

## INSURED INSTITUTION PERFORMANCE

- **Year-Over-Year Earnings Improve for Fifth Consecutive Quarter**
- **Net Income Totals \$14.5 Billion, Up from \$2 Billion a Year Earlier**
- **Lower Loan-Loss Provisions Remain Key to Earnings Gains**
- **Asset Quality Trends Continued to Improve**
- **Industry Assets Increase by \$163 Billion**

### Net Income Continues to Improve

Resilient revenues and improving asset quality remained a positive combination for insured institution earnings in the third quarter. Net income for the 7,760 insured commercial banks and savings institutions reporting quarterly financial results totaled \$14.5 billion, a considerable improvement over the \$2 billion reported a year ago. Third quarter net income was below the \$17.7 billion and \$21.4 billion reported in the first and second quarters of this year, respectively, but the shortfall was attributable to a \$10.1 billion quarterly net loss at one large institution that had a \$10.4 billion charge for goodwill impairment. Absent this loss, third quarter earnings would have represented a three-year high. Almost two out of every three institutions (63.3 percent) reported higher net income than a year earlier, and fewer than one in five (18.9 percent) was unprofitable. This is the lowest percentage of unprofitable institutions since second quarter 2008. A year ago, more than 27 percent of all institutions reported negative net income.

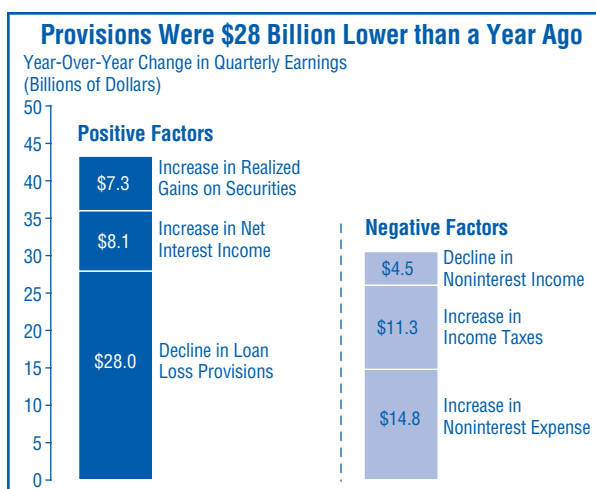
### Quarterly Provisions Are Lowest Since 2007

Provisions for loan losses totaled \$34.9 billion, the lowest quarterly amount since fourth quarter 2007 and \$28 billion (44.5 percent) less than insured institutions set aside a year earlier. Other contributions to the year-over-year improvement in earnings came from net interest income, which increased by \$8.1 billion (8.1 percent), and realized gains on securities and other assets, which totaled \$3.2 billion in the quarter, a \$7.3 billion improvement over the \$4.1 billion in realized losses reported a year earlier. The improvement in net income was limited by higher noninterest expenses, which were \$14.8 billion (16 percent) more than a year earlier and included the large goodwill impairment charge. Increased income taxes (up \$11.3 billion) also reduced reported earnings, as did lower noninterest income, which was \$4.5 billion (7.2 percent) below the level of a year ago. The year-over-year decline in noninterest income was led by a \$2.9 billion reduction in servicing fee income, a \$2.2 billion decline in service

Chart 1



Chart 2



charges on deposit accounts, a \$1.8 billion drop in trading revenue, and a \$1 billion decline in securitization income. Much of the year-over-year increase in net interest income and the declines in servicing and securitization income reflect the effect of new accounting rules on financial reporting that became effective in 2010.<sup>1</sup> Quarterly earnings have improved year-over-year in each of the past five quarters. Loss provisions have declined year-over-year in each of the past four quarters.

### Charge-Offs Are Lower in Most Loan Categories

For the second quarter in a row, net charge-offs (NCOs) were lower than in both the previous quarter and the year-earlier quarter. Third quarter NCOs totaled \$42.9 billion, compared to \$49.1 billion in the second quarter and \$50.9 billion in the third quarter of 2009. Prior to the past two quarters of improvement, quarterly NCOs had increased year-over-year for 13 consecutive quarters. NCOs for most major loan categories declined year-over-year in the third quarter. Commercial and industrial (C&I) loan NCOs were \$3.6 billion (41.8 percent) lower than a year earlier, while one-to-four family residential mortgage loan NCOs were \$3.0 billion (31.6 percent) less. Real estate construction and development (C&D) loan NCOs were down by \$2.5 billion (32.4 percent), and NCOs of non-credit card consumer loans were \$2.0 billion

