229
Problem Institutions	9 ▼	14	20
Total Assets of Problem Institutions	\$ 625 ▼	\$ 1,105	\$ 6,751
Institution Failures	1	0	1
Total Assets of Current Year Failed Institutions	\$ 15	\$ 0	\$ 50
Number of Active Failed Institution Receiverships	3	2	3

▼ As of September 30, 2004.

• Commercial banks and savings institutions. Does not include U.S. branches of foreign banks.

■ Savings institutions and commercial banks.

Number and Deposits of BIF-Insured Banks Closed Because of Financial Difficulties, 1934 through 2004¹

Dollars in Thousands

Year	Number of Insured Banks			Deposits of Insured Banks			Assets
	Total	Without Disbursements by FDIC	With Disbursements by FDIC	Total	Without Disbursements by FDIC	With Disbursements by FDIC	
Total	2,116	19	2,097	\$ 217,856,719	\$ 4,298,814	\$ 213,557,905	\$ 408,937,918
2004	3	-	3	132,880	-	132,880	150,519,500
2003	3	-	3	903,504	-	903,504	1,096,724
2002	10	-	10	2,124,501	-	2,124,501	2,507,565
2001	3	-	3	49,926	-	49,926	54,470
2000	6	-	6	311,950	-	311,950	378,088
1999	7	-	7	1,268,151	-	1,268,151	1,423,819
1998	3	-	3	335,076	-	335,076	370,400
1997	1	-	1	26,800	-	26,800	25,921
1996	5	-	5	168,228	-	168,228	182,502
1995	6	-	6	632,700	-	632,700	753,024
1994	13	1	12	1,236,488	-	1,236,488	1,392,140
1993	41	-	41	3,132,177	-	3,132,177	3,539,373
1992	120	10	110	41,150,898	4,257,667	36,893,231	44,197,009
1991	124	-	124	53,751,763	-	53,751,763	63,119,870
1990	168	-	168	14,473,300	-	14,473,300	15,660,800
1989	206	-	206	24,090,551	-	24,090,551	29,168,596
1988	200	-	200	24,931,302	-	24,931,302	35,697,789
1987	184	-	184	6,281,500	-	6,281,500	6,850,700
1986	138	-	138	6,471,100	-	6,471,100	6,991,600
1985	120	-	120	8,059,441	-	8,059,441	8,741,268
1984	79	-	79	2,883,162	-	2,883,162	3,276,411
1983	48	-	48	5,441,608	-	5,441,608	7,026,923
1982	42	-	42	9,908,379	-	9,908,379	11,632,415
1981	10	-	10	3,826,022	-	3,826,022	4,859,060
1980	10	-	10	216,300	-	216,300	236,164
1979	10	-	10	110,696	-	110,696	132,988
1978	7	-	7	854,154	-	854,154	994,035
1977	6	-	6	205,208	-	205,208	232,612
1976	16	-	16	864,859	-	864,859	1,039,293
1975	13	-	13	339,574	-	339,574	419,950
1974	4	-	4	1,575,832	-	1,575,832	3,822,596
1973	6	-	6	971,296	-	971,296	1,309,675
1972	1	-	1	20,480	-	20,480	22,054
1971	6	-	6	132,058	-	132,058	196,520
1970	7	-	7	54,806	-	54,806	62,147
1969	9	-	9	40,134	-	40,134	43,572
1968	3	-	3	22,524	-	22,524	25,154
1967	4	-	4	10,878	-	10,878	11,993
1966	7	-	7	103,523	-	103,523	120,647
1965	5	-	5	43,861	-	43,861	58,750
1964	7	-	7	23,438	-	23,438	25,849
1963	2	-	2	23,444	-	23,444	26,179
1962	1	1	0	3,011	3,011	0	N/A
1961	5	-	5	8,936	-	8,936	9,820
1960	1	-	1	6,930	-	6,930	7,506
1959	3	-	3	2,593	-	2,593	2,858
1958	4	-	4	8,240	-	8,240	8,905
1957	2	1	1	11,247	10,084	1,163	1,253
1956	2	-	2	11,330	-	11,330	12,914
1955	5	-	5	11,953	-	11,953	11,985
1954	2	-	2	998	-	998	1,138
1953	4	2	2	44,711	26,449	18,262	18,811
1952	3	-	3	3,170	-	3,170	2,388
1951	2	-	2	3,408	-	3,408	3,050
1950	4	-	4	5,513	-	5,513	4,005
1949	5	1	4	6,665	1,190	5,475	4,886
1948	3	-	3	10,674	-	10,674	10,360
1947	5	-	5	7,040	-	7,040	6,798
1946	1	-	1	347	-	347	351
1945	1	-	1	5,695	-	5,695	6,392
1944	2	-	2	1,915	-	1,915	2,098
1943	5	-	5	12,525	-	12,525	14,058
1942	20	-	20	19,185	-	19,185	22,254
1941	15	-	15	29,717	-	29,717	34,804
1940	43	-	43	142,430	-	142,430	161,898
1939	60	-	60	157,772	-	157,772	181,514
1938	74	-	74	59,684	-	59,684	69,513
1937	77	2	75	33,677	328	33,349	40,370
1936	69	-	69	27,508	-	27,508	31,941
1935	26	1	25	13,405	85	13,320	17,242
1934	9	-	9	1,968	-	1,968	2,661

¹ Does not include institutions that received FDIC assistance and were not closed. Also does not include institutions insured by the Savings Association Insurance Fund (SAIF), which was established by the Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery, and Enforcement Act of 1989.

Recoveries and Losses by the Bank Insurance Fund on Disbursements for the Protection of Depositors, 1934 through 2004

Dollars in Thousands

Year	All Cases ¹					Deposit Payoff Cases ²				
	Number of Banks	Disbursements	Recoveries	Estimated Additional Recoveries	Estimated Losses	Number of Banks	Disbursements	Recoveries	Estimated Additional Recoveries	Estimated Losses
Total	2,224	111,269,132	72,628,327	362,681	38,278,124	608	16,131,723	11,303,684	96,052	4,731,987
2004	3	132,781	121,446	1,965	9,370	0	0	0	0	0
2003	3	883,797	680,186	127,272	76,339	0	0	0	0	0
2002	10	2,019,523	1,345,196	127,395	546,932	5	1,573,393	1,076,675	96,052	400,666
2001	3	25,080	19,288	0	5,792	0	0	0	0	0
2000	6	268,730	235,925	1,359	31,446	0	0	0	0	0
1999	7	1,244,450	494,612	94,155	655,683	0	0	0	0	0
1998	3	286,598	52,821	8,545	225,232	0	0	0	0	0
1997	1	25,546	20,520	0	5,026	0	0	0	0	0
1996	5	169,386	130,727	0	38,659	0	0	0	0	0
1995	6	609,045	524,573	0	84,472	0	0	0	0	0
1994	13	1,224,769	1,045,718	0	179,051	0	0	0	0	0
1993	41	1,797,312	1,151,128	82	646,102	5	261,203	159,268	0	101,935
1992	122	14,172,917	10,504,048	839	3,668,030	25	1,890,869	1,398,731	0	492,138
1991	127	21,413,224	15,402,252	3,034	6,007,938	21	1,468,407	1,000,733	0	467,674
1990	169	10,817,419	8,040,426	0	2,776,993	20	2,183,400	1,647,044	0	536,356
1989	207	11,445,829	5,248,247	0	6,197,582	32	2,116,556	1,262,140	0	854,416
1988	280	12,163,006	5,244,866	0	6,918,140	36	1,252,160	822,612	0	429,548
1987	203	5,037,871	3,015,215	0	2,022,656	51	2,103,792	1,401,000	0	702,792
1986	145	4,790,969	3,015,252	0	1,775,717	40	1,155,981	739,659	0	416,322
1985	120	2,920,687	1,913,452	0	1,007,235	29	523,789	411,175	0	112,614
1984	80	7,696,215	6,056,061	0	1,640,154	16	791,838	699,483	0	92,355
1983	48	3,807,082	2,400,044	0	1,407,038	9	148,423	122,484	0	25,939
1982	42	2,275,150	1,106,579	0	1,168,571	7	277,240	206,247	0	70,993
1981	10	888,999	107,221	0	781,778	2	35,736	34,598	0	1,138
1980	11	152,355	121,675	0	30,680	3	13,732	11,427	0	2,305
1979	10	90,489	74,372	0	16,117	3	9,936	9,003	0	933
1978	7	548,568	512,927	0	35,641	1	817	613	0	204
1977	6	26,650	20,654	0	5,996	0	0	0	0	0
1976	17	599,397	561,532	0	37,865	3	11,416	9,660	0	1,756
1975	13	332,046	292,431	0	39,615	3	25,918	25,849	0	69
1974	5	2,403,277	2,259,633	0	143,644	0	0	0	0	0
1973	6	435,238	368,852	0	66,386	3	16,771	16,771	0	0
1972	2	16,189	14,501	0	1,688	1	16,189	14,501	0	1,688
1971	7	171,646	171,430	0	216	5	53,767	53,574	0	193
1970	7	51,566	51,294	0	272	4	29,265	28,993	0	272
1969	9	42,072	41,910	0	162	4	7,596	7,513	0	83
1968	3	6,476	6,464	0	12	0	0	0	0	0
1967	4	8,097	7,087	0	1,010	4	8,097	7,087	0	1,010
1966	7	10,020	9,541	0	479	1	735	735	0	0
1965	5	11,479	10,816	0	663	3	10,908	10,391	0	517
1964	7	13,712	12,171	0	1,541	7	13,712	12,171	0	1,541
1963	2	19,172	18,886	0	286	2	19,172	18,886	0	286
1962	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1961	5	6,201	4,700	0	1,501	5	6,201	4,700	0	1,501
1960	1	4,765	4,765	0	0	1	4,765	4,765	0	0
1959	3	1,835	1,738	0	97	3	1,835	1,738	0	97
1958	4	3,051	3,023	0	28	3	2,796	2,768	0	28
1957	1	1,031	1,031	0	0	1	1,031	1,031	0	0
1956	2	3,499	3,286	0	213	1	2,795	2,582	0	213
1955	5	7,315	7,085	0	230	4	4,438	4,208	0	230
1954	2	1,029	771	0	258	0	0	0	0	0
1953	2	5,359	5,359	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1952	3	1,525	733	0	792	0	0	0	0	0
1951	2	1,986	1,986	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1950	4	4,404	3,019	0	1,385	0	0	0	0	0
1949	4	2,685	2,316	0	369	0	0	0	0	0
1948	3	3,150	2,509	0	641	0	0	0	0	0
1947	5	2,038	1,979	0	59	0	0	0	0	0
1946	1	274	274	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1945	1	1,845	1,845	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1944	2	1,532	1,492	0	40	1	404	364	0	40
1943	5	7,230	7,107	0	123	4	5,500	5,377	0	123
1942	20	11,684	10,996	0	688	6	1,612	1,320	0	292
1941	15	25,061	24,470	0	591	8	12,278	12,065	0	213
1940	43	87,899	84,103	0	3,796	19	4,895	4,313	0	582
1939	60	81,828	74,676	0	7,152	32	26,196	20,399	0	5,797
1938	74	34,394	31,969	0	2,425	50	9,092	7,908	0	1,184
1937	75	20,204	16,532	0	3,672	50	12,365	9,718	0	2,647
1936	69	15,206	12,873	0	2,333	42	7,735	6,397	0	1,338
1935	25	9,108	6,423	0	2,685	24	6,026	4,274	0	1,752
1934	9	941	734	0	207	9	941	734	0	207

