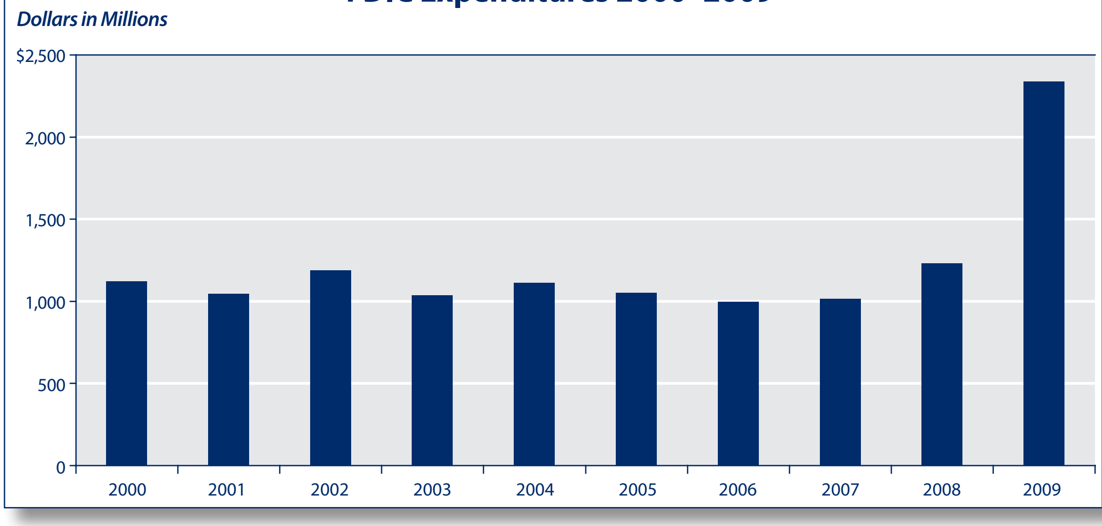
VI. Appendices

A. Key Statistics

FDIC Expenditures 2000–2009



The FDIC's Strategic Plan and Annual Performance Plan provide the basis for annual planning and budgeting for needed resources. The 2009 aggregate budget (for corporate, receivership, and investment spending) was $2.57 billion, while actual expenditures for the year were $2.34 billion, about $1.11 billion more than 2008 expenditures.

Over the past decade, the FDIC's expenditures have varied in response to workload. During the last two years, expenditures have risen, largely due to increasing resolution and receivership activity. To a lesser extent, increased expenses have resulted from supervision-related costs associated with the oversight of more troubled institutions.

Estimated Insured Deposits and the Deposit Insurance Fund, December 31, 1934, through December 31, 2009[1]

Dollars in Millions (except Insurance Coverage)

		Deposits in Insured Institutions				Insurance Fund as a Percentage of	
Year	Insurance Coverage[2]	Total Domestic Deposits	Est. Insured Deposits[3]	Percentage of Insured Deposits	Deposit Insurance Fund	Total Domestic Deposits	Est. Insured Deposits
2009	$250,000	7,705,342	5,391,876	70.0	(20,861.8)	(0.27)	(0.39)
2008	100,000	7,505,360	4,756,809	63.4	17,276.3	0.23	0.36
2007	100,000	6,921,686	4,292,163	62.0	52,413.0	0.76	1.22
2006	100,000	6,640,105	4,153,786	62.6	50,165.3	0.76	1.21
2005	100,000	6,229,764	3,890,941	62.5	48,596.6	0.78	1.25
2004	100,000	5,724,621	3,622,059	63.3	47,506.8	0.83	1.31
2003	100,000	5,223,922	3,452,497	66.1	46,022.3	0.88	1.33
2002	100,000	4,916,078	3,383,598	68.8	43,797.0	0.89	1.29
2001	100,000	4,564,064	3,215,581	70.5	41,373.8	0.91	1.29
2000	100,000	4,211,895	3,055,108	72.5	41,733.8	0.99	1.37
1999	100,000	3,885,826	2,869,208	73.8	39,694.9	1.02	1.38
1998	100,000	3,817,150	2,850,452	74.7	39,452.1	1.03	1.38
1997	100,000	3,602,189	2,746,477	76.2	37,660.8	1.05	1.37
1996	100,000	3,454,556	2,690,439	77.9	35,742.8	1.03	1.33
1995	100,000	3,318,595	2,663,873	80.3	28,811.5	0.87	1.08
1994	100,000	3,184,410	2,588,619	81.3	23,784.5	0.75	0.92
1993	100,000	3,220,302	2,602,781	80.8	14,277.3	0.44	0.55
1992	100,000	3,275,530	2,677,709	81.7	178.4	0.01	0.01
1991	100,000	3,331,312	2,733,387	82.1	(6,934.0)	(0.21)	(0.25)
1990	100,000	3,415,464	2,784,838	81.5	4,062.7	0.12	0.15
1989	100,000	3,412,503	2,755,471	80.7	13,209.5	0.39	0.48
1988	100,000	2,337,080	1,756,771	75.2	14,061.1	0.60	0.80
1987	100,000	2,198,648	1,657,291	75.4	18,301.8	0.83	1.10
1986	100,000	2,162,687	1,636,915	75.7	18,253.3	0.84	1.12
1985	100,000	1,975,030	1,510,496	76.5	17,956.9	0.91	1.19
1984	100,000	1,805,334	1,393,421	77.2	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

Estimated Insured Deposits and the Deposit Insurance Fund, December 31, 1934, through December 31, 2009[1] *(continued)*

Dollars in Millions (except Insurance Coverage)

		Deposits in Insured Institutions				Insurance Fund as a Percentage of	
Year	Insurance Coverage[2]	Total Domestic Deposits	Est. Insured Deposits[3]	Percentage of Insured Deposits	Deposit Insurance Fund	Total Domestic Deposits	Est. Insured Deposits
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	62.4	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	60.4	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

Estimated Insured Deposits and the Deposit Insurance Fund, December 31, 1934, through December 31, 2009[1] *(continued)*

Dollars in Millions (except Insurance Coverage)

Year	Insurance Coverage[2]	Deposits in Insured Institutions		Percentage of Insured Deposits	Deposit Insurance Fund	Insurance Fund as a Percentage of	
		Total Domestic Deposits	Est. Insured Deposits[3]			Total Domestic Deposits	Est. Insured Deposits
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	42.6	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	5,000	45,125	20,158	44.7	306.0	0.68	1.52
1934	5,000	40,060	18,075	45.1	291.7	0.73	1.61

[1] Prior to 1989, figures are for BIF only and exclude insured branches of foreign banks. For 1989 to 2005, figures represent sum of BIF and SAIF amounts; for 2006 to 2008, figures are for DIF. Amounts from 1989 to 2008 include insured branches of foreign banks.
[2] Coverage for certain retirement accounts increased to $250,000 in 2006. Coverage limits do not reflect temporary increases authorized by the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008. Initial coverage limit was $2,500 from January 1 to June 30, 1934.
[3] Prior to year-end 1991, insured deposits were estimated using percentages determined from June Call and Thrift Financial reports.

Income and Expenses, Deposit Insurance Fund, from Beginning of Operations, September 11, 1933, through December 31, 2009

Dollars in Millions

	Income					*Expenses and Losses*					
Year	**Total**	**Assessment Income**	**Assessment Credits**	**Investment and Other Sources**	**Effective Assessment Rate[1]**	**Total**	**Provision for Losses**	**Admin. and Oper. Expenses[2]**	**Interest & Other Ins. Expenses**	**Funding Transfer from the FSLIC Resolution Fund**	**Net Income (Loss)**
Total	**$142,396.6**	**$88,268.6**	**$11,391.0**	**$66,107.8**		**$164,264.5**	**$135,742.4**	**$18,138.9**	**$10,389.2**	**$139.5**	**($21,728.4)**
2009	24,706.4	$17,865.4	$148.0	6,989.0	0.2332%	60,709.0	$57,711.8	$1,271.1	$1,726.1	0	(36,002.6)
2008	7,306.3	4,410.4	1,445.9	4,341.8	0.0418%	44,339.5	41,838.8	1,033.5	1,467.2	0	(37,033.2)
2007	3,196.2	3,730.9	3,088.0	2,553.3	0.0093%	1,090.9	95.0	992.6	3.3	0	2,105.3
2006	2,643.5	31.9	0.0	2,611.6	0.0005%	904.3	(52.1)	950.6	5.8	0	1,739.2
2005	2,420.5	60.9	0.0	2,359.6	0.0010%	809.3	(160.2)	965.7	3.8	0	1,611.2
2004	2,240.3	104.2	0.0	2,136.1	0.0019%	607.6	(353.4)	941.3	19.7	0	1,632.7
2003	2,173.6	94.8	0.0	2,078.8	0.0019%	(67.7)	(1,010.5)	935.5	7.3	0	2,241.3
2002	1,795.9	107.8	0.0	2,276.9	0.0023%	719.6	(243.0)	945.1	17.5	0	1,076.3
2001	2,730.1	83.2	0.0	2,646.9	0.0019%	3,123.4	2,199.3	887.9	36.2	0	(393.3)
2000	2,570.1	64.3	0.0	2,505.8	0.0016%	945.2	28.0	883.9	33.3	0	1,624.9
1999	2,416.7	48.4	0.0	2,368.3	0.0013%	2,047.0	1,199.7	823.4	23.9	0	369.7
1998	2,584.6	37.0	0.0	2,547.6	0.0010%	817.5	(5.7)	782.6	40.6	0	1,767.1
1997	2,165.5	38.6	0.0	2,126.9	0.0011%	247.3	(505.7)	677.2	75.8	0	1,918.2
1996	7,156.8	5,294.2	0.0	1,862.6	0.1622%	353.6	(417.2)	568.3	202.5	0	6,803.2
1995	5,229.2	3,877.0	0.0	1,352.2	0.1238%	202.2	(354.2)	510.6	45.8	0	5,027.0
1994	7,682.1	6,722.7	0.0	959.4	0.2192%	(1,825.1)	(2,459.4)	443.2	191.1	0	9,507.2
1993	7,354.5	6,682.0	0.0	672.5	0.2157%	(6,744.4)	(7,660.4)	418.5	497.5	0	14,098.9
1992	6,479.3	5,758.6	0.0	720.7	0.1815%	(596.8)	(2,274.7)	614.8[3]	1,063.1	35.4	7,111.5
1991	5,886.5	5,254.0	0.0	632.5	0.1613%	16,925.3	15,496.2	326.1	1,103.0	42.4	(10,996.4)
1990	3,855.3	2,872.3	0.0	983.0	0.0868%	13,059.3	12,133.1	275.6	650.6	56.1	(9,147.9)
1989	3,496.6	1,885.0	0.0	1,611.6	0.0816%	4,352.2	3,811.3	219.9	321.0	5.6	(850.0)
1988	3,347.7	1,773.0	0.0	1,574.7	0.0825%	7,588.4	6,298.3	223.9	1,066.2	0	(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	0	48.5
1986	3,260.1	1,516.9	0.0	1,743.2	0.0787%	2,963.7	2,827.7	180.3	(44.3)	0	296.4
1985	3,385.5	1,433.5	0.0	1,952.0	0.0815%	1,957.9	1,569.0	179.2	209.7	0	1,427.6
1984	3,099.5	1,321.5	0.0	1,778.0	0.0800%	1,999.2	1,633.4	151.2	214.6	0	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	0	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	0	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	0	1,226.6
1980	1,310.4	951.9	521.1	879.6	0.0370%	83.6	(38.1)	118.2	3.5	0	1,226.8

Income and Expenses, Deposit Insurance Fund, from Beginning of Operations, September 11, 1933, through December 31, 2009 *(continued)*