(41.1 percent) lower. Among the loan categories with year-over-year increases in NCOs, credit card NCOs were up by \$4.3 billion (43.3 percent), as a result of the application of FASB 166 and 167, while NCOs of real estate loans secured by nonfarm nonresidential properties were \$1.1 billion (46.2 percent) higher.<sup>2</sup>

### Noncurrent Loan Balances Decline

The amount of loans and leases that were noncurrent (90 days or more past due or in nonaccrual status) fell for a second consecutive quarter. Noncurrent balances declined by \$8.3 billion (2.1 percent) in the third quarter, after an \$18.9 billion (4.6 percent) decline in the second quarter. Before these two quarterly declines, the industry's noncurrent loan balances had risen for 16 consecutive quarters. As was the case with NCOs, noncurrent balances for most major loan categories declined. The largest declines occurred in C&D loans (down \$5.7 billion, or 8.9 percent in the quarter), credit cards (down \$2 billion, or 11.2 percent), one-to-four family residential mortgages (down \$1.7 billion, or 0.9 percent), and C&I loans (down \$1.5 billion, or 4.3 percent). Noncurrent balances increased in multifamily residential real estate loans (up \$1.2 billion, or 13.6 percent) and in nonfarm nonresidential real estate loans (up \$604 million, or 1.3 percent).

<sup>1</sup> See FASB Statements 166 & 177 in *Notes to Users*.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*

Chart 3

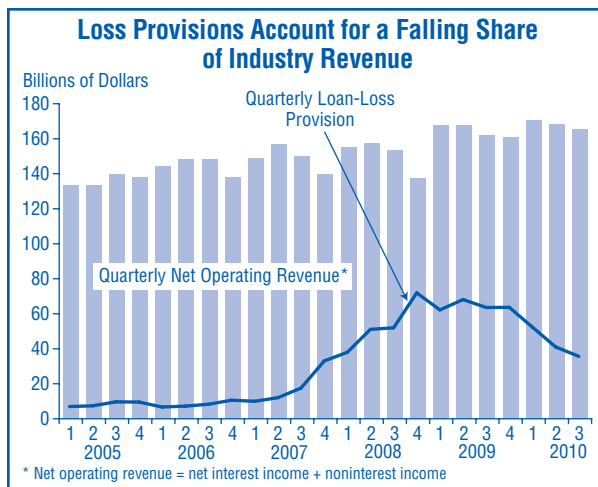
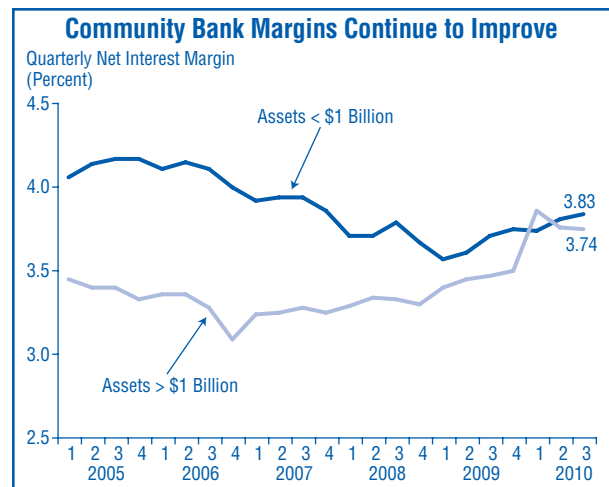


Chart 4



### Lower Provisions Lead to a Fall in Reserves

The industry's reserves for loan losses declined for a second consecutive quarter, falling by \$9.6 billion (3.8 percent), as NCOs took \$42.9 billion out of reserves while loss provisions added only \$34.9 billion. Almost 60 percent of insured institutions increased their reserves during the quarter, but the 34.4 percent that reduced their reserves included nine of the ten largest banks, and 54 of the 100 largest. The reductions in reserves contributed to the industry's coverage ratio of reserves to noncurrent loans falling from 65.0 percent to 63.9 percent during the quarter.

### Leverage Capital Posts Strong Growth

Equity capital increased by \$18.4 billion (1.2 percent) during the quarter, compared to a \$27.2 billion (1.9 percent) increase in the second quarter. The smaller increase in equity in the third quarter reflected the \$10.4 billion write-down of goodwill. Tier 1 leverage capital, which does not include goodwill, increased by \$24 billion (2.1 percent). This is the largest quarterly increase since first quarter 2009, when the Troubled Asset Relief Program (TARP) contributed to a \$67.6 billion surge in leverage capital. Almost three out of four institutions (74.5 percent) increased both their leverage capital and total risk-based capital during the quarter. Insured institutions paid \$13.3 billion in dividends in the third quarter, compared to \$20.1 billion a year earlier.