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Recoveries and Losses by the Bank Insurance Fund on Disbursements for the Protection of Depositors, 1934 through 2004 (continued)

Dollars in Thousands

Year	Deposit Assumption Cases					Assistance Transactions ¹				
	Number of Banks	Disbursements	Recoveries	Estimated Additional Recoveries	Estimated Losses	Number of Banks	Disbursements	Recoveries	Estimated Additional Recoveries	Estimated Losses
Total	1,475	83,507,053	55,124,768	266,629	28,115,656	141	11,630,356	6,199,875	0	5,430,481
2004	3	132,781	121,446	1,965	9,370	0	0	0	0	0
2003	3	883,797	680,186	127,272	76,339	0	0	0	0	0
2002	5	446,130	268,521	31,343	146,266	0	0	0	0	0
2001	3	25,080	19,288	0	5,792	0	0	0	0	0
2000	6	268,730	235,925	1,359	31,446	0	0	0	0	0
1999	7	1,244,450	494,612	94,155	655,683	0	0	0	0	0
1998	3	286,598	52,821	8,545	225,232	0	0	0	0	0
1997	1	25,546	20,520	0	5,026	0	0	0	0	0
1996	5	169,386	130,727	0	38,659	0	0	0	0	0
1995	6	609,045	524,573	0	84,472	0	0	0	0	0
1994	13	1,224,769	1,045,718	0	179,051	0	0	0	0	0
1993	36	1,536,109	991,860	82	544,167	0	0	0	0	0
1992	95	12,280,562	9,104,081	839	3,175,642	2	1,486	1,236	0	250
1991	103	19,938,700	14,398,426	3,034	5,537,240	3	6,117	3,093	0	3,024
1990	148	8,629,084	6,390,785	0	2,238,299	1	4,935	2,597	0	2,338
1989	174	9,326,725	3,985,855	0	5,340,870	1	2,548	252	0	2,296
1988	164	9,180,495	4,232,545	0	4,947,950	80	1,730,351	189,709	0	1,540,642
1987	133	2,773,202	1,613,502	0	1,159,700	19	160,877	713	0	160,164
1986	98	3,476,140	2,209,924	0	1,266,216	7	158,848	65,669	0	93,179
1985	87	1,631,166	1,095,601	0	535,565	4	765,732	406,676	0	359,056
1984	62	1,373,198	941,674	0	431,524	2	5,531,179	4,414,904	0	1,116,275
1983	35	2,893,969	1,850,553	0	1,043,416	4	764,690	427,007	0	337,683
1982	25	268,372	213,578	0	54,794	10	1,729,538	686,754	0	1,042,784
1981	5	79,208	71,358	0	7,850	3	774,055	1,265	0	772,790
1980	7	138,623	110,248	0	28,375	1	0	0	0	0
1979	7	80,553	65,369	0	15,184	0	0	0	0	0
1978	6	547,751	512,314	0	35,437	0	0	0	0	0
1977	6	26,650	20,654	0	5,996	0	0	0	0	0
1976	13	587,981	551,872	0	36,109	1	0	0	0	0
1975	10	306,128	266,582	0	39,546	0	0	0	0	0
1974	4	2,403,277	2,259,633	0	143,644	1	0	0	0	0
1973	3	418,467	352,081	0	66,386	0	0	0	0	0
1972	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
1971	1	117,879	117,856	0	23	1	0	0	0	0
1970	3	22,301	22,301	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1969	5	34,476	34,397	0	79	0	0	0	0	0
1968	3	6,476	6,464	0	12	0	0	0	0	0
1967	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1966	6	9,285	8,806	0	479	0	0	0	0	0
1965	2	571	425	0	146	0	0	0	0	0
1964	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1963	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1962	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1961	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1960	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1959	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1958	1	255	255	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1957	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1956	1	704	704	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1955	1	2,877	2,877	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1954	2	1,029	771	0	258	0	0	0	0	0
1953	2	5,359	5,359	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1952	3	1,525	733	0	792	0	0	0	0	0
1951	2	1,986	1,986	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1950	4	4,404	3,019	0	1,385	0	0	0	0	0
1949	4	2,685	2,316	0	369	0	0	0	0	0
1948	3	3,150	2,509	0	641	0	0	0	0	0
1947	5	2,038	1,979	0	59	0	0	0	0	0
1946	1	274	274	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1945	1	1,845	1,845	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1944	1	1,128	1,128	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1943	1	1,730	1,730	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1942	14	10,072	9,676	0	396	0	0	0	0	0
1941	7	12,783	12,405	0	378	0	0	0	0	0
1940	24	83,004	79,790	0	3,214	0	0	0	0	0
1939	28	55,632	54,277	0	1,355	0	0	0	0	0
1938	24	25,302	24,061	0	1,241	0	0	0	0	0
1937	25	7,839	6,814	0	1,025	0	0	0	0	0
1936	27	7,471	6,476	0	995	0	0	0	0	0
1935	1	3,082	2,149	0	933	0	0	0	0	0
1934	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

¹ Totals do not include dollar amounts for the five open bank assistance transactions between 1971 and 1980. Excludes eight transactions prior to 1962 that required no disbursements. Also, disbursements, recoveries, and estimated additional recoveries do not include working capital advances to and repayments by receiverships.

² Includes insured deposit transfer cases.

Note: Beginning with the 1997 Annual Report the number of banks in the Assistance Transactions column for 1988 was changed from 21 to 80 and the number of banks in the All Cases column was changed from 221 to 280 to reflect that one assistance transaction encompassed 60 institutions. Also, certain 1982, 1983, 1989 and 1992 resolutions previously reported in either the Deposit Payoff or Deposit Assumption categories were reclassified.

Income and Expenses, Bank Insurance Fund, from Beginning of Operations,
September 11, 1933, through December 31, 2004