Dollars in Millions

	Income					*Expenses and Losses*					
Year	Total	Assessment Income	Assessment Credits	Investment and Other Sources	Effective Assessment Rate[1]	Total	Provision for Losses	Admin. and Oper. Expenses[2]	Interest & Other Ins. Expenses	Funding Transfer from the FSLIC Resolution Fund	Net Income (Loss)
1979	1,090.4	881.0	524.6	734.0	0.0333%	93.7	(17.2)	106.8	4.1	0	996.7
1978	952.1	810.1	443.1	585.1	0.0385%	148.9	36.5	103.3	9.1	0	803.2
1977	837.8	731.3	411.9	518.4	0.0370%	113.6	20.8	89.3	3.5	0	724.2
1976	764.9	676.1	379.6	468.4	0.0370%	212.3	28.0	180.4 [4]	3.9	0	552.6
1975	689.3	641.3	362.4	410.4	0.0357%	97.5	27.6	67.7	2.2	0	591.8
1974	668.1	587.4	285.4	366.1	0.0435%	159.2	97.9	59.2	2.1	0	508.9
1973	561.0	529.4	283.4	315.0	0.0385%	108.2	52.5	54.4	1.3	0	452.8
1972	467.0	468.8	280.3	278.5	0.0333%	59.7	10.1	49.6	6.0 [5]	0	407.3
1971	415.3	417.2	241.4	239.5	0.0345%	60.3	13.4	46.9	0.0	0	355.0
1970	382.7	369.3	210.0	223.4	0.0357%	46.0	3.8	42.2	0.0	0	336.7
1969	335.8	364.2	220.2	191.8	0.0333%	34.5	1.0	33.5	0.0	0	301.3
1968	295.0	334.5	202.1	162.6	0.0333%	29.1	0.1	29.0	0.0	0	265.9
1967	263.0	303.1	182.4	142.3	0.0333%	27.3	2.9	24.4	0.0	0	235.7
1966	241.0	284.3	172.6	129.3	0.0323%	19.9	0.1	19.8	0.0	0	221.1
1965	214.6	260.5	158.3	112.4	0.0323%	22.9	5.2	17.7	0.0	0	191.7
1964	197.1	238.2	145.2	104.1	0.0323%	18.4	2.9	15.5	0.0	0	178.7
1963	181.9	220.6	136.4	97.7	0.0313%	15.1	0.7	14.4	0.0	0	166.8
1962	161.1	203.4	126.9	84.6	0.0313%	13.8	0.1	13.7	0.0	0	147.3
1961	147.3	188.9	115.5	73.9	0.0323%	14.8	1.6	13.2	0.0	0	132.5
1960	144.6	180.4	100.8	65.0	0.0370%	12.5	0.1	12.4	0.0	0	132.1
1959	136.5	178.2	99.6	57.9	0.0370%	12.1	0.2	11.9	0.0	0	124.4
1958	126.8	166.8	93.0	53.0	0.0370%	11.6	0.0	11.6	0.0	0	115.2
1957	117.3	159.3	90.2	48.2	0.0357%	9.7	0.1	9.6	0.0	0	107.6
1956	111.9	155.5	87.3	43.7	0.0370%	9.4	0.3	9.1	0.0	0	102.5
1955	105.8	151.5	85.4	39.7	0.0370%	9.0	0.3	8.7	0.0	0	96.8
1954	99.7	144.2	81.8	37.3	0.0357%	7.8	0.1	7.7	0.0	0	91.9
1953	94.2	138.7	78.5	34.0	0.0357%	7.3	0.1	7.2	0.0	0	86.9
1952	88.6	131.0	73.7	31.3	0.0370%	7.8	0.8	7.0	0.0	0	80.8
1951	83.5	124.3	70.0	29.2	0.0370%	6.6	0.0	6.6	0.0	0	76.9
1950	84.8	122.9	68.7	30.6	0.0370%	7.8	1.4	6.4	0.0	0	77.0

Income and Expenses, Deposit Insurance Fund, from Beginning of Operations, September 11, 1933, through December 31, 2009 *(continued)*

Dollars in Millions

	Income					Expenses and Losses					
Year	Total	Assessment Income	Assessment Credits	Investment and Other Sources	Effective Assessment Rate[1]	Total	Provision for Losses	Admin. and Oper. Expenses[2]	Interest & Other Ins. Expenses	Funding Transfer from the FSLIC Resolution Fund	Net Income (Loss)
1949	151.1	122.7	0.0	28.4	0.0833%	6.4	0.3	6.1	0.0	0	144.7
1948	145.6	119.3	0.0	26.3	0.0833%	7.0	0.7	6.3 [6]	0.0	0	138.6
1947	157.5	114.4	0.0	43.1	0.0833%	9.9	0.1	9.8	0.0	0	147.6
1946	130.7	107.0	0.0	23.7	0.0833%	10.0	0.1	9.9	0.0	0	120.7
1945	121.0	93.7	0.0	27.3	0.0833%	9.4	0.1	9.3	0.0	0	111.6
1944	99.3	80.9	0.0	18.4	0.0833%	9.3	0.1	9.2	0.0	0	90.0
1943	86.6	70.0	0.0	16.6	0.0833%	9.8	0.2	9.6	0.0	0	76.8
1942	69.1	56.5	0.0	12.6	0.0833%	10.1	0.5	9.6	0.0	0	59.0
1941	62.0	51.4	0.0	10.6	0.0833%	10.1	0.6	9.5	0.0	0	51.9
1940	55.9	46.2	0.0	9.7	0.0833%	12.9	3.5	9.4	0.0	0	43.0
1939	51.2	40.7	0.0	10.5	0.0833%	16.4	7.2	9.2	0.0	0	34.8
1938	47.7	38.3	0.0	9.4	0.0833%	11.3	2.5	8.8	0.0	0	36.4
1937	48.2	38.8	0.0	9.4	0.0833%	12.2	3.7	8.5	0.0	0	36.0
1936	43.8	35.6	0.0	8.2	0.0833%	10.9	2.6	8.3	0.0	0	32.9
1935	20.8	11.5	0.0	9.3	0.0833%	11.3	2.8	8.5	0.0	0	9.5
1933-34	7.0	0.0	0.0	7.0	N/A	10.0	0.2	9.8	0.0	0	(3.0)

[1] Figures represent only BIF insured institutions prior to 1990, BIF and SAIF insured institutions from 1990 through 2005, and DIF insured institutions beginning in 2006. After 1995, all thrift closings became the responsibility of the FDIC and amounts are reflected in the SAIF. The effective assessment rate is calculated from annual assessment income (net of assessment credits) excluding transfers to the Financing Corporation (FICO), Resolution Funding Corporation (REFCORP) and the FSLIC Resolution Fund, divided by the four quarter average assessment base. The effective rates from 1950 through 1984 varied 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 varied because the FDIC exercised new authority to increase assessments above the statutory minimum rate when needed. Beginning in 1993, the effective rate was based on a risk-related premium system under which institutions paid 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 percent. As a result, BIF assessment rates were reduced to a range of 0.04 percent to 0.31 percent of assessable deposits, effective June 1995, and assessments totaling $1.5 billion were refunded in September 1995. Assessment rates for BIF were lowered again to a range of 0 to 0.27 percent of assessable deposits, effective the start of 1996. In 1996, the SAIF collected a one-time special assessment of $4.5 billion. Subsequently, assessment rates for SAIF were lowered to the same range as BIF, effective October 1996. This range of rates remained unchanged for both funds through 2006. As part of the implementation of the Federal Deposit Insurance Reform Act of 2005, assessment rates were increased to a range of 0.05 percent to 0.43 percent of assessable deposits effective at the start of 2007, but many institutions received a one-time assessment credit ($4.7 billion in total) to offset the new assessments.

[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

Number, Assets, Deposits, Losses, and Loss To Funds of Insured Thrifts Taken Over or Closed Because of Financial Difficulties, 1989 Through 1995[1]

Dollars in Thousands

Year	Total	Assets	Deposits	Estimated Receivership Loss[2]	Loss to Funds[3]
Total	**748**	**$393,986,574**	**$317,501,978**	**$75,315,686**	**$81,583,975**
1995	2	423,819	414,692	28,192	27,750
1994	2	136,815	127,508	11,472	14,599
1993	10	6,147,962	4,881,461	267,595	65,212
1992	59	44,196,946	34,773,224	3,234,851	3,780,088
1991	144	78,898,904	65,173,122	8,624,734	9,123,030
1990	213	129,662,498	98,963,962	16,063,792	19,258,686
1989[4]	318	134,519,630	113,168,009	47,085,050	49,314,610

[1] Beginning in 1989 through 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. Year is the year of failure, not the year of resolution.
[2] The estimated losses represent the projected loss at the fund level from receiverships for unreimbursed subrogated claims of the FRF and unpaid advances to receiverships from the FRF.
[3] The Loss to Funds represents the total resolution cost of the failed thrifts in the FRF-RTC fund, 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.
[4] Total for 1989 excludes nine failures of the former FSLIC.

FDIC-Insured Institutions Closed During 2009

Dollars in Thousands

Name and Location	Bank Class	Number of Deposit Accounts	Total Assets[2]	Total Deposits[2]	FDIC Disburse-ments[3]	Estimated Loss[1]	Date of Closing or Acquisition	Receiver/Assuming Bank and Location
Purchase and Assumption—Insured Deposits								
Bank of Clark County Vancouver, WA	NM	5,059	$441,085	$377,506	$389,930	$143,563	01/16/09	Umpqua Bank Roseburg, OR
1st Centennial Bank Redlands, CA	NM	8,453	$797,959	$678,570	$629,958	$156,663	01/23/09	First California Bank Westlake Village, CA
Silverton Bank, NA Atlanta, GA	N	1,368	$4,157,246	$3,314,928	$2,579,148	$484,909	05/01/09	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Independent Bankers Bank Springfield, IL	SM	604	$585,508	$511,473	$143,739	$35,088	12/18/09	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Insured Deposits Transfer								
Omni National Bank Atlanta, GA	N	8,723	$979,585	$813,205	$839,583	$341,281	03/27/09	SunTrust Bank Atlanta, GA
Whole Bank Purchase and Assumption—All Deposits								
BankUnited, FSB Coral Gables, FL	SB	246,732	$13,111,463	$8,775,985	$2,698,688	$5,568,945	05/21/09	BankUnited Coral Gables, FL
National Bank of Commerce Berkeley, IL	N	8,191	$419,741	$395,868	$141,800	$87,638	01/16/09	Republic Bank of Chicago Oak Brook, IL
Suburban Federal Savings Bank Crofton, MD	SB	14,900	$347,408	$301,847	$49,000	$109,329	01/30/09	Bank of Essex Tappahannock, VA
County Bank Merced, CA	SM	84,185	$1,711,552	$1,324,635	$20,000	$131,778	02/06/09	Westamerica Bank San Rafael, CA
Alliance Bank Culver City, CA	NM	9,213	$1,113,361	$951,106	$71,989	$207,769	02/06/09	California Bank & Trust San Diego, CA
Pinnacle Bank Beaverton, OR	NM	1,444	$71,921	$64,168	$10,000	$14,336	02/13/09	Washington Trust Bank Spokane, WA
Heritage Community Bank Glenwood, IL	NM	11,764	$235,154	$225,735	$23,520	$39,235	02/27/09	MB Financial Bank, N.A. Glenwood, IL
Freedom Bank of Georgia Commerce, GA	NM	5,081	$172,454	$159,048	$13,385	$40,057	03/06/09	Northeast Georgia Bank Lavonia, GA
Colorado National Bank Colorado Springs, CO	N	4,799	$123,508	$85,150	$6,700	$16,097	03/20/09	Herring Bank Amarillo, TX
Teambank, N.A. Paola, KS	N	36,698	$669,830	$532,520	$75,713	$105,699	03/20/09	Great Southern Bank Springfield, MO
Cape Fear Bank Wilmington, NC	NM	10,867	$492,418	$402,820	$118,791	$125,365	04/10/09	First FS&LA of Charleston Charleston, SC