### Securities Portfolios Drive Growth in Industry Assets

Total assets of insured institutions increased by \$163 billion (1.2 percent) during the quarter. Notwithstanding the increase in reported assets in the first quarter that reflected new financial reporting rules, this is the first real growth in industry assets since fourth quarter 2008. Interest-bearing assets increased by \$154.8 billion (1.4 percent), as investment securities portfolios rose by \$113.7 billion (4.5 percent). Assets held in trading accounts were up by \$86.9 billion (12.8 percent). Reported loan balances declined for the eighth time in the past nine quarters. Total loans and leases fell by \$6.8 billion (0.1 percent), as C&D loans declined by \$28.9 billion (7.6 percent) and credit card balances and other loans to individuals fell by \$16.1 billion (1.2 percent). Loans to depository institutions grew strongly during the quarter, increasing by \$27.8 billion (36.4 percent). C&I loans increased for the first time in eight quarters, rising by \$4.9 billion (0.4 percent). One-to-four family residential mortgages increased for the first time in six quarters, rising by \$5.3 billion (0.3 percent). Unused loan commitments were up by \$34.1 billion (0.6 percent). Indications of credit risk in industry assets continued to fall in the third quarter. The ratio of risk-weighted assets (used in calculating risk-based capital ratios) to total assets declined from 69.1 percent to 68.3 percent during the quarter, as total risk-weighted assets increased by only \$2.8 billion (0.03 percent). This is the lowest level for this ratio since first quarter 1995.

Chart 5

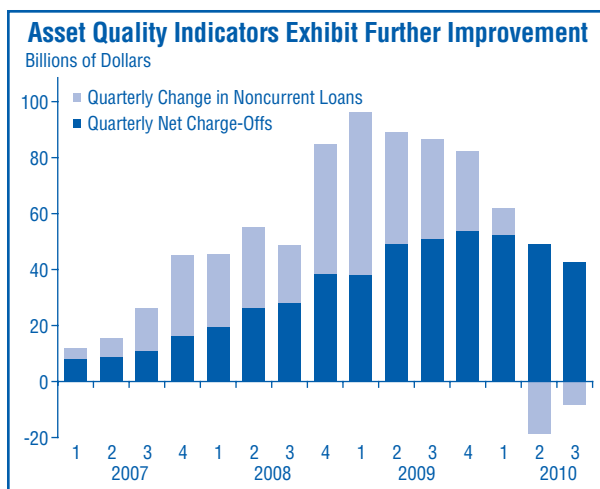
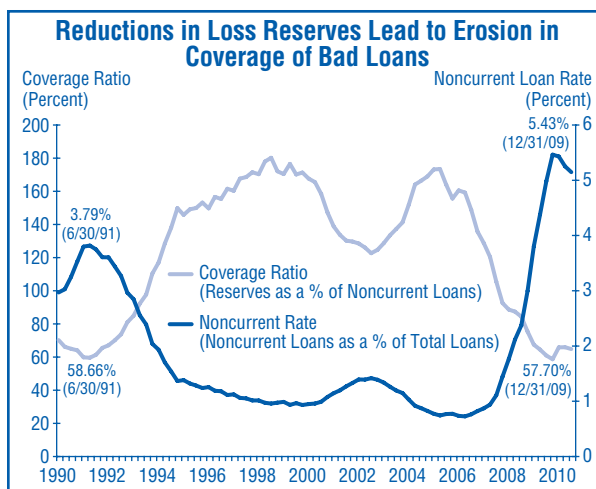


Chart 6



## Deposits Increase by 1.5 Percent

Deposits funded 81 percent (\$132.6 billion) of the growth in assets during the quarter. Deposits in foreign offices increased by \$62.3 billion (4.2 percent), while domestic office deposits rose by \$70.3 billion (0.9 percent). Most of the growth in domestic deposits occurred in large denomination noninterest-bearing deposits. Interest-bearing deposits in domestic offices increased by only \$9.5 billion (0.2 percent), while estimated insured deposits fell by \$15.9 billion (0.3 percent). Time deposits fell for the seventh consecutive quarter, declining by \$73.4 billion (3.4 percent). Nondeposit liabilities increased by only \$12 billion (0.5 percent) during the quarter. Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB) advances declined by \$43 billion (9.7 percent), marking the eighth consecutive quarter that FHLB advances have fallen. During this period, total balances declined by \$509.1 billion (55.8 percent).