Dollars in Millions

Year	Income					Expenses and Losses				
	Total	Assessment Income	Assessment Credits	Investment and Other Sources	Effective Assessment Rate ¹	Total	Provision for Losses	Administrative and Operating Expenses ²	Interest and Other Insur. Expenses	Net Income/ (Loss)
Total	\$ 88,804.5	\$ 53,520.1	\$ 6,709.1	\$ 41,993.5		\$ 54,707.5	\$ 35,923.1	\$ 11,788.5	\$ 7,001.9	\$ 34,097.0
2004	1,675.4	95.3	0.0	1,580.1	0.0022%	558.6	(269.4)	822.4	5.6	1,116.8
2003	1,626.0	80.2	0.0	1,545.8	0.0020%	(115.7)	(928.5)	805.5	7.3	1,741.7
2002	1,795.9	84.0	0.0	1,711.9	0.0022%	750.6	(87.0)	821.1	16.5	1,045.3
2001	1,996.7	47.8	0.0	1,948.9	0.0014%	2,559.4	1,756.3	785.9	17.2	(562.7)
2000	1,905.9	45.1	0.0	1,860.8	0.0014%	645.2	(153.0)	772.9	25.3	1,260.7
1999	1,815.6	33.3	0.0	1,782.3	0.0011%	1,922.0	1,168.7	730.4	22.9	(106.4)
1998	2,000.3	21.7	0.0	1,978.6	0.0008%	691.5	(37.7)	697.6	31.6	1,308.8
1997	1,615.6	24.7	0.0	1,590.9	0.0008%	177.3	(503.7)	605.2	75.8	1,438.3
1996	1,655.3	72.7	0.0	1,582.6	0.0024%	254.6	(325.2)	505.3	74.5	1,400.7
1995	4,089.1	2,906.9	0.0	1,182.2	0.1240%	483.2	(33.2)	470.6	45.8	3,605.9
1994	6,467.0	5,590.6	0.0	876.4	0.2360%	(2,259.1)	(2,873.4)	423.2	191.1	8,726.1
1993	6,430.8	5,784.3	0.0	646.5	0.2440%	(6,791.4)	(7,677.4)	388.5	497.5	13,222.2
1992	6,301.5	5,587.8	0.0	713.7	0.2300%	(625.8)	(2,259.7)	570.8 ³	1,063.1	6,927.3
1991	5,790.0	5,160.5	0.0	629.5	0.2125%	16,862.3	15,476.2	284.1	1,102.0	(11,072.3)
1990	3,838.3	2,855.3	0.0	983.0	0.1200%	13,003.3	12,133.1	219.6	650.6	(9,165.0)
1989	3,494.6	1,885.0	0.0	1,609.6	0.0833%	4,346.2	3,811.3	213.9	321.0	(851.6)
1988	3,347.7	1,773.0	0.0	1,574.7	0.0833%	7,588.4	6,298.3	223.9	1,066.2	(4,240.7)
1987	3,319.4	1,696.0	0.0	1,623.4	0.0833%	3,270.9	2,996.9	204.9	69.1	48.5
1986	3,260.1	1,516.9	0.0	1,743.2	0.0833%	2,963.7	2,827.7	180.3	(44.3)	296.4
1985	3,385.4	1,433.4	0.0	1,952.0	0.0833%	1,957.9	1,569.0	179.2	209.7	1,427.5
1984	3,099.5	1,321.5	0.0	1,778.0	0.0800%	1,999.2	1,633.4	151.2	214.6	1,100.3
1983	2,628.1	1,214.9	164.0	1,577.2	0.0714%	969.9	675.1	135.7	159.1	1,658.2
1982	2,524.6	1,108.9	96.2	1,511.9	0.0769%	999.8	126.4	129.9	743.5	1,524.8
1981	2,074.7	1,039.0	117.1	1,152.8	0.0714%	848.1	320.4	127.2	400.5	1,226.6
1980	1,310.4	951.9	521.1	879.6	0.0370%	83.6	(38.1)	118.2	3.5	1,226.8
1979	1,090.4	881.0	524.6	734.0	0.0333%	93.7	(17.2)	106.8	4.1	996.7
1978	952.1	810.1	443.1	585.1	0.0385%	148.9	36.5	103.3	9.1	803.2
1977	837.8	731.3	411.9	518.4	0.0370%	113.6	20.8	89.3	3.5	724.2
1976	764.9	676.1	379.6	468.4	0.0370%	212.3	28.0	180.4 ⁴	3.9	552.6
1975	689.3	641.3	362.4	410.4	0.0357%	97.5	27.6	67.7	2.2	591.8
1974	668.1	587.4	285.4	366.1	0.0435%	159.2	97.9	59.2	2.1	508.9
1973	561.0	529.4	283.4	315.0	0.0385%	108.2	52.5	54.4	1.3	452.8
1972	467.0	468.8	280.3	278.5	0.0333%	59.7	10.1	49.6	6.0	407.3
1971	415.3	417.2	241.4	239.5	0.0345%	60.3	13.4	46.9	0.0	355.0
1970	382.7	369.3	210.0	223.4	0.0357%	46.0	3.8	42.2	0.0	336.7
1969	335.8	364.2	220.2	191.8	0.0333%	34.5	1.0	33.5	0.0	301.3
1968	295.0	334.5	202.1	162.6	0.0333%	29.1	0.1	29.0	0.0	265.9
1967	263.0	303.1	182.4	142.3	0.0333%	27.3	2.9	24.4	0.0	235.7
1966	241.0	284.3	172.6	129.3	0.0323%	19.9	0.1	19.8	0.0	221.1
1965	214.6	260.5	158.3	112.4	0.0323%	22.9	5.2	17.7	0.0	191.7
1964	197.1	238.2	145.2	104.1	0.0323%	18.4	2.9	15.5	0.0	178.7
1963	181.9	220.6	136.4	97.7	0.0313%	15.1	0.7	14.4	0.0	166.8
1962	161.1	203.4	126.9	84.6	0.0313%	13.8	0.1	13.7	0.0	147.3

continued on next page



Income and Expenses, Bank Insurance Fund, from Beginning of Operations,
September 11, 1933, through December 31, 2004 (continued)

Dollars in Millions

Year	Income					Expenses and Losses				
	Total	Assessment Income	Assessment Credits	Investment and Other Sources	Effective Assessment Rate ¹	Total	Provision for Losses	Administrative and Operating Expenses ²	Interest and Other Insur. Expenses	Net Income/ (Loss)
Total	\$ 88,804.5	\$ 53,520.1	\$ 6,709.1	\$ 41,993.5		\$ 54,707.5	\$ 35,923.1	\$ 11,788.5	\$ 7,001.9	\$ 34,097.0
1961	147.3	188.9	115.5	73.9	0.0323%	14.8	1.6	13.2	0.0	132.5
1960	144.6	180.4	100.8	65.0	0.0370%	12.5	0.1	12.4	0.0	132.1
1959	136.5	178.2	99.6	57.9	0.0370%	12.1	0.2	11.9	0.0	124.4
1958	126.8	166.8	93.0	53.0	0.0370%	11.6	0.0	11.6	0.0	115.2
1957	117.3	159.3	90.2	48.2	0.0357%	9.7	0.1	9.6	0.0	107.6
1956	111.9	155.5	87.3	43.7	0.0370%	9.4	0.3	9.1	0.0	102.5
1955	105.8	151.5	85.4	39.7	0.0370%	9.0	0.3	8.7	0.0	96.8
1954	99.7	144.2	81.8	37.3	0.0357%	7.8	0.1	7.7	0.0	91.9
1953	94.2	138.7	78.5	34.0	0.0357%	7.3	0.1	7.2	0.0	86.9
1952	88.6	131.0	73.7	31.3	0.0370%	7.8	0.8	7.0	0.0	80.8
1951	83.5	124.3	70.0	29.2	0.0370%	6.6	0.0	6.6	0.0	76.9
1950	84.8	122.9	68.7	30.6	0.0370%	7.8	1.4	6.4	0.0	77.0
1949	151.1	122.7	0.0	28.4	0.0833%	6.4	0.3	6.1	0.0	144.7
1948	145.6	119.3	0.0	26.3	0.0833%	7.0	0.7	6.3 ⁶	0.0	138.6
1947	157.5	114.4	0.0	43.1	0.0833%	9.9	0.1	9.8	0.0	147.6
1946	130.7	107.0	0.0	23.7	0.0833%	10.0	0.1	9.9	0.0	120.7
1945	121.0	93.7	0.0	27.3	0.0833%	9.4	0.1	9.3	0.0	111.6
1944	99.3	80.9	0.0	18.4	0.0833%	9.3	0.1	9.2	0.0	90.0
1943	86.6	70.0	0.0	16.6	0.0833%	9.8	0.2	9.6	0.0	76.8
1942	69.1	56.5	0.0	12.6	0.0833%	10.1	0.5	9.6	0.0	59.0
1941	62.0	51.4	0.0	10.6	0.0833%	10.1	0.6	9.5	0.0	51.9
1940	55.9	46.2	0.0	9.7	0.0833%	12.9	3.5	9.4	0.0	43.0
1939	51.2	40.7	0.0	10.5	0.0833%	16.4	7.2	9.2	0.0	34.8
1938	47.7	38.3	0.0	9.4	0.0833%	11.3	2.5	8.8	0.0	36.4
1937	48.2	38.8	0.0	9.4	0.0833%	12.2	3.7	8.5	0.0	36.0
1936	43.8	35.6	0.0	8.2	0.0833%	10.9	2.6	8.3	0.0	32.9
1935	20.8	11.5	0.0	9.3	0.0833%	11.3	2.8	8.5	0.0	9.5
1933/4	7.0	0.0	0.0	7.0	N/A	10.0	0.2	9.8	0.0	(3.0)

¹ The effective rates from 1950 through 1984 vary from the statutory rate of 0.0833 percent due to assessment credits provided in those years. The statutory rate increased to 0.12 percent in 1990 and to a minimum of 0.15 percent in 1991. The effective rates in 1991 and 1992 vary because the FDIC exercised new authority to increase assessments above the statutory rate when needed. Beginning in 1993, the effective rate is based on a risk-related premium system under which institutions pay assessments in the range of 0.23 percent to 0.31 percent. In May 1995, the BIF reached the mandatory recapitalization level of 1.25%. As a result, the assessment rate was reduced to 4.4 cents per \$100 of insured deposits and assessment premiums totaling \$1.5 billion were refunded in September 1995.

² These expenses, which are presented as operating expenses in the Statements of Income and Fund Balance, pertain to the FDIC in its corporate capacity only and **do not** include costs that are charged to the failed bank receiverships that are managed by the FDIC. The receivership expenses are presented as part of the "Receivables from Bank Resolutions, net" line on the Balance Sheets. The narrative and graph presented in the "Corporate Planning and Budget" section of this report (next page) show the aggregate (corporate and receivership) expenditures of the FDIC.