FDIC-Insured Institutions Closed During 2009 *(continued)*
Dollars in Thousands

Name and Location	Bank Class	Number of Deposit Accounts	Total Assets[2]	Total Deposits[2]	FDIC Disburse-ments[3]	Estimated Loss[1]	Date of Closing or Acquisition	Receiver/Assuming Bank and Location
Great Basin Bank of Nevada Elko, NV	NM	13,178	$238,940	$220,834	$20,810	$19,592	04/17/09	Nevada State Bank Las Vegas, NV
American Sterling Bank Sugar Creek, MO	SB	10,222	$166,456	$170,946	$21,800	$46,043	04/17/09	Metcalf Bank Lee's Summit, MO
Strategic Capital Bank Champaign, IL	NM	1,713	$546,576	$479,384	$61,000	$145,291	05/22/09	Midland States Bank Effingham, IL
Citizens National Bank Macomb, IL	N	13,607	$438,560	$393,635	$201,244	$25,999	05/22/09	Morton Community Bank Morton, IL
Bank of Lincolnwood Lincolnwood, IL	NM	8,003	$212,718	$209,285	$87,587	$66,854	06/05/09	Republic Bank of Chicago Oak Brook, IL
Cooperative Bank Wilmington, NC	NM	29,001	$966,778	$768,479	$51,699	$270,651	06/19/09	First Bank Troy, NC
The First National Bank of Anthony Anthony, KS	N	9,326	$156,954	$142,551	$12,622	$32,532	06/19/09	Bank of Kansas South Hutchinson, KS
Southern Community Bank Fayetteville, GA	NM	13,372	$371,695	$297,962	$99,190	$103,941	06/19/09	United Community Bank Blairsville, GA
Neighborhood Community Bank Newnan, GA	SM	7,067	$212,616	$190,070	$46,720	$70,663	06/26/09	CharterBank West Point, GA
Horizon Bank Pine City, MN	NM	4,823	$84,763	$69,254	$10,532	$22,825	06/26/09	Stearns Bank, N.A. St. Cloud, MN
MetroPacific Bank Irvine, CA	NM	709	$75,316	$70,078	$38,367	$31,887	06/26/09	Sunwest Bank Tustin, CA
Mirae Bank Los Angeles, CA	NM	6,385	$480,619	$409,951	$10,500	$59,962	06/26/09	Wilshire State Bank Los Angeles, CA
The Elizabeth State Bank Elizabeth, IL	NM	4,761	$55,027	$48,131	$5,495	$12,274	07/02/09	Galena State Bank and Trust Galena, IL
Founders Bank Worth, IL	NM	48,969	$889,172	$832,160	$77,038	$129,972	07/02/09	The PrivateBank and Trust Company Chicago, IL
Rock River Bank Oregon, IL	NM	4,633	$74,808	$74,893	$12,043	$24,880	07/02/09	The Harvard State Bank Harvard, IL
The John Warner Bank Clinton, IL	NM	6,487	$69,609	$65,179	$7,515	$13,180	07/02/09	State Bank of Lincoln Lincoln, IL
First State Bank of Winchester Winchester, IL	NM	3,362	$30,073	$30,806	$2,410	$7,492	07/02/09	The First National Bank of Beardstown Beardstown, IL
First National Bank of Danville Danville, IL	N	12,698	$148,218	$140,185	$19,400	$22,233	07/02/09	First Financial Bank, N.A. Terre Haute, IN

FDIC-Insured Institutions Closed During 2009 *(continued)*

Dollars in Thousands

Name and Location	Bank Class	Number of Deposit Accounts	Total Assets[2]	Total Deposits[2]	FDIC Disburse-ments[3]	Estimated Loss[1]	Date of Closing or Acquisition	Receiver/Assuming Bank and Location
Millennium State Bank of Texas Dallas, TX	NM	1,646	$118,601	$115,478	$54,860	$51,863	07/02/09	State Bank of Texas Irving, TX
Temecula Valley Bank Temecula, CA	NM	22,684	$1,396,622	$1,276,287	$263,324	$382,418	07/17/09	First-Citizens Bank and Trust Company Raleigh, NC
Vineyard Bank, N.A. Corona, CA	N	37,539	$1,638,378	$1,526,186	$165,552	$572,830	07/17/09	California Bank & Trust San Diego, CA
First Piedmont Bank Winder, GA	NM	3,705	$114,113	$108,499	$6,750	$31,994	07/17/09	First American Bank and Trust Company Athens, GA
Security Bank of Bibb County Macon, GA	NM	35,441	$943,744	$831,437	$347,100	$370,351	07/24/09	State Bank and Trust Company Pinehurst, GA
Security Bank of Gwinnett County Suwanee, GA	NM	3,646	$259,182	$256,578	$71,540	$135,047	07/24/09	State Bank and Trust Company Pinehurst, GA
Security Bank of Houston County Perry, GA	NM	16,221	$371,624	$313,155	$12,500	$44,695	07/24/09	State Bank and Trust Company Pinehurst, GA
Security Bank of Jones County Gray, GA	NM	12,294	$432,712	$375,238	$11,800	$62,196	07/24/09	State Bank and Trust Company Pinehurst, GA
Security Bank of North Fulton Alpharetta, GA	NM	3,398	$190,564	$179,523	$16,567	$41,321	07/24/09	State Bank and Trust Company Pinehurst, GA
Security Bank of North Metro Woodstock, GA	NM	2,802	$184,184	$182,413	$33,081	$72,116	07/24/09	State Bank and Trust Company Pinehurst, GA
Waterford Village Bank Clarence, NY	NM	1,873	$55,707	$56,145	$6,600	$12.154	07/24/09	Evans Bank, NA Angola, NY
Community First Bank Prineville, OR	SM	11,345	$199,508	$180,691	$46,969	$60,410	08/07/09	Home Federal Bank Nampa, ID
First State Bank of Altus Altus, OK	NM	7,901	$90,867	$98,161	$36,825	$18,030	07/31/09	Herring Bank Amarillo, TX
Mutual Bank Harvey, IL	NM	34,851	$1,595,657	$1,546,525	$348,400	$656,151	07/31/09	United Central Bank Garland, TX
Peoples Community Bank West Chester, OH	SB	37,951	$606,153	$538,787	$37,300	$135,480	07/31/09	First Financial Bank, N.A. Hamilton, OH
First Bankamericano Elizabeth, NJ	NM	7,085	$163,372	$155,463	$16,340	$16,139	07/31/09	Crown Bank Brick, NJ

FDIC-Insured Institutions Closed During 2009 *(continued)*

Dollars in Thousands

Name and Location	Bank Class	Number of Deposit Accounts	Total Assets[2]	Total Deposits[2]	FDIC Disburse-ments[3]	Estimated Loss[1]	Date of Closing or Acquisition	Receiver/Assuming Bank and Location
Community National Bank of Sarasota County Venice, FL	N	5,807	$92,528	$92,352	$15,375	$26,456	08/07/09	Stearns Bank, N.A. St. Cloud, MN
First State Bank of Sarasota Sarasota, FL	NM	12,193	$447,667	$394,701	$54,896	$124,608	08/07/09	Stearns Bank, N.A. St. Cloud, MN
Community Bank of Arizona Phoenix, AZ	NM	2,022	$158,517	$143,834	$24,566	$27,892	08/14/09	MidFirst Bank Oklahoma City, OK
Colonial Bank Montgomery, AL	NM	756,514	$25,455,112	$20,020,047	$3,983,800	$3,810,331	08/14/09	Branch Banking and Trust (BB&T) Winston-Salem, NC
Guaranty Bank Austin, TX	SB	577,832	$13,464,352	$11,984,112	$2,454,739	$2,737,425	08/21/09	BBVA Compass Birmingham, AL
Capital South Bank Birmingham, AL	SM	18,031	$586,586	$539,422	$80,191	$162,355	08/21/09	Iberiabank Lafeyette, LA
ebank Atlanta, GA	SB	3,914	$144,688	$131,510	$21,298	$68,164	08/21/09	Stearns Bank, N.A. St. Cloud, MN
First Coweta Bank Newnan, GA	NM	6,015	$163,755	$154,903	$152,856	$50,082	08/21/09	United Bank Zebulon, GA
Bradford Bank Baltimore, MD	SB	18,354	$451,888	$382,159	$37,338	$92,252	08/28/09	Manufacturers and Traders Trust Company Buffalo, NY
Affinity Bank Ventura, CA	NM	19,710	$1,211,431	$905,593	$124,371	$266,609	08/28/09	Pacific Western Bank San Diego, CA
Mainstreet Bank Forest Lake, MN	NM	21,832	$458,533	$432,818	$46,414	$97,859	08/28/09	Central Bank Stillwater, MN
First Bank of Kansas City Kansas City, MO	NM	701	$15,723	$14,479	$16,489	$7,244	09/04/09	Great American Bank De Soto, KS
InBank Oak Forest, IL	NM	9,941	$209,848	$209,211	$58,588	$53,690	09/04/09	MB Financial Bank, N.A. Chicago, IL
First State Bank—Flagstaff Flagstaff, AZ	SM	4,516	$107,235	$95,734	$99,504	$47,358	09/04/09	Sunwest Bank Tustin, CA
Vantus Bank Sioux City, IA	SB	43,421	$503,643	$394,369	$133,300	$99,458	09/04/09	Great Southern Bank Springfield, MO
Brickwell Community Bank Woodbury, MN	NM	1,657	$72,576	$64,981	$4,783	$27,074	09/11/09	CorTrust Bank, NA Mitchell, SD
Venture Bank Lacey, WA	NM	37,005	$968,385	$917,729	$188,485	$239,762	09/11/09	First-Citizens Bank & Trust Raleigh, NC
Irwin Union Bank & Trust Co. Columbus, IN	SM	62,735	$2,839,747	$2,254,025	$850,000	$608,072	09/18/09	First Financial Bank, NA Hamilton, OH

FDIC-Insured Institutions Closed During 2009 *(continued)*
Dollars in Thousands

Name and Location	Bank Class	Number of Deposit Accounts	Total Assets[2]	Total Deposits[2]	FDIC Disburse-ments[3]	Estimated Loss[1]	Date of Closing or Acquisition	Receiver/Assuming Bank and Location
Irwin Union, FSB Louisville, KY	SB	9,356	$518,151	$462,611	$113,200	$125,763	09/18/09	First Financial Bank, NA Hamilton, OH
Georgian Bank Atlanta, GA	NM	12,548	$2,230,230	$1,960,123	$543,754	$804,828	09/25/09	First Citizens Bank & Trust, Inc. Columbia, SC
Southern Colorado National Bank Pueblo, CO	N	1,206	$37,142	$29,568	$4,619	$9,889	10/02/09	Legacy Bank Wiley, CO
Jennings State Bank Spring Grove, MN	NM	4,966	$52,347	$50,801	$9,653	$18,159	10/02/09	Central Bank Stillwater, MN
San Joaquin Bank Bakersfield, CA	SM	10,068	$766,359	$626,359	$49,252	$94,572	10/16/09	Citizens Business Bank Ontario, CA
American United Bank Lawrenceville, GA	NM	1,950	$110,094	$102,386	$17,100	$45,210	10/23/09	Ameris Bank Moultrie, GA
First DuPage Bank Westomont, IL	SM	5,851	$262,093	$253,992	$22,423	$63,667	10/23/09	First Midwest Bank Itasca, IL
Flagship National Bank Bradenton, FL	N	6,069	$177,563	$170,118	$34,200	$63,623	10/23/09	First Federal Bank of Florida Lake City, FL
Partners Bank Naples, FL	SB	1,503	$65,498	$64,798	$34,034	$32,770	10/23/09	Stonegate Bank Fort Lauderdale, FL
Bank of Elmwood Racine, WI	SM	15,958	$327,444	$272,782	$112,248	$88,364	10/23/09	Tri City National Bank Oak Creek, WI
Riverview Community Bank Ostego, MN	NM	3,398	$99,057	$75,012	$9,148	$23,899	10/23/09	Central Bank Stillwater, MN
California National Bank Los Angeles, CA	N	216,381	$7,781,100	$6,145,207	$105,700	$956,535	10/30/09	U.S. Bank, NA Minneapolis, MN
San Diego National Bank San Diego, CA	N	74,941	$3,594,544	$2,891,544	$119,813	$353,117	10/30/09	U.S. Bank, NA Minneapolis, MN
Bank USA, N.A. Phoenix, AZ	N	1,810	$213,205	$170,685	$3,700	$19,947	10/30/09	U.S. Bank, NA Minneapolis, MN
Community Bank of Lemont Lemont, IL	NM	2,871	$81,843	$80,688	$6,096	$24,095	10/30/09	U.S. Bank, NA Minneapolis, MN
North Houston Bank Houston, TX	NM	11,645	$325,474	$307,166	$17,500	$42,670	10/30/09	U.S. Bank, NA Minneapolis, MN
Pacific National Bank San Francisco, CA	N	48,770	$2,319,263	$1,757,986	$79,000	$223,360	10/30/09	U.S. Bank, NA Minneapolis, MN
Park National Bank Chicago, IL	N	174,506	$4,680,881	$3,716,626	$0	$628,737	10/30/09	U.S. Bank, NA Minneapolis, MN