## The Number of “Problem” Institutions Continues to Rise

The number of insured commercial banks and savings institutions reporting quarterly financial results fell from 7,830 in the second quarter to 7,760 in the third quarter. Five new reporting institutions were added during the quarter, while 30 institutions were absorbed into other charters through mergers. Forty-one institutions failed in the third quarter, bringing the total number of failures for the first nine months of 2010 to 127. The number of insured institutions on the FDIC’s “Problem List” increased from 829 to 860 during the quarter. This is the largest number of “problem” institutions since March 31, 1993, when there were 928. Total assets of “problem” institutions declined for the second quarter in a row, from \$403.2 billion to \$379.2 billion. The number of employees (full-time equivalent) increased for a second consecutive quarter, after falling in each of the previous 12 quarters. The 0.4 percent (8,195) increase lifted the industry’s total employment to 2.04 million, which is still 8.2 percent below the peak of 2.22 million reported in first quarter 2007.

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Chart 7

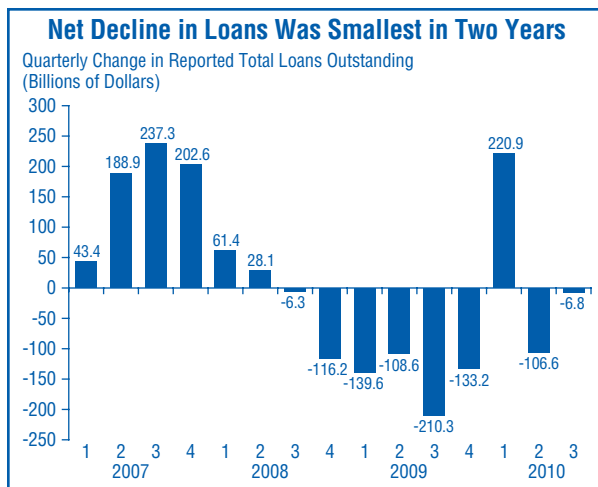


Chart 8

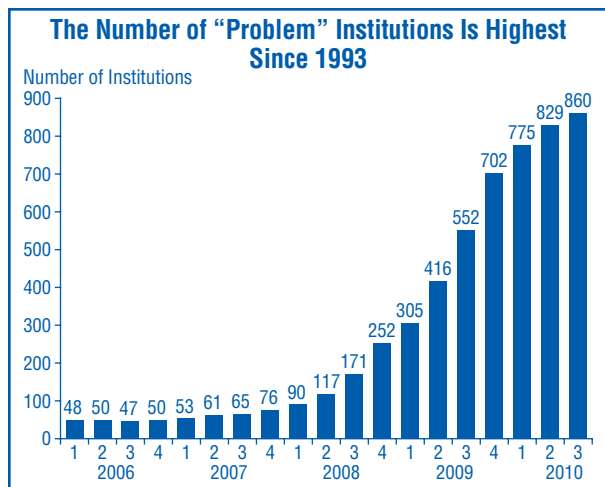


TABLE I-A. Selected Indicators, All FDIC-Insured Institutions\*

	2010**	2009**	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
Return on assets (%).....	0.56	0.09	0.07	0.03	0.81	1.28	1.28
Return on equity (%).....	5.00	0.84	0.70	0.35	7.75	12.30	12.43
Core capital (leverage) ratio (%).....	8.99	8.54	8.63	7.47	7.97	8.22	8.24
Noncurrent assets plus other real estate owned to assets (%).....	3.25	3.08	3.36	1.91	0.95	0.54	0.50
Net charge-offs to loans (%).....	2.59	2.38	2.50	1.29	0.59	0.39	0.49
Asset growth rate (%).....	1.03	-2.40	-5.30	6.19	9.88	9.03	7.64
Net interest margin (%).....	3.78	3.45	3.47	3.16	3.29	3.31	3.47
Net operating income growth (%).....	291.33	-64.54	50.07	-90.71	-27.59	8.52	11.40
Number of institutions reporting.....	7,760	8,099	8,012	8,305	8,534	8,680	8,833
Commercial banks.....	6,622	6,911	6,839	7,086	7,283	7,401	7,526
Savings institutions.....	1,138	1,188	1,173	1,219	1,251	1,279	1,307
Percentage of unprofitable institutions (%).....	20.44	28.74	30.75	24.89	12.09	7.94	6.22
Number of problem institutions.....	860	552	702	252	76	50	52
Assets of problem institutions (in billions).....	\$379	\$346	\$403	\$159	\$22	\$8	\$7
Number of failed institutions.....	127	95	140	25	3	0	0
Number of assisted institutions.....	0	8	8	5	0	0	0

\* Excludes insured branches of foreign banks (IBAs).