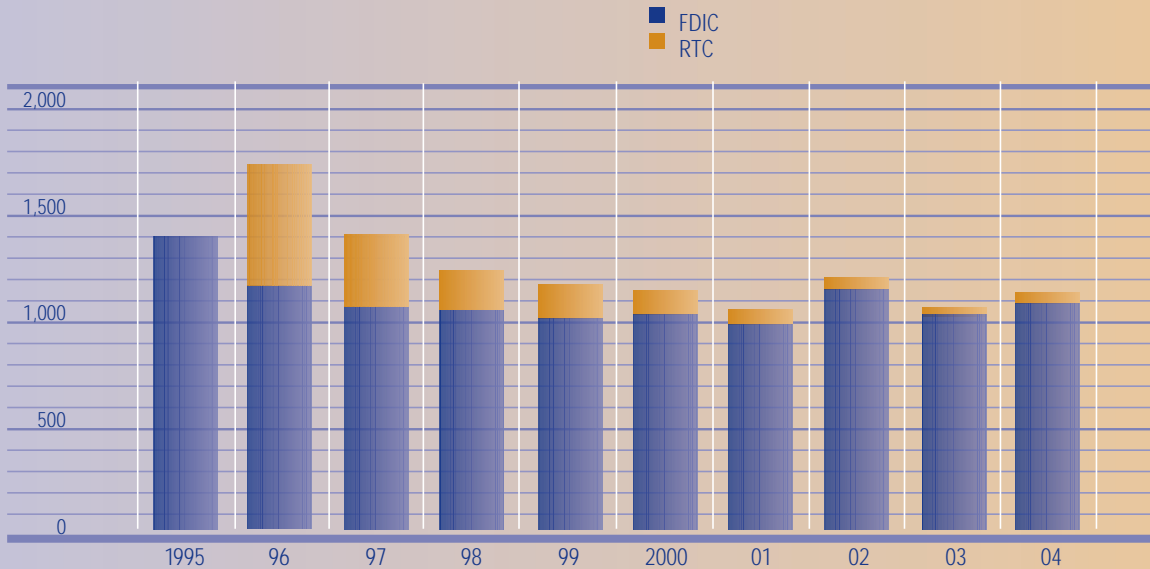
³ Includes \$210 million for the cumulative effect of an accounting change for certain postretirement benefits.

⁴ Includes \$105.6 million net loss on government securities.

⁵ This amount represents interest and other insurance expenses from 1933 to 1972.

⁶ Includes the aggregate amount of \$80.6 million of interest paid on Capital Stock between 1933 and 1948.

FDIC Expenditures 1995-2004



Note:
Resolution Trust Corporation (RTC) expenditures became the responsibility of the FDIC on January 1, 1996.

The FDIC's Strategic Plan and Annual Performance Plan provide the basis for annual planning and budgeting for needed resources. The 2004 aggregate budget (for corporate, receivership and investment spending) was \$1.21 billion, while actual expenditures for the year were \$1.11 billion, about \$77 million more than 2003 expenditures.

Over the past 10 years, the FDIC's expenditures have varied in response to workload. During the past decade, expenditures generally declined due to decreasing resolution and receivership activity, although they temporarily increased in 1996 in conjunction with the absorption of the Resolution Trust Corporation (RTC) and its residual operations and workload. Total expenditures increased in 2002 due to an increase in receivership-related expenses.

The largest component of FDIC spending is the costs associated with staffing. Staffing decreased by just over 4 percent in 2004, from 5,311 employees at the beginning of the year to 5,078 at the end of the year.

Estimated Insured Deposits and the Bank Insurance Fund, December 31, 1934, through September 30, 2004¹

Year ²	Insurance Coverage	Deposits in Insured Banks (\$ millions)				Insurance Fund as a Percentage of	
		Total Domestic Deposits	Estimated Insured Deposits ³	Percentage of Insured Deposits	Deposit Insurance Fund	Total Domestic Deposits	Estimated Insured Deposits
2004	\$ 100,000	\$ 4,387,949	\$ 2,612,740	59.5	\$ 34,467.1	0.79	1.32
2003	100,000	4,139,287	2,554,624	61.7	33,782.2	0.82	1.32
2002	100,000	3,867,096	2,527,948	65.4	32,050.3	0.83	1.27
2001	100,000	3,584,610	2,408,878	67.2	30,438.8	0.85	1.26
2000	100,000	3,326,745	2,301,604	69.2	30,975.2	0.93	1.35
1999	100,000	3,038,385	2,157,536	71.0	29,414.2	0.97	1.36
1998	100,000	2,996,396	2,141,268	71.5	29,612.3	0.99	1.38
1997	100,000	2,785,990	2,055,874	73.8	28,292.5	1.02	1.38
1996	100,000	2,642,107	2,007,447	76.0	26,854.4	1.02	1.34
1995	100,000	2,575,966	1,952,543	75.8	25,453.7	0.99	1.30
1994	100,000	2,463,813	1,896,060	77.0	21,847.8	0.89	1.15
1993	100,000	2,493,636	1,906,885	76.5	13,121.6	0.53	0.69
1992	100,000	2,512,278	1,945,623	77.4	(100.6)	(0.00)	(0.01)
1991	100,000	2,520,074	1,957,722	77.7	(7,027.9)	(0.28)	(0.36)
1990	100,000	2,540,930	1,929,612	75.9	4,044.5	0.16	0.21
1989	100,000	2,465,922	1,873,837	76.0	13,209.5	0.54	0.70
1988	100,000	2,330,768	1,750,259	75.1	14,061.1	0.60	0.80
1987	100,000	2,201,549	1,658,802	75.3	18,301.8	0.83	1.10
1986	100,000	2,167,596	1,634,302	75.4	18,253.3	0.84	1.12
1985	100,000	1,974,512	1,503,393	76.1	17,956.9	0.91	1.19
1984	100,000	1,806,520	1,389,874	76.9	16,529.4	0.92	1.19
1983	100,000	1,690,576	1,268,332	75.0	15,429.1	0.91	1.22
1982	100,000	1,544,697	1,134,221	73.4	13,770.9	0.89	1.21
1981	100,000	1,409,322	988,898	70.2	12,246.1	0.87	1.24
1980	100,000	1,324,463	948,717	71.6	11,019.5	0.83	1.16
1979	40,000	1,226,943	808,555	65.9	9,792.7	0.80	1.21
1978	40,000	1,145,835	760,706	66.4	8,796.0	0.77	1.16
1977	40,000	1,050,435	692,533	65.9	7,992.8	0.76	1.15
1976	40,000	941,923	628,263	66.7	7,268.8	0.77	1.16
1975	40,000	875,985	569,101	65.0	6,716.0	0.77	1.18
1974	40,000	833,277	520,309	62.5	6,124.2	0.73	1.18
1973	20,000	766,509	465,600	60.7	5,615.3	0.73	1.21
1972	20,000	697,480	419,756	60.2	5,158.7	0.74	1.23
1971	20,000	610,685	374,568	61.3	4,739.9	0.78	1.27
1970	20,000	545,198	349,581	64.1	4,379.6	0.80	1.25
1969	20,000	495,858	313,085	63.1	4,051.1	0.82	1.29
1968	15,000	491,513	296,701	60.2	3,749.2	0.76	1.26
1967	15,000	448,709	261,149	58.2	3,485.5	0.78	1.33
1966	15,000	401,096	234,150	58.4	3,252.0	0.81	1.39
1965	10,000	377,400	209,690	55.6	3,036.3	0.80	1.45
1964	10,000	348,981	191,787	55.0	2,844.7	0.82	1.48
1963	10,000	313,304	177,381	56.6	2,667.9	0.85	1.50
1962	10,000	297,548	170,210	57.2	2,502.0	0.84	1.47
1961	10,000	281,304	160,309	57.0	2,353.8	0.84	1.47
1960	10,000	260,495	149,684	57.5	2,222.2	0.85	1.48
1959	10,000	247,589	142,131	57.4	2,089.8	0.84	1.47
1958	10,000	242,445	137,698	56.8	1,965.4	0.81	1.43
1957	10,000	225,507	127,055	56.3	1,850.5	0.82	1.46
1956	10,000	219,393	121,008	55.2	1,742.1	0.79	1.44
1955	10,000	212,226	116,380	54.8	1,639.6	0.77	1.41
1954	10,000	203,195	110,973	54.6	1,542.7	0.76	1.39
1953	10,000	193,466	105,610	54.6	1,450.7	0.75	1.37
1952	10,000	188,142	101,841	54.1	1,363.5	0.72	1.34
1951	10,000	178,540	96,713	54.2	1,282.2	0.72	1.33
1950	10,000	167,818	91,359	54.4	1,243.9	0.74	1.36
1949	5,000	156,786	76,589	48.8	1,203.9	0.77	1.57
1948	5,000	153,454	75,320	49.1	1,065.9	0.69	1.42
1947	5,000	154,096	76,254	49.5	1,006.1	0.65	1.32
1946	5,000	148,458	73,759	49.7	1,058.5	0.71	1.44
1945	5,000	157,174	67,021	42.4	929.2	0.59	1.39
1944	5,000	134,662	56,398	41.9	804.3	0.60	1.43
1943	5,000	111,650	48,440	43.4	703.1	0.63	1.45
1942	5,000	89,869	32,837	36.5	616.9	0.69	1.88
1941	5,000	71,209	28,249	39.7	553.5	0.78	1.96
1940	5,000	65,288	26,638	40.8	496.0	0.76	1.86
1939	5,000	57,485	24,650	42.9	452.7	0.79	1.84
1938	5,000	50,791	23,121	45.5	420.5	0.83	1.82
1937	5,000	48,228	22,557	46.8	383.1	0.79	1.70
1936	5,000	50,281	22,330	44.4	343.4	0.68	1.54
1935 ⁴	5,000	45,125	20,158	44.7	306.0	0.68	1.52
1934 ⁴	5,000	40,060	18,075	45.1	291.7	0.73	1.61

¹ For 2004, the numbers are as of September 30, and prior years reflect December 31 data.