FDIC-Insured Institutions Closed During 2009 *(continued)*

Dollars in Thousands

Name and Location	Bank Class	Number of Deposit Accounts	Total Assets[2]	Total Deposits[2]	FDIC Disburse-ments[3]	Estimated Loss[1]	Date of Closing or Acquisition	Receiver/Assuming Bank and Location
Citizens National Bank Teague, TX	N	3,781	$118,236	$97,590	$6,300	$24,717	10/30/09	U.S. Bank, NA Minneapolis, MN
Madisonville State Bank Madisonville, TX	NM	8,410	$256,330	$224,653	$8,215	$27,452	10/30/09	U.S. Bank, NA Minneapolis, MN
Prosperan Bank Oakdale, MN	NM	8,204	$197,442	$182,794	$35,106	$53,196	11/06/09	Alerus Financial, N.A. Grand Forks, ND
Home Federal Savings Bank Detroit, MI	SB	2,477	$12,994	$12,730	$6,270	$7,902	11/06/09	Liberty Bank and Trust Company New Orleans, LA
United Security Bank Sparta, GA	NM	4,807	$153,639	$149,616	$31,757	$64,949	11/06/09	Ameris Bank Moultrie, GA
Gateway Bank of St. Louis Saint Louis, MO	NM	1,818	$26,882	$27,534	$10,054	$11,729	11/06/09	Central Bank of Kansas City Kansas City, MO
United Commercial Bank San Francisco, CA	NM	290,762	$10,895,336	$6,937,677	$849,926	$1,451,767	11/06/09	East West Bank Pasadena, CA
Century Bank, FSB Sarasota, FL	SB	27,349	$755,923	$659,742	$106,444	$282,096	11/13/09	Iberiabank Lafayette, LA
Orion Bank Naples, FL	SM	30,766	$2,612,515	$2,169,446	$496,404	$630,873	11/13/09	Iberiabank Lafayette, LA
Pacific Coast, N.B. San Clemente, CA	N	2,338	$131,418	$128,867	$29,096	$30,637	11/13/09	Sunwest Bank Tustin, CA
Commerce Bank of Southwest Florida Fort Myers, FL	NM	2,005	$70,997	$72,821	$2,575	$28,241	11/20/09	Central Bank Stillwater, MN
The Buckhead Community Bank Atlanta, GA	NM	17,403	$856,236	$813,668	$63,705	$241,187	12/04/09	State Bank and Trust Company Macon, GA
The Tattnall Bank Reidsville, GA	NM	3,434	$49,612	$47,100	$14,703	$17,184	12/04/09	HeritageBank of the South Albany, GA
Benchmark Bank Aurora, IL	NM	5,234	$173,062	$182,760	$42,969	$69,948	12/04/09	MB Financial Bank, N.A. Chicago, IL
Amtrust Bank Cleveland, OH	SB	460,174	$11,438,990	$8,558,609	$3,035,000	$2,340,668	12/04/09	New York Community Bank Westbury, NY
Greater Atlantic Bank Reston, VA	SB	8,008	$203,262	$179,248	$29,800	$37,602	12/04/09	Sonabank McLean, VA
First Security National Bank Norcross, GA	N	3,994	$127,455	$121,645	$17,638	$30,125	12/04/09	State Bank and Trust Company Macon, GA

FDIC-Insured Institutions Closed During 2009 *(continued)*

Dollars in Thousands

Name and Location	Bank Class	Number of Deposit Accounts	Total Assets[2]	Total Deposits[2]	FDIC Disburse-ments[3]	Estimated Loss[1]	Date of Closing or Acquisition	Receiver/Assuming Bank and Location
Republic Federal Bank, N.A. Miami, FL	N	7,318	$433,011	$352,695	$167,564	$109,371	12/11/09	1st United Bank Boca Raton, FL
Valley Capital Bank, N.A. Mesa, AZ	N	758	$40,270	$41,312	$0	$9,844	12/11/09	Enterprise Bank & Trust Clayton, MO
SolutionsBank Overland Park, KS	SM	10,137	$511,103	$421,271	$21,156	$112,521	12/11/09	Arvest Bank Fayetteville, AR
Imperial Capital Bank La Jolla, CA	NM	35,400	$4,046,888	$2,822,300	$726,843	$487,912	12/18/09	City National Bank Los Angeles, CA
New South Federal Savings Bank Irondale, AL	SB	20,968	$1,464,127	$1,163,916	$86,350	$223,592	12/18/09	Beal Bank Plano, TX
Peoples First Community Bank Panama City, FL	SB	81,612	$1,795,420	$1,684,443	$294,000	$484,327	12/18/09	Hancock Bank Gulfport, MS
First Federal Bank of California, FSB Santa Monica, CA	SB	135,555	$6,143,903	$4,538,607	$0	$158,115	12/18/09	OneWest Bank, FSB Pasadena, CA
Purchase and Assumption—All Deposits								
Ocala National Bank Ocala, FL	N	10,663	$219,424	$204,663	$215,695	$93,239	01/30/09	CenterState Bank of Florida Winter Haven, FL
FirstBank Financial Services McDonough, GA	NM	6,245	$317,237	$279,308	$299,078	$126,255	02/06/09	Regions Bank Birmingham, AL
Corn Belt Bank and Trust Company Pittsfield, IL	NM	4,520	$260,201	$233,788	$234,458	$79,498	02/13/09	The Carlinville National Bank Carlinville, IL
Riverside Bank of the Gulf Coast Cape Coral, FL	SM	24,518	$523,673	$422,708	$462,057	$203,865	02/13/09	TIB Bank Naples, FL
Sherman County Bank Loup City, NE	NM	5,009	$135,431	$90,647	$114,150	$43,442	02/13/09	Heritage Bank Wood River, NE
Silver Falls Bank Silverton, OR	NM	4,476	$134,206	$115,976	$118,660	$52,539	02/20/09	Citizens Bank Corvallis, OR
Security Savings Bank Henderson, NV	NM	3,927	$238,307	$174,872	$180,418	$69,679	02/27/09	Bank of Nevada Las Vegas, NV
American Southern Bank Kennesaw, GA	NM	1,024	$105,950	$105,940	$108,784	$36,285	04/24/09	Bank of North Georgia Alpharetta, GA
First Bank of Idaho, FSB Ketchum, ID	SB	15,195	$490,656	$370,580	$438,920	$171,135	04/24/09	U.S. Bank, NA Minneapolis, MN
Michigan Heritage Bank Farmington Hills, MI	SM	3,159	$167,710	$149,065	$144,922	$55,953	04/24/09	Level One Bank Farmington Hills, MI

FDIC-Insured Institutions Closed During 2009 *(continued)*

Dollars in Thousands

Name and Location	Bank Class	Number of Deposit Accounts	Total Assets[2]	Total Deposits[2]	FDIC Disburse-ments[3]	Estimated Loss[1]	Date of Closing or Acquisition	Receiver/Assuming Bank and Location
America West Bank Layton, UT	NM	1,909	$281,564	$286,040	$300,259	$125,477	05/01/09	Cache Valley Bank Logan, UT
Citizens Community Bank Ridgewood, NJ	NM	1,099	$40,657	$40,664	$40,082	$17,931	05/01/09	North Jersey Community Bank Englewood Cliffs, NJ
Westsound Bank Bremerton, WA	NM	11,814	$334,608	$304,464	$283,655	$107,122	05/08/09	Kitsap Bank Port Orchard, WA
Bank of Wyoming Thermopolis, WY	NM	2,866	$70,188	$66,598	$64,882	$30,480	07/10/09	Central Bank & Trust Lander, WY
BankFirst Sioux Falls, SD	SM	4,185	$210,844	$232,203	$218,222	$77,943	07/17/09	Alerus Financial, N.A. Grand Forks, ND
Integrity Bank Jupiter, FL	NM	2,293	$105,298	$98,511	$93,134	$38,351	07/31/09	Stonegate Bank Fort Lauderdale, FL
Union Bank, N.A. Gilbert, AZ	N	2,526	$119,529	$110,362	$110,785	$52,996	08/14/09	MidFirst Bank Oklahoma City, OK
Dwelling House Savings & Loan Pittsburgh, PA	SB	4,285	$12,947	$12,984	$12,690	$9,722	08/14/09	PNC Bank, N.A. Pittsburgh, PA
Corus Bank, NA Chicago, IL	N	154,011	$7,003,321	$7,060,693	$4,047,049	$946,457	09/11/09	MB Financial Bank, NA Chicago, IL
Warren Bank Warren, MI	SM	12,104	$504,816	$467,767	$464,729	$240,075	10/02/09	The Huntington National Bank Columbus, OH
Hillcrest Bank Florida Naples, FL	NM	1,535	$82,774	$83,254	$85,334	$31,448	10/23/09	Stonegate Bank Fort Lauderdale, FL
Insured Deposit Payoffs								
New Frontier Bank Greeley, CO	NM	30,791	$1,774,588	$1,496,347	$1,667,720	$860,709	04/10/09	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Citizens State Bank New Baltimore, MI	NM	16,262	$168,551	$157,149	$111,826	$30,660	12/18/09	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Community Bank of Nevada Las Vegas, NV	SM	$25,906	$1,397,798	$1,372,744	$1,306,797	$742,411	08/14/09	Deposit Insurance Bank of Las Vegas
Magnetbank Salt Lake City, UT	NM	25	$300,674	$282,578	$277,788	$155,393	01/30/09	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
FirstCity Bank Stockbridge, GA	NM	3,621	$285,015	$259,056	$290,553	$122,641	03/20/09	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
First Bank of Beverly Hills Calabasas, CA	NM	1,203	$1,260,354	$866,492	$1,076,009	$352,190	04/24/09	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

FDIC-Insured Institutions Closed During 2009 *(continued)*

Dollars in Thousands

Name and Location	Bank Class	Number of Deposit Accounts	Total Assets[2]	Total Deposits[2]	FDIC Disburse-ments[3]	Estimated Loss[1]	Date of Closing or Acquisition	Receiver/Assuming Bank and Location
Community Bank of West Georgia Villa Rica, GA	SM	4,140	$201,222	$189,398	$196,961	$86,224	06/26/09	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Platinum Community Bank Rolling Meadows, IL	SB	2,946	$147,961	$110,186	$272,361	$95,683	09/04/09	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Rockbridge Commerical Bank Atlanta, GA	NM	2,175	$294,024	$291,707	$259,576	$99,449	12/18/09	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Codes for Bank Class:

NM = State-chartered bank that is not a member of the Federal Reserve System
N = National Bank
SB = Savings Bank
SM = State-chartered bank that is a member of the Federal Reserve System
SA = Savings Association

[1] Estimated losses are as of 12/31/09. Estimated losses are routinely adjusted with updated information from new appraisals and asset sales, which ultimately affect the asset values and projected recoveries.