\*\* Through September 30, ratios annualized where appropriate. Asset growth rates are for 12 months ending September 30.

TABLE II-A. Aggregate Condition and Income Data, All FDIC-Insured Institutions

(dollar figures in millions)	3rd Quarter 2010	2nd Quarter 2010	3rd Quarter 2009	%Change 09Q3-10Q3		
Number of institutions reporting.....	7,760	7,830	8,099	-4.2		
Total employees (full-time equivalent).....	2,042,030	2,033,835	2,069,470	-1.3		
<b>CONDITION DATA</b>						
Total assets.....	\$13,383,291	\$13,220,319	\$13,246,471	1.0		
Loans secured by real estate.....	4,302,273	4,337,167	4,527,197	-5.0		
1-4 Family residential mortgages.....	1,880,441	1,875,131	1,928,224	-2.5		
Nonfarm nonresidential.....	1,072,833	1,081,602	1,090,087	-1.6		
Construction and development.....	353,827	382,771	493,039	-28.2		
Home equity lines.....	647,947	654,064	667,473	-2.9		
Commercial & industrial loans.....	1,174,655	1,169,737	1,273,927	-7.8		
Loans to individuals.....	1,328,944	1,345,052	1,040,987	27.7		
Credit cards.....	683,911	692,665	392,971	74.0		
Farm loans.....	58,893	58,269	60,019	-1.9		
Other loans & leases.....	526,595	488,635	515,478	2.2		
Less: Unearned income.....	2,125	2,794	2,613	-18.7		
Total loans & leases.....	7,389,234	7,396,065	7,414,995	-0.3		
Less: Reserve for losses.....	241,861	251,419	220,528	9.7		
Net loans and leases.....	7,147,373	7,144,646	7,194,467	-0.7		
Securities.....	2,641,607	2,527,875	2,396,676	10.2		
Other real estate owned.....	53,194	49,536	37,142	43.2		
Goodwill and other intangibles.....	394,096	409,841	424,684	-7.2		
All other assets.....	3,147,021	3,088,421	3,193,502	-1.5		
Total liabilities and capital.....	13,383,291	13,220,319	13,246,471	1.0		
Deposits.....	9,273,623	9,140,981	9,101,076	1.9		
Domestic office deposits.....	7,738,035	7,667,696	7,553,270	2.4		
Foreign office deposits.....	1,535,588	1,473,285	1,547,805	-0.8		
Other borrowed funds.....	1,866,191	1,911,857	1,997,430	-6.6		
Subordinated debt.....	150,823	150,986	161,256	-6.5		
All other liabilities.....	568,094	510,236	524,078	8.4		
Total equity capital (includes minority interests).....	1,524,561	1,506,258	1,462,631	4.2		
Bank equity capital.....	1,505,516	1,487,095	1,443,159	4.3		
Loans and leases 30-89 days past due.....	124,110	124,828	142,807	-13.1		
Noncurrent loans and leases.....	378,342	386,612	367,641	2.9		
Restructured loans and leases.....	80,270	71,968	50,063	60.3		
Mortgage-backed securities.....	1,439,964	1,381,196	1,350,441	6.6		
Earning assets.....	11,546,575	11,391,762	11,408,682	1.2		
FHLB Advances.....	402,425	445,416	575,700	-30.1		
Unused loan commitments.....	6,041,482	6,007,390	6,125,678	-1.4		
Trust assets.....	18,591,198	17,606,465	18,380,940	1.1		
Assets securitized and sold***.....	1,013,180	1,411,792	1,863,994	-45.6		
Notional amount of derivatives***.....	236,386,455	225,433,410	211,694,352	11.7		
<b>INCOME DATA</b>						
	First Three Qtrs 2010	First Three Qtrs 2009	%Change	3rd Quarter 2010	3rd Quarter 2009	%Change 09Q3-10Q3
Total interest income.....	\$405,787	\$412,575	-1.7	\$133,472	\$134,211	-0.6
Total interest expense.....	82,308	115,293	-28.6	26,010	34,807	-25.3
Net interest income.....	323,479	297,282	8.8	107,462	99,405	8.1
Provision for loan and lease losses.....	125,462	188,982	-33.6	34,891	62,855	-44.5
Total noninterest income.....	180,429	199,423	-9.5	58,207	62,715	-7.2
Total noninterest expense.....	299,854	288,255	4.0	107,631	92,818	16.0
Securities gains (losses).....	6,900	-1,589	N/M	3,191	-4,102	N/M
Applicable income taxes.....	29,257	4,876	500.1	11,346	80	N/M
Extraordinary gains, net.....	-510	-3,625	N/M	-330	31	N/M
Total net income (includes minority interests).....	55,726	9,379	494.2	14,661	2,296	538.5
Bank net income.....	55,223	8,712	533.9	14,532	2,039	612.6
Net charge-offs.....	143,164	136,027	5.3	42,863	50,928	-15.8
Cash dividends.....	30,611	33,466	-8.5	13,301	20,094	-33.8
Retained earnings.....	24,612	-24,753	N/M	1,230	-18,055	N/M
Net operating income.....	50,935	13,016	291.3	12,385	4,360	184.0

