

Comptroller of the Currency Administrator of National Banks



Quarterly Journal



Office of the Comptroller of the Currency Administrator of National Banks

John D. Hawke, Jr.

Comptroller of the Currency

Volume 23, Number 3

September 2004 (Second Quarter Data)

Contents

	Page
Condition and Performance of Commercial Banks	1
Recent Licensing Decisions	20
Special Supervision and Enforcement Activities	23
Appeals Process	35
Speeches and Congressional Testimony	39
Interpretations—April 1 to June 30, 2004	199
Mergers—April 1 to June 30, 2004	242
Corporate Structure of the National Banking System	249
Financial Performance of National Banks	266
Index	281

ABOUT THE OCC

About the OCC

September 2004

Comptroller ______ John D. Hawke, Jr. Executive Committee

First Senior Deputy Comptroller and Chief Counsel

Chief of Staff

Mark A. Nishan

Senior Deputy Comptroller and Chief National Bank Examiner

Senior Deputy Comptroller for Large Bank Supervision

Senior Deputy Comptroller for Midsize/Community Bank Supervision

Chief Information Officer

Senior Deputy Comptroller for International and Economic Affairs

Jeffrey A. Brown

Senior Deputy Comptroller for Management and Chief Financial Officer

Thomas R. Bloom

Ombudsman

Samuel P. Golden

Background

The Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC) was established in 1863 as a bureau of the Department of the Treasury. The OCC is headed by the Comptroller, who is appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, for a five-year term.

The OCC regulates national banks by its power to:

- Examine the banks:
- Approve or deny applications for new charters, branches, capital, or other changes in corporate or banking structure;
- Take supervisory actions against banks that do not conform to laws and regulations or that otherwise engage in unsound banking practices, including removal of officers, negotiation of agreements to change existing banking practices, and issuance of cease and desist orders; and
- Issue rules and regulations concerning banking practices and governing bank lending and investment practices and corporate structure.

The OCC divides the United States into four geographical districts, with each headed by a deputy comptroller.

The OCC is funded through assessments on the assets of national banks, and federal branches and agencies. Under the International Banking Act of 1978, the OCC regulates federal branches and agencies of foreign banks in the United States.

The Comptroller

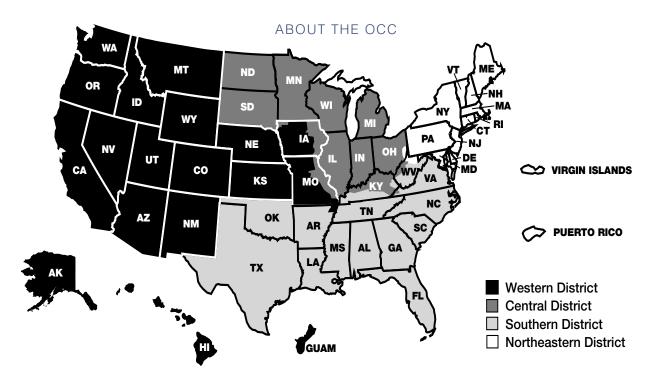


Comptroller John D. Hawke, Jr. has held office as the 28th Comptroller of the Currency since December 8, 1998, after being appointed by President Clinton during a congressional recess. He was confirmed subsequently by the U.S. Senate for a five-year term starting on October 13, 1999. Prior to his appointment Mr. Hawke served for 3½ years as Under Secretary of the Treasury for Domestic Finance. He oversaw development of policy and legislation on financial institutions, debt management, and capital markets; served as chairman of the Advanced Counterfeit Deterrence Steering Committee; and was a member of the board of the Securities Investor Protection Corporation. Before joining Treasury, he was a senior partner at the Washington, D.C., law firm of Arnold & Porter, which he joined as an associate in 1962. In 1975 he left to serve as general counsel to the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, returning in 1978. At Arnold & Porter he headed the financial institutions practice. From 1987 to 1995 he was chairman of the firm.

Mr. Hawke has written extensively on the regulation of financial institutions, including Commentaries on Banking Regulation, published in 1985. From 1970 to 1987 he taught courses on federal regulation of banking at Georgetown University Law Center. He has also taught courses on bank acquisitions and serves as chairman of the Board of Advisors of the Morin Center for Banking Law Studies. In 1987 Mr. Hawke served on a committee of inquiry appointed by the Chicago Mercantile Exchange to study the role of futures markets in the October 1987 stock market crash. He was a founding member of the Shadow Financial Regulatory Committee and served on it until joining Treasury.

Mr. Hawke was 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 clerked for Judge E. Barrett Prettyman on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit. From 1961 to 1962 he was counsel to the Select Subcommittee on Education, U.S. House of Representatives.

The *Quarterly Journal* is the journal of record for the most significant actions and policies of the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency. It is published four times a year. The *Quarterly Journal* includes policy statements, decisions on banking structure, selected speeches and congressional testimony, material released in the interpretive letters series, statistical data, and other information of interest in the supervision of national banks. We welcome your comments and suggestions. Please send to Rebecca Miller, Senior Writer-Editor, by fax to (202) 874-5263 or by e-mail to quarterlyjournal@occ.treas.gov. Subscriptions to the new electronic *Quarterly Journal Library* CD-ROM are available for \$50 a year by writing to Publications—QJ, Comptroller of the Currency, Attn: Accounts Receivable, MS 4-8, 250 E St., SW, Washington, DC 20219. The *Quarterly Journal* continues to be available on the Web at http://www.occ.treas.gov/qj/qj.htm.