[2] Total Assets and Total Deposits data is based upon the last Call Report filed by the institution prior to failure.

[3] Represents corporate cash disbursements.

Recoveries and Losses by the Deposit Insurance Fund on Disbursements for the Protection of Depositors, 1934–2009

Bank and Thrift Failures[3]

Dollars in Thousands

Year[1]	Number of Banks/ Thrifts	Total Assets	Total Deposits	Insured Deposit Funding and Other Disbursements	Recoveries	Estimated Additional Recoveries	Estimated Losses
	2,260	**$786,995,568**	**$574,449,063**	**$434,150,618**	**$309,778,647**	**$34,030,548**	**$90,341,423**
2009[4]	140	169,709,160	137,067,132	134,805,303	64,484,333	32,946,066	37,374,904
2008[4]	25	371,945,480	234,321,715	194,075,587	173,798,116	445,081	19,832,390
2007	3	2,614,928	2,424,187	1,909,546	1,338,239	360,572	210,735
2006	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2004	4	170,099	156,733	138,895	134,978	0	3,917
2003	3	947,317	901,978	883,772	812,933	8,192	62,647
2002	11	2,872,720	2,512,834	2,068,519	1,630,631	66,228	371,660
2001	4	1,821,760	1,661,214	1,605,147	1,113,270	181,417	310,460
2000	7	410,160	342,584	297,313	265,175	0	32,138
1999	8	1,592,189	1,320,573	1,307,045	685,154	7,409	614,482
1998	3	290,238	260,675	286,678	52,248	11,799	222,631
1997	1	27,923	27,511	25,546	20,520	0	5,026
1996	6	232,634	230,390	201,533	140,918	0	60,615
1995	6	802,124	776,387	609,043	524,571	0	84,472
1994	13	1,463,874	1,397,018	1,224,769	1,045,718	0	179,051
1993	41	3,828,939	3,509,341	3,841,658	3,209,012	0	632,646
1992	120	45,357,237	39,921,310	14,173,886	10,499,860	3	3,674,023
1991	124	64,556,512	52,972,034	21,190,376	15,194,017	3,781	5,992,578
1990	168	16,923,462	15,124,454	10,812,484	8,040,995	0	2,771,489
1989	206	28,930,572	24,152,468	11,443,281	5,247,995	0	6,195,286
1988	200	38,402,475	26,524,014	10,432,655	5,055,158	0	5,377,497
1987	184	6,928,889	6,599,180	4,876,994	3,014,502	0	1,862,492
1986	138	7,356,544	6,638,903	4,632,121	2,949,583	0	1,682,538
1985	116	3,090,897	2,889,801	2,154,955	1,506,776	0	648,179

Recoveries and Losses by the Deposit Insurance Fund on Disbursements for the Protection of Depositors, 1934–2009 *(continued)*

Bank and Thrift Failures[3] *(continued)*
Dollars in Thousands

Year[1]	Number of Banks/ Thrifts	Total Assets	Total Deposits	Insured Deposit Funding and Other Disbursements	Recoveries	Estimated Additional Recoveries	Estimated Losses
1984	78	2,962,179	2,665,797	2,165,036	1,641,157	0	523,879
1983	44	3,580,132	2,832,184	3,042,392	1,973,037	0	1,069,355
1982	32	1,213,316	1,056,483	545,612	419,825	0	125,787
1981	7	108,749	100,154	114,944	105,956	0	8,988
1980	10	239,316	219,890	152,355	121,675	0	30,680
1934 –1979	558	8,615,743	5,842,119	5,133,173	4,752,295	0	380,878

Assistance Transactions
Dollars in Thousands

Year	Number of Banks/ Thrifts	Total Assets	Total Deposits	Insured Deposit Funding and Other Disbursements	Recoveries	Estimated Additional Recoveries	Estimated Losses
	154	**$3,317,099,253**	**$1,442,173,417**	**$11,630,356**	**$6,199,875**	**$0**	**$5,430,481**
2009[2]	8	1,917,482,183	1,090,318,282	0	0	0	0
2008[2]	5	1,306,041,994	280,806,966	0	0	0	0
2007	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2006	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1998	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1997	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1996	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1995	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1994	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Recoveries and Losses by the Deposit Insurance Fund on Disbursements for the Protection of Depositors, 1934–2009 *(continued)*

Assistance Transactions *(continued)*

Dollars in Thousands

Year[1]	Number of Banks/ Thrifts	Total Assets	Total Deposits	Disbursements	Recoveries	Estimated Additional Recoveries	Estimated Losses
1993	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1992	2	33,831	33,117	1,486	1,236	0	250
1991	3	78,524	75,720	6,117	3,093	0	3,024
1990	1	14,206	14,628	4,935	2,597	0	2,338
1989	1	4,438	6,396	2,548	252	0	2,296
1988	80	15,493,939	11,793,702	1,730,351	189,709	0	1,540,642
1987	19	2,478,124	2,275,642	160,877	713	0	160,164
1986	7	712,558	585,248	158,848	65,669	0	93,179
1985	4	5,886,381	5,580,359	765,732	406,676	0	359,056
1984	2	40,470,332	29,088,247	5,531,179	4,414,904	0	1,116,275
1983	4	3,611,549	3,011,406	764,690	427,007	0	337,683
1982	10	10,509,286	9,118,382	1,729,538	686,754	0	1,042,784
1981	3	4,838,612	3,914,268	774,055	1,265	0	772,790
1980	1	7,953,042	5,001,755	0	0	0	0
1934 –1979	4	1,490,254	549,299	0	0	0	0

[1] For 1990 through 2005, amounts represent the sum of BIF and SAIF failures (excluding those handled by the RTC); prior to 1990, figures are only for BIF. After 1995, all thrift closings became the responsibility of the FDIC and amounts are reflected in the SAIF. For 2006 to 2009, figures are for DIF. Assets and deposit data are based on the last Call or TFR Report filed before failure.
[2] Includes institutions where assistance was provided under a systemic risk determination. Any costs that exceed the amounts estimated under the least cost resolution requirement would be recovered through a special assessment on all FDIC-insured institutions.
[3] Institutions closed by the FDIC, including deposit payoff, insured deposit transfer, and deposit assumption cases.
[4] Includes transaction account coverage under the Transaction Account Guarantee Program.

FDIC Actions on Financial Institutions Applications 2007–2009

	2009	2008	2007
Deposit Insurance	19	123	215
Approved*	19	123	215
Denied	0	0	0
New Branches	521	1,012	1,480
Approved	521	1,012	1,480
Denied	0	0	0
Mergers	190	275	306
Approved	190	275	306
Denied	0	0	0
Requests for Consent to Serve[1]	503	283	177
Approved	503	283	177
Section 19	20	8	24
Section 32	483	275	153
Denied	0	0	0
Section 19	0	0	0
Section 32	0	0	0
Notices of Change in Control	18	28	17
Letters of Intent Not to Disapprove	18	28	15
Disapproved	0	0	2
Broker Deposit Waivers	35	38	22
Approved	34	38	22
Denied	1	0	0
Savings Association Activities[2]	39	45	54
Approved	39	45	54
Denied	0	0	0
State Bank Activities/Investments[3]	2	11	21
Approved	2	11	21
Denied	0	0	0
Conversion of Mutual Institutions	6	10	10
Non-Objection	6	10	10
Objection	0	0	0

** Of the 19 reported in 2009, 11 are* de novo *applications. There were 101 and 191* de novo *applications approved in 2008 and 2007, respectively.*

[1] 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 approve any change of directors or senior executive officers at a state non-member bank that is not in compliance with capital requirements or is otherwise in troubled condition.

[2] Amendments to Part 303 of the FDIC Rules and Regulations changed FDIC oversight responsibility in October 1998. In 1998, Part 303 changed the Delegations of Authority to act upon applications.

[3] Section 24 of the FDI Act, in general, precludes a federally-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 2007–2009

	2009	2008	2007
Total Number of Actions Initiated by the FDIC	551	273	205
Termination of Insurance			
Involuntary Termination			
Sec. 8a For Violations, Unsafe/Unsound Practices or Conditions	0	0	0
Voluntary Termination			
Sec. 8a By Order Upon Request	0	1	0
Sec. 8p No Deposits	4	2	2
Sec. 8q Deposits Assumed	2	1	4
Sec. 8b Cease-and-Desist Actions			
Notices of Charges Issued[1,3]	3	1	3
Consent Orders	302	97	48
Sec. 8e Removal/Prohibition of Director or Officer			
Notices of Intention to Remove/Prohibit	2	4	1
Consent Orders	64	62	40
Sec. 8g Suspension/Removal When Charged With Crime	**0**	**0**	**0**
Civil Money Penalties Issued			
Sec. 7a Call Report Penalties	1	0	0
Sec. 8i Civil Money Penalties	154	98	96
Sec. 10c Orders of Investigation	**10**	**2**	**7**
Sec. 19 Denials of Service After Criminal Conviction	**0**	**0**	**0**
Sec. 32 Notices Disapproving Office/Director's Request for Review	**0**	**0**	**0**
Truth-in-Lending Act Reimbursement Actions			
Denials of Requests for Relief	0	1	0
Grants of Relief	0	0	0
Banks Making Reimbursement[1]	94	94	91
Suspicious Activity Reports (Open and closed institutions)[1]	**128,973**	**133,153**	**137,548**
Other Actions Not Listed[2]	**12**	**5**	**7**

[1] These actions do not constitute the initiation of a formal enforcement action and, therefore, are not included in the total number of actions initiated.
[2] Other Actions Not Listed includes two Section 19 Waiver grants and three Other Formal Actions.
[3] Correction for 2008

B. More About the FDIC

FDIC Board of Directors

Sheila C. Bair

Sheila C. Bair was sworn in as the 19th Chairman of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) on June 26, 2006. She was appointed Chairman for a five-year term, and as a member of the FDIC Board of Directors through July 2013.

Chairman Bair has an extensive background in banking and finance in a career that has taken her from Capitol Hill, to academia, to the highest levels of government. Before joining the FDIC in 2006, she was the Dean's Professor of Financial Regulatory Policy for the Isenberg School of Management at the University of Massachusetts-Amherst since 2002. While there, she also served on the FDIC's Advisory Committee on Banking Policy.

Other career experience includes serving as Assistant Secretary for Financial Institutions at the U.S. Department of the Treasury (2001 to 2002), Senior Vice President for Government Relations of the New York Stock Exchange (1995 to 2000), a Commissioner and Acting Chairman of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (1991 to 1995), and Research Director, Deputy Counsel and Counsel to Senate Majority Leader Robert Dole (1981 to 1988).

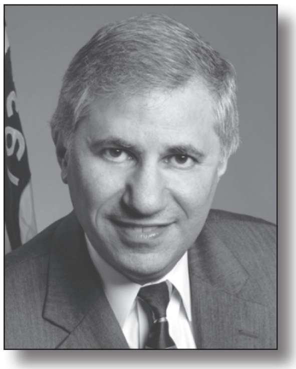
As FDIC Chairman, Ms. Bair has presided over a tumultuous period in the nation's financial sector. Her innovations have transformed the agency with programs that provide temporary liquidity guarantees, increases in deposit insurance limits, and systematic loan modifications to troubled borrowers. Ms. Bair's work at the FDIC has also focused on consumer protection and economic inclusion. She has championed the creation of an Advisory Committee on Economic Inclusion, seminal research on small-dollar loan programs, and the formation of broad-based alliances in nine regional markets to bring underserved populations into the financial mainstream.