² Starting in 1990, deposits in insured banks exclude those deposits held by Bank Insurance Fund members that are insured by the Savings Association Insurance Fund and include those deposits held by Savings Association Insurance Fund members that are insured by the Bank Insurance Fund.

³ Estimated insured deposits reflect deposit information as reported in the fourth quarter *FDIC Quarterly Banking Profile*. Before 1991, insured deposits were estimated using percentages determined from the June 30 *Call Reports*.

⁴ Initial coverage was \$2,500 from January 1 to June 30, 1934.

**Income and Expenses, Savings Association Insurance Fund, by Year,
from Beginning of Operations, August 9, 1989, through December 31, 2004**

Dollars in Thousands

Year	Income				Expenses and Losses					Net Income/ (Loss)
	Total	Assessment Income	Investment and Other Sources	Effective Assessment Rate	Total	Provision for Losses	Interest and Other Insurance Expenses	Administrative and Operating Expenses	Funding Transfer from the FSLIC Resolut. Fund	
Total	\$ 13,906,514	\$ 8,651,474	\$ 5,255,040		\$ 1,563,784	\$ 396,588	\$ 30,109	\$ 1,137,087	\$ 139,498	\$ 12,482,228
2004	564,775	8,891	555,884	0.001%	48,324	(72,162)	204	120,282	0	516,451
2003	547,260	14,594	532,666	0.001%	47,200	(82,489)	105	129,584	0	500,060
2002	588,821	23,783	565,038	0.003%	(31,380)	(156,494)	751	124,363	0	620,201
2001	733,121	35,402	697,719	0.004%	564,083	443,103	19,389	101,591	0	169,038
2000	664,080	19,237	644,843	0.002%	300,018	180,805	8,293	110,920	0	364,062
1999	600,995	15,116	585,879	0.002%	124,156	30,648	626	92,882	0	476,839
1998	583,859	15,352	568,507	0.002%	116,629	31,992	9	84,628	0	467,230
1997	549,912	13,914	535,998	0.004%	69,986	(1,879)	0	71,865	0	479,926
1996	5,501,684	5,221,560	280,124	0.204%	(28,890)	(91,636)	128	62,618	0	5,530,574
1995	1,139,916	970,027	169,889	0.234%	(281,216)	(321,000)	0	39,784	0	1,421,132
1994	1,215,289	1,132,102	83,187	0.244%	434,303	414,000	0	20,303	0	780,986
1993	923,516	897,692	25,824	0.250%	46,814	16,531	0	30,283	0	876,702
1992	178,643	172,079	6,564	0.230%	28,982	(14,945)	(5)	43,932	35,446	185,107
1991	96,446	93,530	2,916	0.230%	63,085	20,114	609	42,362	42,362	75,723
1990	18,195	18,195	0	0.208%	56,088	0	0	56,088	56,088	18,195
1989	2	0	2	0.208%	5,602	0	0	5,602	5,602	2

FDIC-Insured Institutions Closed During 2004

Dollars in Thousands

Name and Location	Bank Class	Number of Deposit Accounts	Total Assets	Total Deposits	FDIC Disbursements	Estimated Loss	Date of Closing or Acquisition	Receiver/Assuming Bank and Location
Bank Insurance Fund								
Purchase and Assumption - Insured Deposits								
Bank of Ephraim Ephraim, UT	SM	8,412	\$ 46,181	\$ 39,432	\$ 39,327	\$ 5,379	06.25.04	Far West Bank Provo, UT
Whole Bank Purchase and Assumption - All Deposits²								
Guaranty National Bank Tallahassee, FL	N	7,135	\$ 77,280	\$ 69,301	\$ 69,306	\$ 0	03.12.04	Hancock Bank of Florida Tallahassee, FL
Purchase and Assumption - All Deposits³								
Reliance Bank White Plains, NY	NM	1,184	\$ 27,059	\$ 24,147	\$ 24,147	\$ 3,991	03.19.04	Union State Bank Orangeburg, NY
Savings Association Insurance Fund								
Direct Payoff								
Dollar Savings Bank Newark, NJ	SB	1,064	\$ 15,346	\$ 13,005	\$ 5,634	\$ 0	02.14.04	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Codes for Bank Class: N – National bank; NM – State-chartered bank that is not a member of the Federal Reserve System; SB – Savings Bank; SM – State-chartered bank that is a member of the Federal Reserve System

¹Estimated losses are as of December 31, 2004. Estimated losses are routinely adjusted with updated information from new appraisals and asset sales, which ultimately affect the asset values and projected recoveries.

²The buyer purchased essentially all the assets and liabilities of the bank.

³The buyer bids one price for the deposit franchise and then bids for optional asset pools for the bank.

Estimated Insured Deposits and the Savings Association Insurance Fund,
December 31, 1989, through September 30, 2004¹

Year ²	Insurance Coverage	Deposits in Insured Institutions (\$ Millions)				Insurance Fund as a Percentage of	
		Total Domestic Deposits	Estimated Insured Deposits ³	Percentage of Insured Deposits	Deposit Insurance Fund	Total Domestic Deposits	Estimated Insured Deposits
2004	\$ 100,000	\$ 1,127,884	\$ 943,881	83.7	\$ 12,522.7	1.11	1.33
2003	100,000	1,042,729	896,493	86.0	12,240.1	1.17	1.37
2002	100,000	990,231	860,351	86.9	11,746.7	1.19	1.37
2001	100,000	897,278	801,849	89.4	10,935.0	1.22	1.36
2000	100,000	822,610	752,756	91.5	10,758.6	1.31	1.43
1999	100,000	764,359	711,345	93.1	10,280.7	1.35	1.45
1998	100,000	751,413	708,959	94.4	9,839.8	1.31	1.39
1997	100,000	721,503	690,132	95.7	9,368.3	1.30	1.36
1996	100,000	708,749	683,090	96.4	8,888.4	1.25	1.30
1995	100,000	742,547	711,017	95.8	3,357.8	0.45	0.47
1994	100,000	720,823	692,626	96.1	1,936.7	0.27	0.28
1993	100,000	726,473	695,158	95.7	1,155.7	0.16	0.17
1992	100,000	760,902	729,458	95.9	279.0	0.04	0.04
1991	100,000	810,664	776,351	95.8	93.9	0.01	0.01
1990	100,000	874,738	830,028	94.9	18.2	0.00	0.00
1989	100,000	948,144	882,920	93.1	0.0	0.00	0.00

¹ For 2004, the numbers are as of September 30, and prior years reflect December 31.

² Starting in 1990, deposits in insured institutions exclude those deposits held by Savings Association Insurance Fund members that are insured by the Bank Insurance Fund and include those deposits held by Bank Insurance Fund members that are insured by the Savings Association Insurance Fund.

³ Estimated insured deposits reflect deposit information as reported in the fourth quarter *FDIC Quarterly Banking Profile*. Before 1991, insured deposits were estimated using percentages determined from the June 30 Call Reports.

Number, Assets, Deposits, Losses, and Loss to Funds of Insured Thrifts Taken Over
or Closed Because of Financial Difficulties, 1989 through 2004¹

Dollars in Thousands

Year ²	Total	Assets	Deposits	Estimated Receivership Loss ³	Loss to Funds ⁴
Total	754	397,387,543	320,185,772	75,137,917	82,051,424
2004	1	15,346	13,005	0	0
2003	0	0	0	0	0
2002	1	50,246	50,542	0	0
2001	1	2,179,783	1,670,802	363,119	363,119
2000	1	29,530	28,583	1,322	1,322
1999	1	62,956	63,427	1,194	1,194
1998	0	0	0	0	0
1997	0	0	0	0	0
1996	1	32,576	32,745	21,921	21,921
1995	2	423,819	414,692	28,192	27,784
1994	2	136,815	127,508	11,472	16,277
1993	10	7,178,794	5,708,253	268,760	66,468
1992	59	44,196,946	34,773,224	3,121,116	3,674,655
1991	144	78,898,704	65,173,122	8,429,888	9,027,005
1990	213	129,662,398	98,963,960	16,025,234	19,220,753
1989 ⁵	318	134,519,630	113,165,909	46,865,699	49,630,926

¹ Prior to July 1, 1995, all thrift closings were the responsibility of the Resolution Trust Corporation (RTC). Since the RTC was terminated on December 31, 1995, and all assets and liabilities transferred to the FSLIC Resolution Fund (FRF), all the results of the thrift closing activity from 1989 through 1995 are now reflected on FRF's books. The Savings Association Insurance Fund (SAIF) became responsible for all thrifts closed after June 30, 1995; there have been only six such failures. Additionally, SAIF was appointed receiver of one thrift (Heartland FSLA) on October 8, 1993, because, at that time, RTC's authority to resolve FSLIC-insured thrifts had not yet been extended by the RTC Completion Act.