\*\*\* Call Report filers only.

N/M - Not Meaningful.

**TABLE III-A. Third Quarter 2010, All FDIC-Insured Institutions**

THIRD QUARTER (The way it is...)	All Insured Institutions	Asset Concentration Groups*								
		Credit Card Banks	International Banks	Agricultural Banks	Commercial Lenders	Mortgage Lenders	Consumer Lenders	Other Specialized <\$1 Billion	All Other <\$1 Billion	All Other >\$1 Billion
Number of institutions reporting.....	7,760	22	5	1,583	4,171	723	82	320	790	64
Commercial banks.....	6,622	18	5	1,579	3,719	188	65	292	706	50
Savings institutions.....	1,138	4	0	4	452	535	17	28	84	14
Total assets (in billions).....	\$13,383.3	\$705.0	\$3,278.2	\$194.0	\$4,442.1	\$789.3	\$103.9	\$44.5	\$131.6	\$3,694.7
Commercial banks.....	12,130.3	679.7	3,278.2	193.4	3,968.9	218.3	55.3	39.0	109.2	3,588.4
Savings institutions.....	1,252.9	25.3	0.0	0.5	473.2	571.1	48.6	5.5	22.4	106.3
Total deposits (in billions).....	9,273.6	281.9	2,085.6	159.4	3,362.3	540.0	87.2	34.3	109.1	2,613.7
Commercial banks.....	8,372.9	266.8	2,085.6	159.0	3,036.2	120.9	44.2	30.4	91.1	2,538.7
Savings institutions.....	900.7	15.1	0.0	0.4	326.1	419.1	43.0	3.9	18.0	75.0
Bank net income (in millions).....	14,532	-6,852	5,037	525	4,049	1,400	415	213	292	9,455
Commercial banks.....	12,297	-7,152	5,037	524	3,412	562	256	165	281	9,212
Savings institutions.....	2,235	299	0	1	637	838	159	47	10	243
<b>Performance Ratios (annualized, %)</b>										
Yield on earning assets.....	4.66	12.70	3.33	5.28	4.90	4.48	5.69	3.69	4.97	3.86
Cost of funding earning assets.....	0.91	1.35	0.64	1.28	1.10	1.36	1.22	0.93	1.24	0.65
Net interest margin.....	3.75	11.35	2.69	4.00	3.80	3.12	4.47	2.76	3.74	3.21
Noninterest income to assets.....	1.75	2.63	1.89	0.68	1.39	0.89	2.26	6.54	0.99	2.09
Noninterest expense to assets.....	3.24	10.13	2.83	2.67	3.06	1.99	2.87	7.02	3.07	2.73
Loan and lease loss provision to assets.....	1.05	5.24	0.52	0.46	1.20	0.78	1.16	0.21	0.33	0.64
Net operating income to assets.....	0.37	-3.92	0.61	1.06	0.29	0.64	1.63	1.48	0.83	0.94
Pretax return on assets.....	0.78	-2.87	0.84	1.26	0.57	1.11	2.46	2.22	1.08	1.51
Return on assets.....	0.44	-3.85	0.63	1.09	0.37	0.71	1.63	1.94	0.89	1.02
Return on equity.....	3.88	-23.73	6.88	9.61	3.24	7.06	15.39	11.60	7.86	8.33
Net charge-offs to loans and leases.....	2.32	8.79	1.85	0.56	1.95	1.12	1.96	0.98	0.52	1.64
Loan and lease loss provision to net charge-offs.....	81.40	70.72	80.82	125.26	90.76	116.77	79.37	78.30	115.29	74.96
Efficiency ratio.....	57.14	32.22	67.38	60.83	62.97	51.84	43.85	77.21	69.35	55.40
% of unprofitable institutions.....	18.90	13.64	0.00	7.20	26.76	13.83	4.88	13.75	10.51	4.69
% of institutions with earnings gains.....	63.29	81.82	60.00	61.84	64.25	68.05	70.73	50.00	60.51	67.19
<b>Structural Changes</b>										
New charters.....	5	0	0	0	3	1	0	1	0	0
Institutions absorbed by mergers.....	30	0	0	6	17	1	0	0	3	3
Failed institutions.....	41	0	0	1	36	2	1	0	1	0
<b>PRIOR THIRD QUARTERS (The way it was...)</b>										
Return on assets (%)..... 2009	0.06	0.34	-0.04	0.93	-0.31	0.26	0.20	1.03	0.74	0.60
..... 2007	0.92	4.07	0.69	1.30	0.98	0.31	1.17	2.20	1.07	0.81
..... 2005	1.31	3.16	1.02	1.33	1.39	1.03	1.76	1.78	1.12	1.31
Net charge-offs to loans & leases (%) .... 2009	2.72	10.67	3.18	0.60	2.13	1.59	2.64	0.80	0.57	2.63
..... 2007	0.57	3.98	0.77	0.26	0.32	0.42	1.04	0.32	0.22	0.42
..... 2005	0.51	4.28	1.19	0.16	0.23	0.10	1.39	0.18	0.20	0.26