Since becoming FDIC Chairman, Ms. Bair has received a number of prestigious honors. Among them, in 2009 she was named one of *Time Magazine*'s "Time 100" most influential people; awarded the John F. Kennedy Profile in Courage Award; and received the Hubert H. Humphrey Civil Rights Award. In 2008, Chairman Bair topped *The Wall Street Journal*'s annual 50 "Women to Watch List." That same year, *Forbes Magazine* named Ms. Bair as the second most powerful woman in the world after Germany's Chancellor Angela Merkel.

Chairman Bair has also received several honors for her published work on financial issues, including her educational writings on money and finance for children, and for professional achievement. Among the honors she has received are: Distinguished Achievement Award, Association of Education Publishers (2005); Personal Service Feature of the Year, and Author of the Month Awards, *Highlights Magazine for Children* (2002, 2003 and 2004); and The Treasury Medal (2002). Her first children's book, *Rock, Brock and the Savings Shock*, was published in 2006 and her second, *Isabel's Car Wash*, in 2008.

Chairman Bair received a bachelor's degree from Kansas University and a J.D. from Kansas University School of Law. She is married to Scott P. Cooper and has two children.

Martin J. Gruenberg



Martin J. Gruenberg was sworn in as Vice Chairman of the FDIC Board of Directors on August 22, 2005. Upon the resignation of Chairman Donald Powell, he served as Acting Chairman from November 15, 2005, to June 26, 2006. On November 2, 2007, Mr. Gruenberg was named Chairman of the Executive Council and President of the International Association of Deposit Insurers (IADI).

Mr. Gruenberg joined the FDIC Board after broad congressional experience in the financial services and regulatory areas. He served as Senior Counsel to Senator Paul S. Sarbanes (D-MD) on the staff of the Senate Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs from 1993 to 2005. Mr. Gruenberg advised the Senator on issues of domestic and international financial regulation, monetary policy and trade. He also served as Staff Director of the Banking Committee's Subcommittee on International Finance and Monetary Policy from 1987 to 1992. Major legislation in which Mr. Gruenberg played an active role during his service on the Committee includes the Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery, and Enforcement Act of 1989 (FIRREA), the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Improvement Act of 1991 (FDICIA), the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act, and the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

Mr. Gruenberg holds a J.D. from Case Western Reserve Law School and an A.B. from Princeton University, Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs.

Thomas J. Curry

Thomas J. Curry took office on January 12, 2004, as a member of the Board of Directors of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation for a six-year term. Mr. Curry serves as Chairman of the FDIC's Assessment Appeals Committee and Case Review Committee.

Mr. Curry also serves as the Chairman of the NeighborWorks® America Board of Directors. NeighborWorks® America is a national non-profit organization chartered by Congress to provide financial support, technical assistance, and training for community-based neighborhood revitalization efforts.

Prior to joining the FDIC's Board of Directors, Mr. Curry served five Massachusetts Governors as the Commonwealth's Commissioner of Banks from 1990 to 1991 and from 1995 to 2003. He served as Acting Commissioner from February 1994 to June 1995. He previously served as First Deputy Commissioner and Assistant General Counsel within the Massachusetts Division of Banks. He entered state government in 1982 as an attorney with the Massachusetts' Secretary of State's Office.

Director Curry served as the Chairman of the Conference of State Bank Supervisors from 2000 to 2001. He served two terms on the State Liaison Committee of the Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council, including a term as Committee chairman.

He 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.

John C. Dugan

John C. Dugan was sworn in as the 29th Comptroller of the Currency on August 4, 2005. In addition to serving as a director of the FDIC, Comptroller Dugan also serves as chairman of the Joint Forum, a group of senior financial sector regulators from the United States, Canada, Europe, Japan, and Australia, and as a director of the Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council and NeighborWorks® America.

Prior to his appointment as Comptroller, Mr. Dugan was a partner at the law firm of Covington & Burling, where he chaired the firm's Financial Institutions Group. He specialized in banking and financial institution regulation. He also served as outside counsel to the ABA Securities Association.

He served at the Department of Treasury from 1989 to 1993 and was appointed assistant secretary for domestic finance in 1992. In 1991, he oversaw a comprehensive study of the banking industry that formed the basis for the financial modernization legislation proposed by the administration of the first President Bush. From 1985 to 1989, Mr. Dugan was minority counsel and minority general counsel for the U.S. Senate Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

Among his professional and volunteer activities before becoming Comptroller, he served as a director of Minbanc, a charitable organization whose mission is to enhance professional and educational opportunities for minorities in the banking industry. He was also a member of the American Bar Association's committee on banking law, the Federal Bar Association's section of financial institutions and the economy, and the District of Columbia Bar Association's section of corporations, finance, and securities laws.

A graduate of the University of Michigan in 1977 with an A.B. in English literature, Mr. Dugan also earned his J.D. from Harvard Law School in 1981.

John E. Bowman

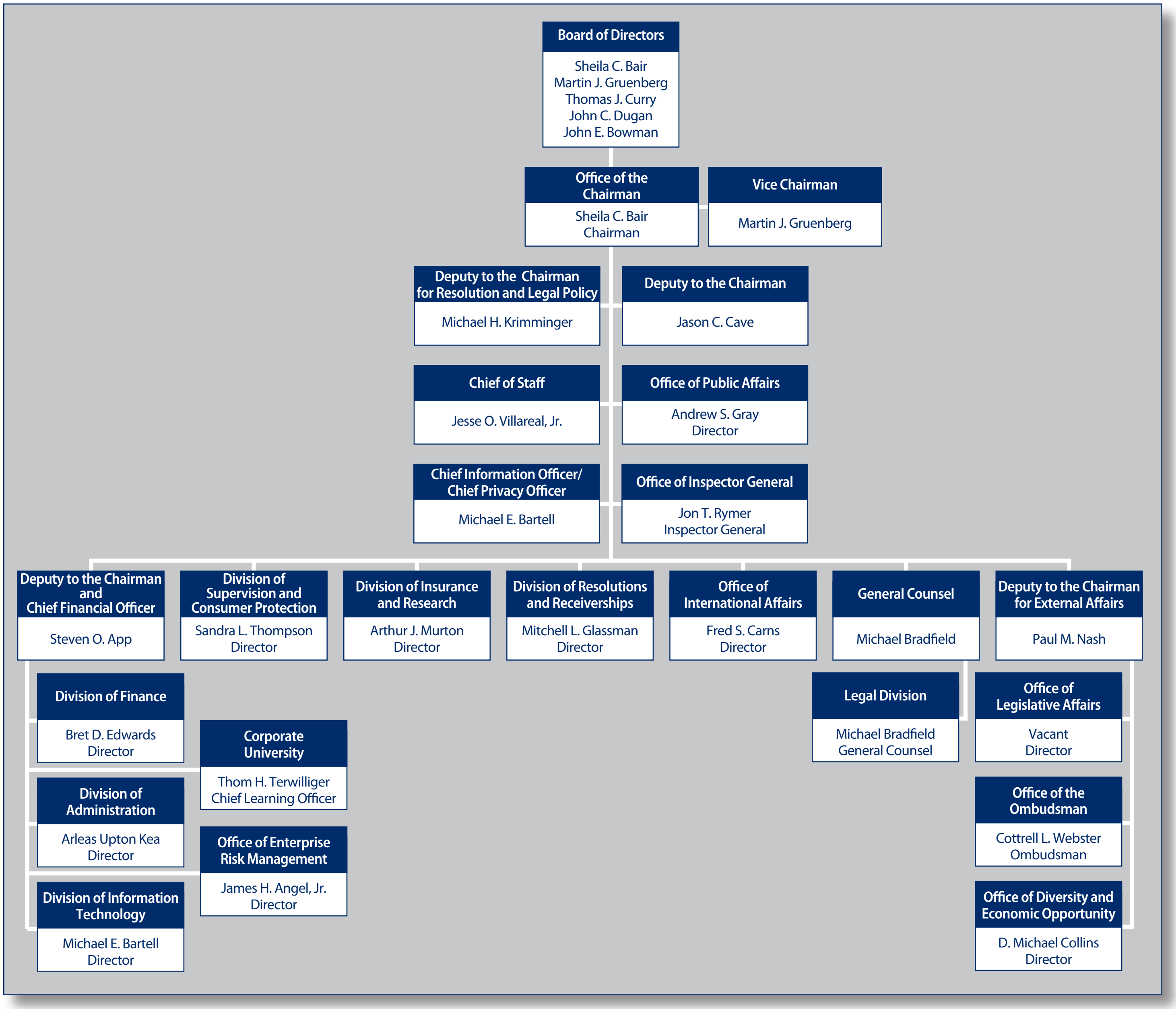
John E. Bowman became Acting Director of the Office of Thrift Supervision (OTS) in March 2009. Mr. Bowman joined the OTS in June of 1999 as Deputy Chief Counsel for Business Transactions. In May 2004, he was appointed Chief Counsel and in April 2007, he was appointed Deputy Director and Chief Counsel. Before joining the OTS, Mr. Bowman was a partner with the law firm of Brown & Wood LLP in its Washington, DC, office, where he specialized in government and corporate finance, securities and financial services regulation.

Before entering private practice, Mr. Bowman served for many years as Assistant General Counsel for Banking and Finance at the U.S. Department of the Treasury. While at Treasury, he provided counsel to the Treasury Under Secretary for Domestic Finance, the Assistant Secretaries for Financial Institutions Policy, Financial Markets and Economic Policy, and the Fiscal Assistant Secretary on a broad range of issues from financial services legislation to the financing of the federal debt.

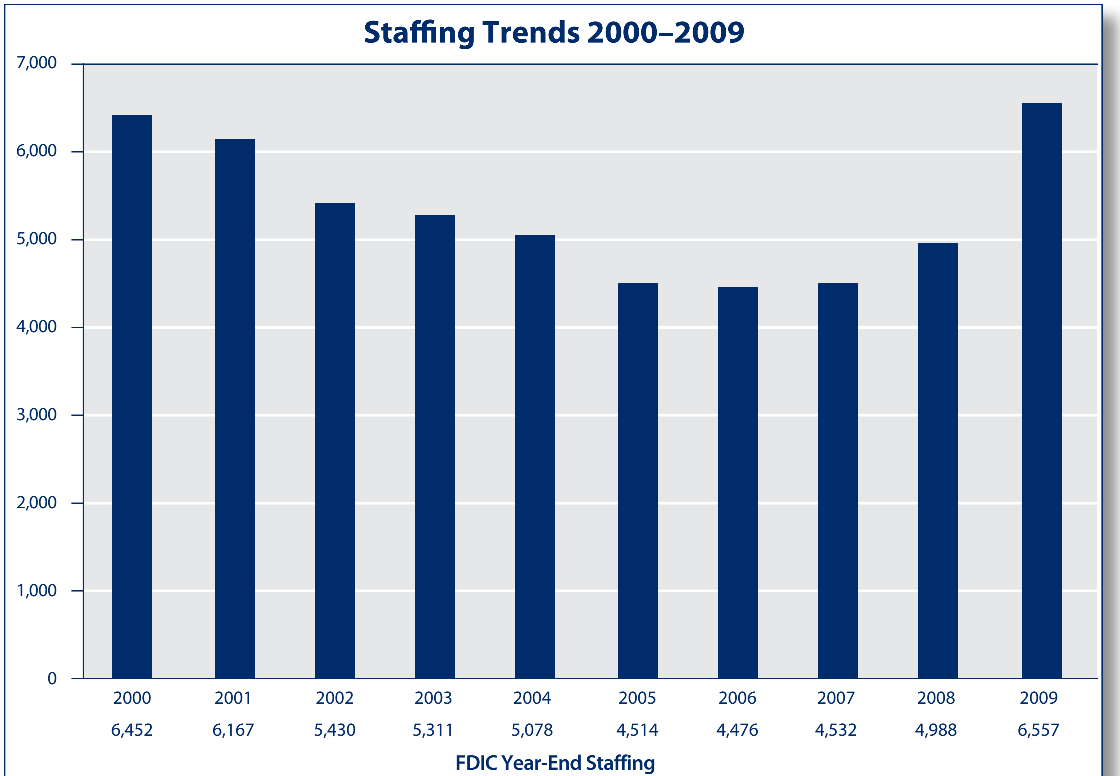
During his government career, Mr. Bowman has been the recipient of numerous awards and honors, including the Presidential Rank Award and the Secretary of the Treasury's Distinguished Service Award.