Northeastern District

New York District Office 1114 Avenue of the Americas **Suite 3900** New York, NY 10036-7780 (212) 819-9860

Southern District

Dallas District Office 500 North Akard Street **Suite 1600** Dallas, TX 75201 (214) 720-0656

Central District

Chicago District Office One Financial Place, Suite 2700 440 South LaSalle Street Chicago, IL 60605-1073 (312) 360-8800

Western District

Denver District Office 1225 17th Street Suite 300 Denver, CO 80202 (720) 475-7600

Headquarters

Washington Office 250 E Street, SW Washington, DC 20219-0001 (202) 874-5000

Office of the Ombudsman

1301 McKinney Street, Suite 3400 Houston, TX 77010-9000 (713) 336 - 4350

Customer Assistance Group

1301 McKinney Street, Suite 3450 Houston, TX 77010-9050 (713) 336–4300 Toll-free (800) 613-6743

For more information on the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, contact:

OCC Public Disclosure Room, Communications Division, Washington, DC 20219 fax: (202) 874-4448; e-mail: FOIA-PA@occ.treas.gov See the *Quarterly Journal* on the World Wide Web at http://www.occ.treas.gov/qj/qj.htm Comments or suggestions? e-mail quarterlyjournal@occ.treas.gov.

September 2004

Quarterly Journal Library CD-ROM ordering

The *Quarterly Journal* is available by subscription on CD-ROM, as the *Quarterly Journal Library*, and will continue to be available on the Internet at http://www.occ.treas.gov/qj/qj.htm. The new subscription price, starting with Volume 23, No. 1 (March 2004), is \$50 for four quarterly issues on CD-ROM. An individual CD is \$15. Each issue of the *Quarterly Journal Library* CD will include Volume 17* (1998) through the current issue.

Quarterly Journal Library (CD-ROM) for Vols. 17–23,* inclusive, in 4 CDs, issued quarterly

\$50.00 per year \$50.00 per year \$15.00 each

TO ORDER, PREPAYMENT IS REQUESTED. Please complete the form below and send it with a check, payable to the *Comptroller of the Currency*, to:

Comptroller of the Currency ATTN: Accounts Receivable 250 E Street, SW, MS 4-8 Washington, DC 20219

	<u>Price</u> x	Quantity	=	<u>Amount</u>
Quarterly Journal Library annual subscription	\$50.00 x		=	
Single copy of <i>Quarterly Journal Library:</i> Vol, No	\$15.00 x		=	
		Total amour	nt enclosed	d
Name of firm:				
Attention (person or department):				
Address:				
City/state/zipcode:				
Area code/phone number:				
Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN) (or EIN or S	SN):			
This number may be used for the collection and reposit the federal government, per 31 USC 7701.	orting of any delin	quent amount a	rising fron	n doing business

Please make your check payable to the *Comptroller of the Currency*. Payments by check will be converted into an electronic fund transfer. Please read the following notice on the reverse of this page (also at http://www.occ.treas.gov/NoticePaymentbyCheck.htm) if you are paying by check.

For advice or information about availability, or for an urgent need for a publication, please call OCC Publications Control at (202) 874-4960.

Thank you for your interest in the *Quarterly Journal*. We welcome your comments on how to make this publication more informative for you. We are particularly interested in your comments on the usefulness of the information and its presentation. Please send your comments to Rebecca Miller, Senior Writer-Editor, OCC Publishing Services, by fax at (202) 874-5263 or by e-mail at quarterlyjournal@occ.treas.gov.

(revised August 2004)

^{*}Note: The Quarterly Journal Library starts with Volume 17, not 16 as stated previously.

Notice to Customers Making Payment by Check

Authorization to convert your check: If you present a check to make your payment, your check will be converted into an electronic fund transfer. "Electronic fund transfer" is the term used to refer to the process in which a business or government agency electronically instructs your financial institution to transfer funds from your account to its account, rather than processing your paper check. By presenting your signed check to the OCC, you authorize the agency to copy the check and to use the account information from the check to make an electronic fund transfer from your account for the same amount as the check. If the electronic fund transfer cannot be processed for technical reasons, you authorize the OCC to process the copy of your check.

Insufficient funds: The electronic fund transfer from your account will usually occur within 24 hours, which is faster than a check is normally processed. Therefore, make sure sufficient funds are available in your checking account when you send your check to the OCC. If the electronic fund transfer cannot be completed because of insufficient funds, the OCC may attempt the transfer two additional times.

Transaction information: The electronic fund transfer from your account will be on the account statement you receive from your financial institution. However, the transfer may be in a different place on your statement than the place where your check entries normally appear. For example, it may appear under "other withdrawals" or "other transactions." You will not receive your original check back from your financial institution. For security reasons, the OCC will destroy your original check, but it will keep a copy of the check for record keeping.

Your rights: You should contact your financial institution immediately if you believe that the electronic fund transfer reported on your account statement was not properly authorized or is otherwise incorrect. Consumers have protections under a federal law called the Electronic Fund Transfer Act for an unauthorized or incorrect electronic fund transfer.