\* See Table IV-A (page 8) for explanations.

TABLE III-A. Third Quarter 2010, All FDIC-Insured Institutions

THIRD QUARTER (The way it is...)	All Insured Institutions	Asset Size Distribution				Geographic Regions*					
		Less than \$100 Million	\$100 Million to \$1 Billion	\$1 Billion to \$10 Billion	Greater than \$10 Billion	New York	Atlanta	Chicago	Kansas City	Dallas	San Francisco
Number of institutions reporting.....	7,760	2,681	4,414	556	109	960	1,041	1,609	1,841	1,637	672
Commercial banks.....	6,622	2,383	3,731	421	87	502	921	1,326	1,743	1,518	612
Savings institutions.....	1,138	298	683	135	22	458	120	283	98	119	60
Total assets (in billions).....	\$13,383.3	\$151.1	\$1,316.0	\$1,400.9	\$10,515.4	\$2,734.6	\$2,957.2	\$2,948.1	\$1,649.6	\$788.6	\$2,305.2
Commercial banks.....	12,130.3	134.7	1,079.5	1,068.6	9,847.6	2,065.5	2,830.6	2,820.4	1,600.9	694.4	2,118.5
Savings institutions.....	1,252.9	16.4	236.5	332.2	667.8	669.2	126.5	127.8	48.7	94.2	186.7
Total deposits (in billions).....	9,273.6	126.5	1,082.6	1,071.6	6,993.0	1,793.8	2,105.2	1,976.5	1,199.8	627.1	1,571.3
Commercial banks.....	8,372.9	113.6	896.3	820.7	6,542.4	1,326.4	2,013.3	1,881.0	1,162.8	550.8	1,438.7
Savings institutions.....	900.7	12.9	186.3	250.9	450.6	467.4	91.9	95.5	37.0	76.3	132.6
Bank net income (in millions).....	14,532	162	1,310	1,003	12,057	-5,198	5,256	4,542	4,114	1,576	4,242
Commercial banks.....	12,297	171	1,134	628	10,364	-6,289	5,238	4,453	4,060	1,356	3,479
Savings institutions.....	2,235	-8	176	375	1,692	1,090	18	89	55	220	763
<b>Performance Ratios (annualized, %)</b>											
Yield on earning assets.....	4.66	5.23	5.16	4.90	4.54	5.33	4.29	3.82	5.74	4.92	4.50
Cost of funding earning assets.....	0.91	1.27	1.35	1.24	0.80	1.07	0.87	0.76	0.81	0.99	0.99
Net interest margin.....	3.75	3.96	3.82	3.66	3.75	4.26	3.41	3.05	4.93	3.94	3.51
Noninterest income to assets.....	1.75	1.30	0.99	1.31	1.91	1.49	1.77	1.92	2.27	1.58	1.52
Noninterest expense to assets.....	3.24	3.87	3.19	2.96	3.27	4.31	2.78	2.98	3.48	3.36	2.66
Loan and lease loss provision to assets.....	1.05	0.56	0.81	1.14	1.07	1.30	0.99	0.78	1.57	0.80	0.88
Net operating income to assets.....	0.37	0.37	0.31	0.22	0.40	-0.86	0.57	0.59	1.02	0.74	0.71
Pretax return on assets.....	0.78	0.54	0.58	0.60	0.83	-0.34	1.05	0.83	1.50	1.03	1.10
Return on assets.....	0.44	0.43	0.40	0.29	0.46	-0.77	0.71	0.63	1.00	0.80	0.75
Return on equity.....	3.88	3.54	3.88	2.57	4.06	-5.95	6.17	6.86	8.63	7.50	6.37
Net charge-offs to loans and leases.....	2.32	0.85	1.11	1.75	2.63	2.98	2.30	1.95	2.69	1.20	2.08
Loan and lease loss provision to net charge-offs..	81.40	106.32	110.12	101.99	77.14	78.92	76.81	82.25	84.86	102.24	82.61
Efficiency ratio.....	57.14	78.61	70.61	61.55	54.82	51.88	58.32	64.62	50.21	64.97	57.37
% of unprofitable institutions.....	18.90	19.58	18.28	21.76	12.84	13.96	38.71	17.09	13.31	12.22	31.25
% of institutions with earnings gains.....	63.29	59.98	64.50	66.55	78.90	70.52	58.69	66.63	63.23	57.18	67.11
<b>Structural Changes</b>											
New charters.....	5	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	0	1	1
Institutions absorbed by mergers.....	30	17	9	3	1	7	3	4	8	6	2
Failed institutions.....	41	8	32	1	0	4	19	6	2	1	9
<b>PRIOR THIRD QUARTERS (The way it was...)</b>											
Return on assets (%).....2009	0.06	0.11	-0.10	-0.51	0.17	0.05	-0.18	0.24	0.85	0.52	-0.31
.....2007	0.92	0.78	1.03	1.18	0.87	0.89	0.75	0.90	1.61	1.14	0.88
.....2005	1.31	1.08	1.27	1.34	1.32	1.24	1.35	1.08	1.73	1.18	1.60
Net charge-offs to loans & leases (%).....2009	2.72	0.89	1.27	2.15	3.10	3.07	2.70	2.59	2.53	1.41	3.15
.....2007	0.57	0.26	0.24	0.42	0.66	0.92	0.29	0.44	0.74	0.29	0.76
.....2005	0.51	0.16	0.18	0.23	0.64	0.97	0.27	0.29	0.54	0.25	0.59