² Year is the year of failure, not the year of resolution.

³ The estimated losses represent the projected loss at the fund level from receiverships for unreimbursed subrogated claims of the FRF/SAIF and unpaid advances to receiverships from the FRF.

⁴ The Loss to Funds represents the total resolution cost of the failed thrifts in the SAIF and FRF-RTC funds, which includes corporate revenue and expense items such as interest expense on Federal Financing Bank debt, interest expense on escrowed funds, and interest revenue on advances to receiverships, in addition to the estimated losses for receiverships.

⁵ Total for 1989 excludes nine failures of the former FSLIC.

FDIC Actions on Financial Institutions Applications 2002-2004

	2004	2003	2002
Deposit Insurance	176	141	112
Approved	176	140	112
Denied	0	1	0
New Branches	1,447	1,227	1,285
Approved	1,447	1,227	1,285
Denied	0	0	0
Mergers	311	304	201
Approved	311	304	201
Denied	0	0	0
Requests for Consent to Serve[•]	301	369	295
Approved	301	368	295
Section 19	13	13	12
Section 32	288	355	283
Denied	0	1	0
Section 19	0	0	0
Section 32	0	1	0
Notices of Change in Control	18	30	31
Letters of Intent Not to Disapprove	18	30	31
Disapproved	0	0	0
Brokered Deposit Waivers	32	28	33
Approved	32	28	33
Denied	0	0	0
Savings Association Activities[■]	70	56	69
Approved	70	56	69
Denied	0	0	0
State Bank Activities/Investments[▼]	27	19	26
Approved	27	19	26
Denied	0	0	0
Conversions of Mutual Institutions	12	7	4
Non-Objection	12	7	4
Objection	0	0	0

[•] Under Section 19 of the Federal Deposit Insurance (FDI) Act, an insured institution must receive FDIC approval before employing a person convicted of dishonesty or breach of trust. Under Section 32, the FDIC must also approve any change of directors or senior executive officers at a state nonmember bank that is not in compliance with capital requirements or is otherwise in troubled condition.

[■] Amendments to Part 303 of the FDIC Rules and Regulations changed FDIC oversight responsibility in October 1998.

[▼] Section 24 of the FDI Act, in general, precludes an insured state bank from engaging in an activity not permissible for a national bank and requires notices to be filed with the FDIC.

Compliance, Enforcement and Other Related Legal Actions 2002-2004

	2004	2003	2002
Total Number of Actions Initiated by the FDIC	217	174	162
Termination of Insurance			
Involuntary Termination			
Sec. 8a For Violations, Unsafe/Unsound Practices or Condition	0	0	0
Voluntary Termination			
Sec.8a By Order Upon Request	0	0	0
Sec.8p No Deposits	2	5	7
Sec.8q Deposits Assumed	38	12	7
Sec. 8b Cease-and-Desist Actions			
Notices of Charges Issued	0	2	4
Consent Orders	28	33	44
Sec. 8e Removal/Prohibition of Director or Officer			
Notices of Intention to Remove/Prohibit	3	4	4
Consent Orders	58	31	15
Sec. 8g Suspension/Removal When Charged With Crime			
	1	0	0
Civil Money Penalties Issued			
Sec.7a Call Report Penalties	0	0	1
Sec.8i Civil Money Penalties	68	55	65
Sec. 10c Orders of Investigation			
	15	20	7
Sec. 19 Denials of Service After Criminal Conviction			
	1	0	0
Sec. 32 Notices Disapproving Officer/Director's Request for Review			
	0	1	0
Truth-in-Lending Act Reimbursement Actions			
Denials of Requests for Relief	0	0	0
Grants of Relief	0	0	0
Banks Making Reimbursement [■]	73	96	106
Suspicious Activity Reports (Open and closed institutions)[■]			
	83,453	62,179	42,123
Other Actions Not Listed			
	3	11	8

• Two actions included Sec.8 (c) temporary orders.

■ These actions do not constitute the initiation of a formal enforcement action and, therefore, are not included in the total number of actions initiated.

Appendix B– More About the FDIC

FDIC Board of Directors

Donald E. Powell, Chairman, John M. Reich (seated),
James E. Gilleran, Thomas L. Curry, and John D. Hawke, Jr., (standing, left to right)



James Kegley

Donald E. Powell

Don Powell was sworn in as the 18th Chairman of the FDIC in August 2001. During his tenure he has worked to maintain the FDIC's reputation of excellence while positioning the organization to meet the needs of a rapidly evolving banking industry.

Prior to being named Chairman of the FDIC by President George W. Bush, Mr. Powell – a life-long Texan – was President and CEO of The First National Bank of Amarillo, where he started his banking career in 1971.

In addition to his professional experience as a banker, Mr. Powell has served on numerous boards at universities, civic associations, hospitals and charities.

Of note, Mr. Powell has served as the Chairman of the Board of Regents of the Texas A&M University System, which has more than 90,000 students, the Chairman of the Amarillo Chamber of Commerce, and currently serves on the Advisory Board of the George Bush School of Government and Public Service.

Mr. Powell has also served on the boards of many other nonprofit, public and community organizations, including the United Way, the Harrington Regional Medical Center, the City of Amarillo Housing Board, and a number of other educational institutions.

He received his B.S. in economics from West Texas State University and is a graduate of The Southwestern Graduate School of Banking at Southern Methodist University.

John M. Reich

Mr. Reich became Vice Chairman of the FDIC Board of Directors on November 15, 2002, and has served as a Board member since January 16, 2001. Following Chairman Donna Tanoue's resignation in July 2001 until Mr. Powell took office in August 2001, Mr. Reich was Acting Chairman of the FDIC.

Mr. Reich enjoyed a 23-year career as a community banker in Illinois and Florida, the last 10 years of which were as President and CEO of the National Bank of Sarasota, Sarasota, FL.

Before joining the FDIC, Mr. Reich served for 12 years on the staff of U.S. Senator Connie Mack (R-FL). From 1998 through 2000, he was Senator Mack's Chief of Staff, directing and overseeing all of the Senator's offices and committee activities, including the Senate Banking Committee.

Mr. Reich's substantial community service includes serving as Chairman of the Board of Trustees of a public hospital facility in Ft. Myers, FL, and Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Sarasota Family YMCA. He has also served as a Board member for a number of civic organizations, and was active for many years in youth baseball programs.

Mr. Reich holds a B.S. degree from Southern Illinois University and an M.B.A. from the University of South Florida. He is also a graduate of Louisiana State University's School of Banking of the South.

Thomas J. Curry

Mr. Curry took office as a member of the FDIC Board of Directors on January 12, 2004. Previously, he had served five Massachusetts Governors as the Commonwealth's Commissioner of Banks, from 1995 to 2003. He served as Acting Commissioner from 1994 to 1995, and as First Deputy Commissioner from 1987 to 1994.

Mr. Curry currently serves on the Board of Directors of the Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation.

Mr. Curry was also Chairman of the Conference of State Bank Supervisors from 2000 to 2001, and a member of the State Liaison Committee of the Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council from 1996 to 2003.

Mr. Curry joined the Commonwealth's Division of Banks in 1986. He entered state government in 1982 as an attorney with the Massachusetts Secretary of State's Office.

Mr. Curry is a graduate of Manhattan College (summa cum laude), where he was elected to Phi Beta Kappa. He received his law degree from the New England School of Law.

James E. Gilleran

Mr. Gilleran became Director of the Office of Thrift Supervision (OTS) on December 7, 2001. As OTS Director, Mr. Gilleran is an ex-officio member of the FDIC Board.

Mr. Gilleran was Chairman and CEO of the Bank of San Francisco from October 1994 until December 2000. From 1989 to 1994, he was the California State Banking Superintendent. He served as Chairman of the Conference of State Bank Supervisors (CSBS) from 1993 to 1994, and was a member of the CSBS's Bankers Advisory Council until 2000.

Prior to his service as the California Banking Superintendent, Mr. Gilleran was managing partner of the Northern California practice of the public accounting firm KPMG Peat Marwick. Before serving as managing partner, he was in charge of KPMG's banking practice in the western region of the U.S. He was with KPMG from 1958 through 1987.

Mr. Gilleran has also been involved in a number of educational, civic and charitable organizations, including serving as Chairman of both the American Red Cross of the San Francisco Bay Area and the Metropolitan YMCA.

Mr. Gilleran is a certified public accountant and a member of the American Institute of CPAs. He graduated from Pace University in 1955, and received his law degree from Northwestern California University in 1996.

John D. Hawke, Jr.

Mr. Hawke was sworn in as the 28th Comptroller of the Currency on December 8, 1998. After serving 10 months under a recess appointment, he was sworn in for a full five-year term on October 13, 1999. As Comptroller, Mr. Hawke served as an FDIC Board member until his resignation on October 13, 2004. Mr. Hawke's successor to the Board is Julie Williams, Acting Comptroller of the Currency.

Prior to his appointment as Comptroller, Mr. Hawke served for three and a half years as Under Secretary of the Treasury for Domestic Finance. Before joining Treasury, Mr. Hawke was a senior partner at the Washington, DC, law firm of Arnold & Porter, where he began as an associate in 1962. While there, he headed the financial institutions practice, and from 1987 to 1995, served as the firm's Chairman. In 1975, he left the firm to serve as General Counsel to the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, returning in 1978.