FDIC Organization Chart/Officials

As of December 31, 2009



Corporate Staffing



Note: In 2008, the Corporation adopted the Full-Time Equivalent methodology reflective of an employee's scheduled work hours. Prior to 2008, staffing totals reflect total employees on board.

Number of Employees by Division/Office 2008–2009 (Year-End)[1]

	Total		Washington		Regional/Field	
	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008
Division of Supervision and Consumer Protection	3,168	2,733	222	207	2,946	2,526
Division of Resolutions and Receiverships	1,158	391	78	60	1,080	331
Legal Division	625	472	302	275	323	197
Division of Administration	373	316	217	209	156	107
Corporate University	350	240	52	47	298	193
Division of Information Technology	298	283	227	221	71	62
Division of Insurance and Research	193	182	150	145	43	36
Division of Finance	155	159	145	148	10	11
Office of Inspector General	120	111	84	81	36	30
Executive Offices[2]	53	48	53	48	0	0
Office of Diversity and Economic Opportunity	29	31	29	31	0	0
Office of the Ombudsman	22	11	11	8	11	3
Office of Enterprise Risk Management	13	12	13	12	0	0
Total	**6,557**	**4,988**	**1,584**	**1,493**	**4,973**	**3,496**

[1] *The FDIC reports staffing totals using a Full-Time Equivalent methodology, which is based on an employee's scheduled work hours. Totals may not foot due to rounding.*
[2] *Includes the Offices of the Chairman, Vice Chairman, Director (Appointive), Chief Operating Officer, Chief Financial Officer, Chief Information Officer, Legislative Affairs, Public Affairs, International Affairs, and External Affairs.*

Sources of Information

FDIC Web Site

www.fdic.gov

A wide range of banking, consumer and financial information is available on the FDIC's web site. 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)
703-562-2222

Hearing Impaired: 800-925-4618 (Toll Free),
703-562-2289 (Local)

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, Monday–Friday, and 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Saturday–Sunday. Recorded information about deposit insurance and other topics is available 24 hours a day at the same telephone number.

As a customer service, the FDIC Call Center has many bilingual Spanish agents on staff and has access to a translation service able to assist with over 40 different languages.

Public Information Center

3501 Fairfax Drive
Room E-1021
Arlington, VA 22226

Phone:	**877-275-3342 (877-ASK-FDIC),**
	or 703-562-2200
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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

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The Office of the Ombudsman (OO) is an independent, neutral, and confidential resource and liaison for the banking industry and the general public. The OO responds to inquiries about the FDIC in a fair, impartial, and timely manner. It researches questions and complaints primarily from bankers. The OO also recommends ways to improve FDIC operations, regulations, and customer service.

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Wyoming

C. Office of Inspector General's Assessment of the Management and Performance Challenges Facing the FDIC

2009 Management and Performance Challenges

Under the Reports Consolidation Act, the OIG is required to identify the most significant management and performance challenges facing the Corporation and provide its assessment to the Corporation for inclusion in its annual performance and accountability report. The OIG conducts this assessment yearly and identifies a number of specific areas of challenge facing the Corporation at the time. In identifying the challenges, we consider the Corporation's overall program and operational responsibilities; financial industry, economic, and technological conditions and trends; areas of congressional interest and concern; relevant laws and regulations; the Chairman's priorities and corresponding corporate goals; and the ongoing activities to address the issues involved. Taking time annually to reexamine the corporate mission and priorities as the OIG identifies the challenges helps in planning our work and directing OIG resources to key areas of risk.

Unprecedented events and turmoil in the economy and financial services industry over the past year and a half have impacted every facet of the FDIC's mission and operations and continue to pose challenges. In looking at the recent past and the current environment and anticipating to the extent possible what the future holds, the Office of Inspector General (OIG) believes the FDIC faces challenges in the areas listed below. While the Corporation's most pressing priority has been its continuing efforts to restore and maintain public confidence and stability, challenges have persisted in other areas as well. We would note in particular that the Corporation is devoting significant attention to carrying out its massive resolution and receivership workload, brought on by 140 financial institution failures over the past year, in contrast to 25 failures during 2008 and 3 in 2007. Further, the Chairman has indicated that the FDIC anticipates failures during 2010 to exceed the level in 2009. At the same time, as we pointed out last year, the FDIC faces challenges in maintaining the viability of the Deposit Insurance Fund (DIF), enhancing its supervision of financial institutions, protecting consumers, and managing its growing internal and contractor workforce and other corporate resources. The Corporation will continue to face daunting challenges as it carries out its longstanding mission, responds to emerging issues, and plays a key part in shaping the future of bank regulation.

Restoring and Maintaining Public Confidence and Stability in the Financial System

Importantly, and integral to maintaining confidence and stability in the financial system, notwithstanding the 140 failures of 2009, the FDIC stood behind its deposit insurance commitment, and no depositor lost a single penny of insured deposits. Additionally, over the past year, the FDIC played a key role, along with other regulators, the Congress, the Department of the Treasury, financial institutions, and other stakeholders in a number of temporary financial stability programs that were formed to address crisis conditions. These included the Temporary Liquidity Guarantee Program, Troubled Asset Relief Program, and loan modification programs, to name a few. Some of these have wound down, others are ongoing. The fulfillment of the FDIC's insurance commitment and the successful implementation of programs designed to ensure the flow of credit, strengthen the financial system, and provide aid to homeowners and small businesses have gone a long way in helping to restore confidence and stability in the financial system. Going forward, the Corporation will need to continue to remain poised to address new challenges. For example, emerging problems in the commercial real estate (CRE) sector will likely require attention. While residential real estate markets suffered first during the recent crisis, problems on the commercial side came about later. Sales of commercial real estate slowed dramatically in 2008 and 2009, as vacancy rates and rental rates declined significantly. CRE price declines have also been larger on average than declines in home values, with CRE price indices down by over 40 percent from their fall 2007 high point. The sharp decline is attributable in part to higher required rates of return on the part of investors and deterioration in the availability of credit for commercial real estate financing. Banks will likely increasingly feel the repercussions of stress in the CRE sector in the months ahead, and the FDIC will need to closely monitor the impact of such problems on the institutions it regulates and insures.

Over the past year, the FDIC has also been a proponent of certain changes to the financial regulatory system to further stabilize and shore up confidence in the financial services industry. In that connection, the FDIC Chairman believes we need to move away from the concept of "too big to fail" and create a system of macro-prudential supervision for systemically important financial firms and other large/complex institutions to address the fundamental causes of the recent crisis. These entities make up a significant share of the banking industry's assets. Although the FDIC is not the primary federal regulator for these institutions, it holds significant responsibility as deposit insurer for all. The FDIC has expanded its own presence at such institutions through additional and enhanced on-site and off-site monitoring and oversight. As of the end of December 2009, its Large Insured Depository Institution program covered 109 institutions with total assets of more than $10 trillion. Early identification and remediation of issues that pose risks to the overall financial system will continue to be a challenging task.

In a related vein, the FDIC has also endorsed a resolution mechanism that can effectively address failed financial firms regardless of their size and complexity and assure that shareholders and creditors absorb losses without cost to the taxpayers. Such a mechanism would maintain financial market stability and minimize systemic consequences for the national and international economy. The Corporation may face challenges as it advocates for changes to the supervision and resolution of systemically important financial firms.

As the debate continues over these and other aspects of regulatory reform in the months ahead, the FDIC's continuous coordination and cooperation with the other federal regulators and parties throughout the banking and financial services industries will be critical. The FDIC, along with other regulators, will continue to be subject to increased scrutiny and possible corresponding regulatory reform proposals that may have a substantial impact on the regulatory entities and the programs and activities they currently operate.

Resolving Failed Institutions and Managing Receiverships

A fundamental part of the FDIC mission and perhaps the Corporation's most significant current challenge is efficiently handling the resolutions of failing FDIC-insured institutions and providing prompt, responsive, and effective administration of failing and failed financial institutions in its receivership capacity. The resolution process involves the complex process of valuing a failing federally insured depository institution, marketing it, soliciting and accepting bids for the sale of the institution, considering the least costly resolution method, determining which bid to accept, and working with the acquiring institution through the closing process. The receivership process, also demanding, involves performing the closing function at the failed bank; liquidating any remaining assets; and distributing any proceeds to the FDIC, the bank customers, general creditors, and those with approved claims.

The Corporation is now facing a resolution and receivership workload of huge proportion. One hundred forty institutions failed during 2009, with total assets at failure of $171.2 billion and total estimated losses to the Deposit Insurance Fund of approximately $35.6 billion. During 2009, the number of institutions on the FDIC's "Problem List" also rose to its highest level in 16 years. As of December 31, 2009, there were 702 insured institutions on the "Problem List," indicating a probability of more failures to come and an increased asset disposition workload. Total assets of problem institutions increased to $402.8 billion as of year-end 2009. As of the end of December 2009, the Division of Resolutions and Receiverships was managing 187 active receiverships, with assets totaling about $41 billion.

Of special note, the FDIC is retaining large volumes of assets as part of purchase and assumption agreements with institutions that are assuming the insured deposits of failed institutions. A number of the purchase and assumption agreements include shared-loss arrangements with other parties that involve pools of assets worth billions of dollars and that can extend up to 10 years. From a dollar standpoint, the FDIC's exposure is staggering: as of December 31, 2009, the Corporation was party to 93 shared loss agreements related to closed institutions, with initial covered assets of $126.4 billion. Because the assuming institutions are servicing the assets and the FDIC is reimbursing a substantial portion of the related losses and expenses, there is significant risk to the Corporation. Additionally, the FDIC is increasingly using structured sales transactions to sell assets to third parties that are not required to be regulated financial institutions. Such arrangements need to be closely monitored to ensure compliance with all terms and conditions of the agreements at a time when the FDIC's control environment is continuing to evolve.

It takes a substantial level of human resources to handle the mounting resolution and receivership workload, and effectively administering such a complex workforce will be challenging. DRR staffing grew from approximately 400 employees at the start of 2009 to the year-end staffing level of 1,158 full-time equivalents. The FDIC Board of Directors approved a further increase in the Division's staffing to 2,310 for 2010. Most of these new employees have been hired on non-permanent appointments with terms of up to 5 years. Additionally, over $1.8 billion will be available for contracting for receivership-related services during 2010, and by the end of 2009, DRR already employed over 1,500 contractor personnel. The significant surge in failed-bank assets and associated contracting activities will require effective and efficient contractor oversight management and technical monitoring functions. Bringing on so many contractors and new employees in a short period of time can strain personnel and administrative resources in such areas as employee background checks, which, if not timely and properly executed can compromise the integrity of FDIC programs and operations.

As the Corporation's workforce responds to institution failures and carries out its resolution and receivership responsibilities, it will face a number of challenges. It needs to ensure that related processes, negotiations, and decisions regarding the future status of the failed or failing institutions are marked by fairness, transparency, and integrity. It will be challenged in timely marketing failing institutions to qualified and interested potential bidders, selling assets, and maximizing potential values of failed bank franchises. Over time, these tasks may be even more difficult, given concentrations of assets in the same geographic area, a decreasing pool of interested buyers, and an inventory of less attractive or hard-to-sell assets. It is also possible that individuals or entities that may have been involved in previous institution failures could try to reenter the FDIC's asset purchase and management arena. Appropriate safeguards must be in place to ensure the Corporation knows the backgrounds of its bidders and acquirers to prevent those parties from profiting at the expense of the Corporation. Finally, in order to minimize costs, it will be important to terminate in a timely manner those receiverships not subject to loss-share agreements, structured sales, or other legal impediments.

Ensuring the Viability of the Deposit Insurance Fund (DIF)

A critical priority for the FDIC is to ensure that the DIF remains viable to protect insured depositors in the event of an institution's failure. The basic maximum insurance amount under current law is $250,000 through year-end 2013. Estimated insured deposits based on the current limit rose to $5.4 trillion as of December 31, 2009.

The DIF has suffered from the failures of the past. Estimated losses from failures in 2008 totaled $19.8 billion and from failures in 2009 totaled $35.6 billion. To maintain sufficient DIF balances, the FDIC collects risk-based insurance premiums from insured institutions and invests deposit insurance funds. In September 2009, the FDIC's DIF balance—or the net worth of the fund—fell below zero for the first time since the third quarter of 1992. The fund balance of negative $20.9 billion as of December 31, 2009, reflects a $44 billion contingent loss reserve that has been set aside to cover estimated losses over the next year. Just as banks reserve for loan losses, the FDIC has to set aside reserves for anticipated closings over the next year. Combining the fund balance with this contingent loss reserve showed total DIF reserves with a positive balance of $23.1 billion.

The FDIC Board of Directors closely monitors the viability of the DIF. In February 2009, the FDIC Board took action to ensure the continued strength of the fund by imposing a one-time emergency special assessment on institutions as of June 30, 2009. On two occasions, the Board also set assessment rates that generally increase the amount that institutions pay each quarter for insurance and also made adjustments that expand the range of assessment rates. The Corporation had adopted a restoration plan in October 2008 to increase the reserve ratio to the 1.15 percent designated threshold within five years. In February 2009, the Board voted to extend the restoration plan horizon to seven years and in September 2009 extended the time frame to eight years. As of December 31, 2009, the reserve ratio was negative 0.39 percent.

To further bolster the DIF's cash position, the FDIC Board approved a measure on November 12, 2009, to require insured institutions to prepay 13 quarters' worth of deposit insurance premiums—about $45.7 billion—at the end of 2009. The intent of this measure was to provide the FDIC with the funds needed to carry on with the task of resolving failed institutions in 2010, but without accelerating the impact of assessments on the industry's earnings and capital. The Corporation will face challenges going forward in its ongoing efforts to replenish the DIF and implement a deposit insurance premium system that differentiates based on risk to the fund.

The Corporation will also be continuing to play a leadership role in its work with global partners on such matters as Basel II to ensure strong regulatory capital standards to protect the international financial system from problems that might arise when a major bank or series of banks fail.

Ensuring Institution Safety and Soundness Through an Effective Examination and Supervision Program

The Corporation's bank supervision program promotes the safety and soundness of FDIC-supervised insured depository institutions. As of December 31, 2009, the FDIC was the primary federal regulator for about 5,000 FDIC-insured, state-chartered institutions that were not members of the Federal Reserve System (generally referred to as "state non-member" institutions). The examination of the banks that it regulates is a core FDIC supervisory function. The Corporation also has back-up examination authority to protect the interests of the deposit insurance fund for about 3,000 national banks, state-chartered banks that are members of the Federal Reserve System, and savings associations.

In the current environment, efforts to continue to ensure safety and soundness and carry out the examination function will be challenging in a number of ways. Of particular importance for 2010 is that the Corporation needs to continue to assess the implications of the recent financial and economic crisis and integrate lessons learned and any needed changes to the examination program into the supervisory process. At the same time, it needs to continue to carry out scheduled examinations to ensure the safety and soundness of the thousands of institutions that it regulates. The Corporation has developed a comprehensive "forward-looking supervision" training program for its examiners designed to build on lessons learned over the past year or so and will need to put that training into practice going forward.

As in the past, the Corporation needs to ensure it has sufficient resources to keep pace with its rigorous examination schedule and the needed expertise to address complex transactions and new financial instruments that may affect an institution's safety and soundness. In light of the many changes in financial institution operations over the past year or so, the FDIC's examination workforce may need to review and comment on a number of new issues when they assign examination ratings. With respect to risk management examinations, senior DSC management and examiners will need to continue to adopt the "forward-looking" supervisory approach, carefully assess the institution's overall risks, and base ratings not on current financial condition alone, but rather on consideration of possible future risks. These risks should be identified by rigorous and effective on-site and off-site review mechanisms and accurate metrics that identify risks embedded in the balance sheets and operations of the insured depository institutions so that steps can be taken to mitigate their impact on the institutions.

The Corporation's supervision workload is further compounded by the increased number of problem institutions that exist, as referenced earlier—that is, institutions assigned a composite rating of 4 or 5 under the Uniform Financial Institutions Rating System by its primary federal regulator or by the FDIC if it disagrees with the primary federal regulator's rating. Problem institutions are subject to close supervision with more frequent examinations, visitations, and off-site reviews. They are also subject to enforcement actions requiring corrective actions designed to resolve the bank's deteriorating condition. In light of recent failures, such scrutiny is of paramount importance.

In all cases, examiners need to continue to bring any identified problems to the bank's Board and management's attention, assign appropriate ratings, and make actionable recommendations to address areas of concern. In doing so they will continue to need the full support of senior FDIC management. Subsequently, the FDIC's corrective action and follow-up processes must be effective to ensure institutions are promptly complying with any supervisory enforcement actions—informal or formal—resulting from the FDIC's risk-management examination process. In some cases, to maintain the integrity of the banking system, the Corporation will also need to aggressively pursue prompt actions against bank boards or senior officers who may have contributed to an institution's failure.

The rapid changes in the banking industry, increase in electronic and on-line banking, growing sophistication of fraud schemes, and the mere complexity of financial transactions and financial instruments all create potential risks at FDIC-insured institutions and their service providers. These risks could negatively impact the FDIC and the integrity of the U.S. financial system and contribute to institution failures if existing checks and balances falter or are intentionally bypassed. The FDIC must seek to minimize the extent to which the institutions it supervises are involved in or victims of financial crimes and other abuse. It needs to continue to focus on Bank Secrecy Act examinations to prevent banks and other financial service providers from being used as intermediaries for, or to hide the transfer or deposit of money derived from, criminal activity. FDIC examiners need to be alert to the possibility of other fraudulent activity in financial institutions, and make full use of reports, information, and other resources available to them to help detect such fraud.

Protecting and Educating Consumers and Ensuring an Effective Compliance Program

The FDIC's efforts to ensure that banks serve their communities and treat consumers fairly continue to be a priority. The FDIC carries out its consumer protection role by educating consumers, providing them with access to information about their rights and disclosures that are required by federal laws and regulations, and examining the banks where the FDIC is the primary federal regulator to determine the institutions' compliance with laws and regulations governing consumer protection, unfair or deceptive acts and practices, fair lending, and community investment. The FDIC's compliance program, including examinations, visitations, and follow-up supervisory attention on violations and other program deficiencies, is critical to ensuring that consumers and businesses obtain the benefits and protections afforded them by law. Proactively identifying and assessing potential risks associated with new and existing consumer products will continue to challenge the FDIC.

The FDIC will continue to conduct Community Reinvestment Act (CRA) examinations in accordance with the CRA, a 1977 law intended to encourage insured banks and thrifts to help meet the credit needs of the communities in which they are chartered to do business, including low- and moderate-income neighborhoods, consistent with safe and sound operations. The Corporation needs to maximize the benefits of the interactions between its compliance and risk management functions in the interest of maintaining healthy, viable institutions that serve their communities well.

The FDIC will continue to address its mounting workload of responding to public inquiries from consumers regarding deposit insurance coverage and other concerns stemming from the financial distress they have experienced. Also, the Corporation will continue to emphasize financial literacy to promote the importance of personal savings, responsible financial management, and the benefits and limitations of deposit insurance. It will continue educational and outreach endeavors to disseminate updated information to all consumers, including the unbanked and underbanked, going forward so that taxpayers have the needed knowledge for responsible financial management and informed decision-making.

With respect to consumer protections in the context of possible regulatory reform, the FDIC supports the establishment of a single primary federal consumer-products regulator. In the FDIC's view, such an entity should regulate providers of consumer credit, savings, payment, and other financial products and services. It should have sole rulemaking authority for consumer financial protection statutes and should have supervisory and enforcement authority over all non-bank providers of consumer credit and back-up supervisory authority over insured depository institutions. As with other regulatory reform initiatives, the FDIC may face challenges as it seeks to make this concept a reality in the coming months.

Effectively Managing the FDIC Workforce and Other Corporate Resources

The FDIC's human, financial, IT, and physical resources have been stretched over the past year and the Corporation will continue to face challenges during 2010 in promoting sound governance and effective stewardship of its core business processes and resources. Of particular note, FDIC staffing levels are increasing dramatically. The Board approved a 2010 FDIC staffing level of 8,653, reflecting an increase from 7,010 positions in 2009. These staff—mostly temporary, and including a number of rehired annuitants—will perform bank examinations and other supervisory activities to address bank failures, and, as mentioned previously, an increasing number will be devoted to managing and selling assets retained by the FDIC when a failed bank is sold. The FDIC has opened two new temporary Satellite Offices (East Coast and West Coast) and will open a third in the Midwest for resolving failed financial institutions and managing the resulting receiverships. As referenced earlier, the Corporation's contracting level has also grown significantly, especially with respect to resolution and receivership work.

Opening new offices, rapidly hiring and training many new staff, expanding contracting activity, and training those with contract oversight responsibilities are all placing heavy demands on the Corporation's personnel and administrative staff and operations. When conditions improve throughout the industry and the economy, a number of employees will need to be released and staffing levels will return to a pre-crisis level, which may cause additional disruption to ongoing operations and the working environment. Among other challenges, pre- and post-employment checks for new employees and contractors will need to ensure the highest standards of ethical conduct, and for all employees, the Corporation will seek to sustain its emphasis on fostering employee engagement and morale.

To support these increases in FDIC and contractor resources, the Board approved a nearly $4.0 billion 2010 Corporate Operating Budget, approximately $1.4 billion higher than for 2009. The FDIC's operating expenses are largely paid from the insurance fund, and consistent with sound corporate governance principles, the Corporation's financial management efforts must continuously seek to be efficient and cost-conscious.

Amidst the turmoil in the industry and economy, the FDIC is engaging in massive amounts of information sharing—both internally and with external partners. Its information technology resources need to ensure the integrity, availability, and appropriate confidentiality of bank data, personally identifiable information, and other sensitive information in an environment of increasingly sophisticated security threats and global connectivity. Continued attention to ensuring the physical security of all FDIC resources is also critical.

The FDIC's numerous enterprise risk management activities need to consistently identify, analyze, and mitigate operational risks on an integrated, corporate-wide basis. Such risks need to be communicated throughout the Corporation and the relationship between internal and external risks and related risk mitigation activities should be understood by all involved. To further enhance risk monitoring efforts, the Corporation has established six new Program Management Offices to address risks associated with such activities as shared loss agreements, contracting oversight for new programs and resolution activities, the systemic resolution authority program, and human resource management concerns. These new offices and the contractors engaged to assist them will require additional oversight mechanisms to help ensure their success.

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The FDIC OIG is committed to its mission of assisting and augmenting the FDIC's contribution to stability and public confidence in the nation's financial system. Now more than ever, we have a crucial role to play to help ensure economy, efficiency, effectiveness, integrity, and transparency of programs and associated activities, and to protect against fraud, waste, and abuse that can undermine the FDIC's success. Our management and performance challenges evaluation is based primarily on the FDIC's operating environment and available information as of the end of 2009, unless otherwise noted. We will continue to communicate and coordinate closely with the Corporation, the Congress, and other financial regulatory OIGs as we address these issues and challenges. Results of OIG work will be posted at www.fdicig.gov.