Mr. Hawke graduated from Yale University in 1954 with a B.A. in English. From 1955 to 1957, he served on active duty with the U.S. Air Force. After graduating in 1960 from Columbia University School of Law, where he was Editor-in-Chief of the Columbia Law Review, Mr. Hawke was a law clerk for Judge E. Barrett Prettyman on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit. From 1961 to 1962, he served as counsel to the Select Subcommittee on Education in the House of Representatives.

From 1970 to 1987, Mr. Hawke taught courses on federal regulation of banking at Georgetown University Law Center. He has also taught courses on bank acquisitions and financial regulation, and served as the Chairman of the Board of Advisors of the Morin Center for Banking Law Studies in Boston. Mr. Hawke also has written extensively on matters relating to the regulation of financial institutions.

Julie L. Williams

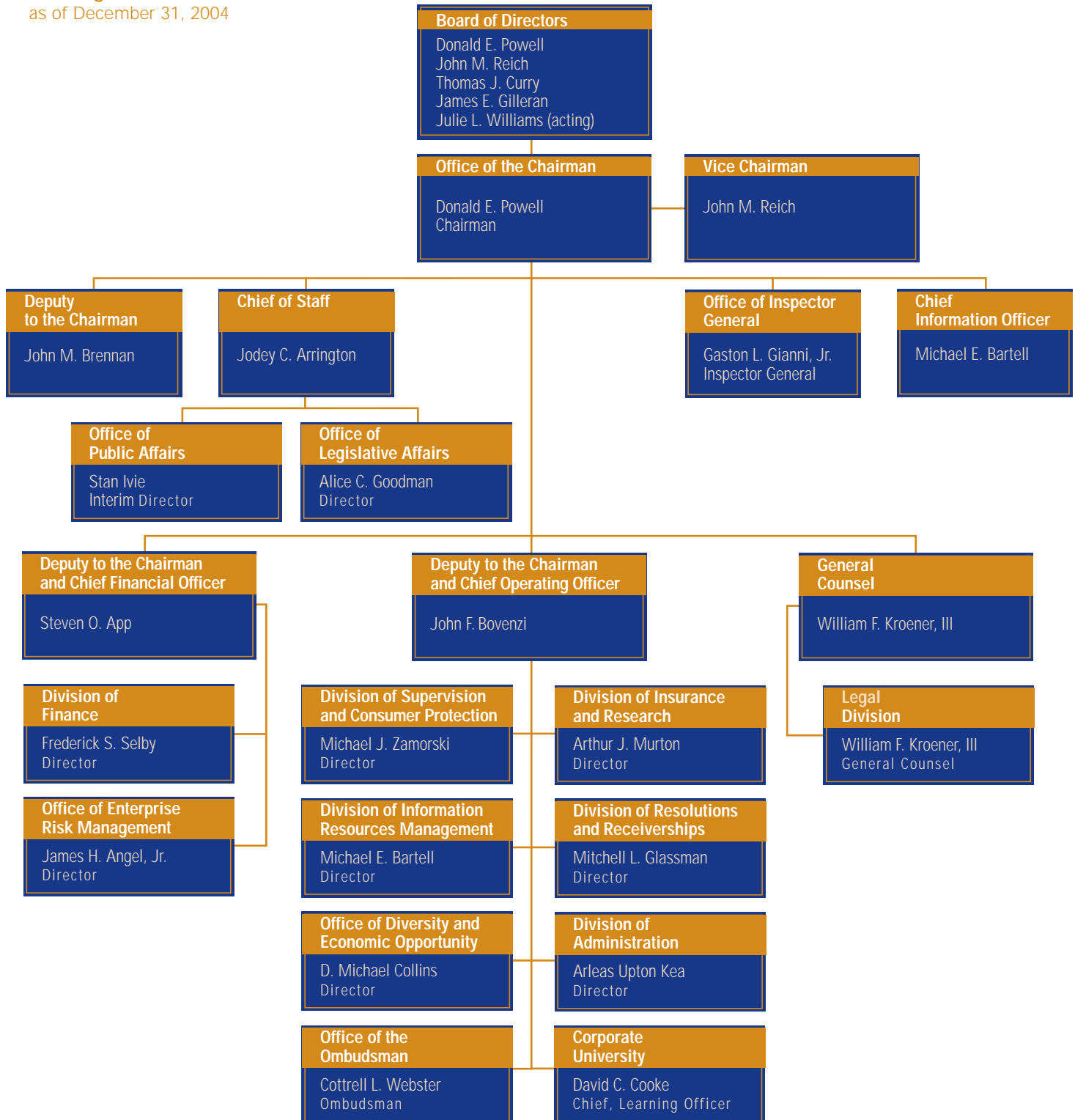
Ms. Williams is currently serving as Acting Comptroller of the Currency, succeeding John D. Hawke, Jr. and is also his successor on the FDIC Board of Directors. Ms. Williams has been First Senior Deputy Comptroller since 1999 and also Chief Counsel since 1994. She was also Acting Comptroller from April to December 1998.

As Chief Counsel, Ms. Williams was responsible for all of the agency's legal activities and also supervised the Licensing Department and the Community Affairs Department. Ms. Williams served as a member of the OCC's Executive Committee. She has led the Executive Committee in providing policy and strategic direction to the agency.

Previously, Ms. Williams had been Senior Deputy Chief Counsel at the Office of Thrift Supervision, and served since 1983 at that agency and its predecessor, the Federal Home Loan Bank Board. She worked on securities and banking law issues at Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver and Kampelman in Washington from 1975 to 1983.

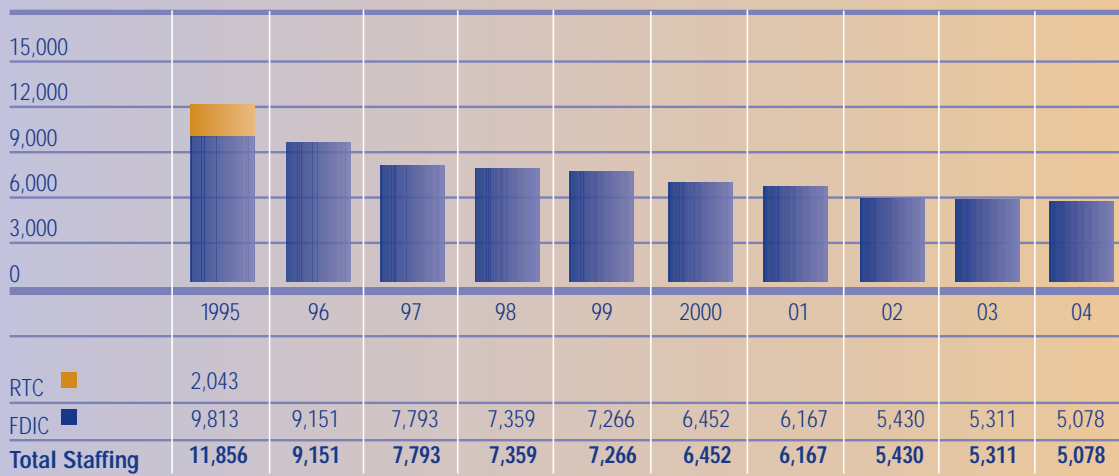
Ms. Williams is a graduate of Goddard College, Vermont, and graduated first in her class at Antioch School of Law, Washington, DC. She is the author of numerous articles on banking, securities and financial institutions law.

FDIC Organization Chart/Officials
as of December 31, 2004



Corporate Staffing

Staffing Trends 1995-2004



Note:

All staffing totals reflect year-end balances.

The Resolution Trust Corporation (RTC) was fully staffed with FDIC employees and, until February 1992, the RTC was managed by the FDIC Board of Directors. Upon the RTC sunset at year-end 1995, all of its remaining workload and employees were transferred to the FDIC.

Number of Officials and Employees of the FDIC 2003-2004 (year-end)

	Total		Washington		Regional/Field	
	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003
Executive Offices [•]	42	41	42	40	0	1
Division of Supervision and Consumer Protection	2,604	2,797	179	188	2,425	2,609
Division of Resolutions and Receiverships	504	520	99	100	405	420
Legal Division	488	506	303	315	185	191
Division of Finance	195	205	195	205	0	0
Division of Information Resources Management	386	391	324	331	62	60
Division of Insurance and Research	191	186	157	156	34	30
Division of Administration [▼]	415	424	274	281	141	143
Office of Inspector General	157	150	111	107	46	43
Office of Diversity and Economic Opportunity	34	33	34	33	0	0
Office of the Ombudsman	18	18	15	15	3	3
Office of Enterprise Risk Management [■]	12	14	12	14	0	0
Corporate University [▼]	32	26	32	26	0	0
Total	5,078	5,311	1,777	1,811	3,301	3,500

[•] Includes the Offices of the Chairman, Vice Chairman, Director (Appointive), Chief Operating Officer, Chief Financial Officer, Chief Information Officer, Legislative Affairs, and Public Affairs.

[▼] Corporate University was established on February 3, 2003. The Corporate training function was previously in the Division of Administration.

[■] The Office of Internal Control Management was renamed to the Office of Enterprise Risk Management on April 2, 2004.

Sources of Information

Home Page on the Internet

www.fdic.gov

A wide range of banking, consumer and financial information is available on the FDIC's Internet home page. This includes the FDIC's Electronic Deposit Insurance Estimator, "EDIE," which estimates an individual's deposit insurance coverage; the Institution Directory, financial profiles of FDIC-insured institutions; Community Reinvestment Act evaluations and ratings for institutions supervised by the FDIC; Call Reports, banks' reports of condition and income; and *Money Smart*, a training program to help individuals outside the financial mainstream enhance their money management skills and create positive banking relationships. Readers also can access a variety of consumer pamphlets, FDIC press releases, speeches and other updates on the agency's activities, as well as corporate databases and customized reports of FDIC and banking industry information.

FDIC Call Center

**Phone: 877-275-3342
(877-ASK FDIC)**

202-736-0000

Hearing Impaired: 800-925-4618

The FDIC Call Center in Washington, DC, is the primary telephone point of contact for general questions from the banking community, the public and FDIC employees. The Call Center directly, or in concert with other FDIC subject matter experts, responds to questions about deposit insurance and other consumer issues and concerns, as well as questions about FDIC programs and activities. The Call Center also makes referrals to other federal and state agencies as needed. Hours of operation are 8:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. Eastern Time. Information is also available in Spanish. Recorded information about deposit insurance and other topics is available 24 hours a day at the same telephone number.

**Public Information Center
801 17th Street, NW
Room 100
Washington, DC 20434**

**Phone: 877-275-3342
(877-ASK FDIC), or
202-416-6940**

Fax: 202-416-2076

E-mail: publicinfo@fdic.gov

FDIC publications, press releases, speeches and Congressional testimony, directives to financial institutions, policy manuals and other documents are available on request or by subscription through the Public Information Center. These documents include the *Quarterly Banking Profile*, *FDIC Consumer News* and a variety of deposit insurance and consumer pamphlets.

**Office of the Ombudsman
550 17th Street, NW
Washington, DC 20429**

**Phone: 877-275-3342
(877-ASK FDIC)**

**Fax: 202-942-3040, or
202-942-3041**

E-mail: ombudsman@fdic.gov

The Office of the Ombudsman responds to inquiries about the FDIC in a fair, impartial and timely manner. It researches questions and complaints from bankers and the public. The office also recommends ways to improve FDIC operations, regulations and customer service.

Regional and Area Offices

Atlanta Regional Office

10 Tenth Street, NE
Suite 800
Atlanta, Georgia 30309
(678) 916-2200

Alabama
Florida
Georgia
North Carolina
South Carolina

Virginia
West Virginia

Chicago Regional Office

500 West Monroe Street
Suite 3500
Chicago, Illinois 60661
(312) 382-7500

Illinois
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Dallas Regional Office

1910 Pacific Avenue
Suite 1900
Dallas, Texas 75201
(214) 754-0098

Colorado
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Kansas City Regional Office

2345 Grand Boulevard
Suite 1200
Kansas City, Missouri 64108
(816) 234-8000

Iowa
Kansas
Minnesota
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North Dakota
South Dakota

New York Regional Office

20 Exchange Place
4th Floor
New York, New York 10005
(917) 320-2500

Delaware
District of Columbia
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Puerto Rico
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Memphis Area Office

5100 Poplar Avenue
Suite 1900
Memphis, Tennessee 38137
(901) 685-1603

Arkansas
Louisiana
Mississippi
Tennessee

Boston Area Office

15 Braintree Hill Office Park
Suite 100
Braintree, Massachusetts 02184
(781) 794-5500

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Maine
Massachusetts
New Hampshire
Rhode Island
Vermont

San Francisco Regional Office

25 Ecker Street
Suite 2300
San Francisco, California 94105
(415) 546-0160

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Appendix C – Office of Inspector General’s Assessment of the Management and Performance Challenges Facing the FDIC

The following chart shows the FDIC’s most significant management and performance challenges as identified by the Office of Inspector General (OIG):

No.	Challenge	Brief Description
1.	Corporate Governance in Insured Depository Institutions	Corporate governance is generally defined as the fulfillment of the broad stewardship responsibilities entrusted to the board of directors, officers, and external and internal auditors of a corporation. A number of well-publicized announcements of business and accountability failings, including those of financial institutions, have raised questions about the credibility of management oversight and accounting practices in the United States. In certain cases, board members and senior management engaged in high-risk activities without proper risk-management processes, did not maintain adequate loan policies and procedures, and circumvented or disregarded various laws and banking regulations. In an increasingly consolidated financial industry, effective corporate governance is needed to ensure adequate stress testing and risk-management processes covering the entire organization. Adequate corporate governance protects the depositor, institution, nation’s financial system, and FDIC in its role as deposit insurer. A lapse in corporate governance can lead to a rapid decline in public confidence, with potentially disastrous results to the institution. The FDIC’s efforts in achieving sound corporate governance without undue regulatory burden remain a management challenge.
2.	Management and Analysis of Risks to the Insurance Funds	A primary goal of the FDIC under its insurance program is to ensure that its deposit insurance funds do not require augmentation by the U.S. Treasury. Achieving this goal is a considerable challenge that requires effective communication and coordination with the other federal banking agencies. The FDIC engages in an ongoing process of proactively identifying risks to the deposit insurance funds and adjusting the risk-based deposit insurance premiums charged to the institutions. The consolidations that have occurred among banks, securities firms, insurance companies, and other financial services providers resulting from the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act (GLBA) pose additional risks to the FDIC’s insurance funds. Large banks may pose greater risks to the insurance funds as a result of the Basel II capital accord, which aims to align capital reserves more closely with the risks faced by banks and thrifts operating internationally. Basel II can result in reduced capital requirements at large institutions and increase competitive pressure on smaller institutions. Basel II will have far-reaching effects on the management and supervision of the largest, most complex banking organizations in the world. The United States has an important role in Basel II implementation because it supervises more bank assets than the other accord participants.

Appendix C – Office of Inspector General’s Assessment of the Management and Performance Challenges Facing the FDIC (continued)

Challenge	Brief Description
3. Security Management	<p>The FDIC relies heavily upon automated information systems to collect, process, and store vast amounts of banking information. This information is used by financial regulators, academia, and the public to assess market and institution conditions, develop regulatory policy, and conduct research and analysis on important banking issues. Ensuring the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of this information in an environment of increasingly sophisticated security threats requires a strong, enterprise-wide information security program at the FDIC and insured depository institutions. Additional security-related threats include those focusing on disrupting the economic security of our nation. The FDIC and insured depository institutions need to ensure that sound disaster recovery and business continuity planning is present to safeguard depositors, investors, and others who depend on the financial services.</p>
4. Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing	<p>The nation faces a new and changing threat unlike any we have faced before — the global threat of terrorism. In response to this threat, the Congress enacted the Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism Act of 2001, Public Law 107-56 (USA PATRIOT Act), which expands the Treasury Department’s authority initially established under the Bank Secrecy Act of 1970 (BSA) to regulate the activities of U.S. financial institutions, particularly their relations with individuals and entities with foreign ties. Specifically, the USA PATRIOT Act expands the BSA beyond its original purpose of deterring and detecting money laundering to also address terrorist financing activities. In today’s global banking environment, where funds are transferred instantly and communication systems make services available internationally, a lapse at even a small financial institution outside of a major metropolitan area can have significant implications across the nation. The reality today is that all institutions are at risk of being used to facilitate criminal activities, including terrorist financing.</p>
5. Protection of Consumers’ Interests	<p>In addition to its mission of maintaining public confidence in the nation’s financial system, the FDIC also serves as an advocate for consumers through its oversight of a variety of statutory and regulatory requirements aimed at protecting consumers from unfair and unscrupulous banking practices. The FDIC is legislatively mandated to enforce various statutes and regulations regarding consumer protection and civil rights with respect to state-chartered, non-member banks and to encourage community investment initiatives by these institutions. Ensuring the protection of consumer interests is a major challenge in an environment of increasingly large financial institutions that lack the historic geographic boundaries or operations and offer an increasing array of consumer products. One key concern is identity protection. It is essential that customer information is safeguarded in order to maintain confidence in our nation’s financial system.</p>

Appendix C – Office of Inspector General’s Assessment of the Management and Performance Challenges Facing the FDIC (continued)

Challenge	Brief Description
6. Corporate Governance in the FDIC	<p>Corporate governance within the FDIC is the responsibility of the Board of Directors, officers, and operating managers in fulfilling the Corporation’s broad mission functions. It also provides the structure for setting goals and objectives, the means to attaining those goals and objectives, and ways of monitoring performance. Management of the FDIC’s corporate resources is essential for efficiently achieving the FDIC’s program goals and objectives. In the spirit of the President’s Management Agenda, the FDIC is undertaking a number of initiatives to improve operational efficiency and effectiveness, including major new procurement initiatives related to information technology, numerous new projects to field state-of-the-art information systems, and increasing security requirements to protect FDIC personnel and resources. Along with the recent announcements concerning corporate downsizing, effective corporate governance is a significant challenge.</p>
7. Resolution and Receivership Activities	<p>One of the FDIC’s responsibilities is planning and efficiently handling the franchise marketing of failing FDIC-insured institutions and providing prompt, responsive, and efficient resolution of failed financial institutions. These activities maintain confidence and stability in our financial system. Functions related to pre-closing, closing, and post-closing of failed financial institutions are accompanied by significant challenges to ensure the least-costly strategies are used to achieve the FDIC’s mission.</p>



Federal
Deposit
Insurance
Corporation

This **Annual Report** was produced by talented and dedicated staff. To these individuals, we would like to offer our sincere thanks and appreciation. Special recognition is given to the following individuals for their contributions:

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Barbara Glasby

Addie Hargrove

Patricia Hughes

Mia Jordan

Joan Spirtas