\* See Table IV-A (page 9) for explanations.

**TABLE IV-A. First Three Quarters 2010, All FDIC-Insured Institutions**

FIRST THREE QUARTERS (The way it is...)	All Insured Institutions	Asset Concentration Groups*								
		Credit Card Banks	International Banks	Agricultural Banks	Commercial Lenders	Mortgage Lenders	Consumer Lenders	Other Specialized <\$1 Billion	All Other <\$1 Billion	All Other >\$1 Billion
Number of institutions reporting.....	7,760	22	5	1,583	4,171	723	82	320	790	64
Commercial banks.....	6,622	18	5	1,579	3,719	188	65	292	706	50
Savings institutions.....	1,138	4	0	4	452	535	17	28	84	14
<b>Total assets (in billions).....</b>	<b>\$13,383.3</b>	<b>\$705.0</b>	<b>\$3,278.2</b>	<b>\$194.0</b>	<b>\$4,442.1</b>	<b>\$789.3</b>	<b>\$103.9</b>	<b>\$44.5</b>	<b>\$131.6</b>	<b>\$3,694.7</b>
Commercial banks.....	12,130.3	679.7	3,278.2	193.4	3,968.9	218.3	55.3	39.0	109.2	3,588.4
Savings institutions.....	1,252.9	25.3	0.0	0.5	473.2	571.1	48.6	5.5	22.4	106.3
Total deposits (in billions).....	9,273.6	281.9	2,085.6	159.4	3,362.3	540.0	87.2	34.3	109.1	2,613.7
Commercial banks.....	8,372.9	266.8	2,085.6	159.0	3,036.2	120.9	44.2	30.4	91.1	2,538.7
Savings institutions.....	900.7	15.1	0.0	0.4	326.1	419.1	43.0	3.9	18.0	75.0
Bank net income (in millions).....	55,223	-3,206	18,895	1,484	9,698	4,160	1,070	509	689	21,923
Commercial banks.....	48,995	-4,025	18,895	1,482	8,103	1,923	679	353	778	20,808
Savings institutions.....	6,228	819	0	2	1,595	2,238	391	156	-88	1,115
<b>Performance Ratios (annualized, %)</b>										
Yield on earning assets.....	4.74	14.08	3.41	5.28	4.91	4.46	5.80	3.80	5.01	3.97
Cost of funding earning assets.....	0.96	1.56	0.69	1.34	1.16	1.41	1.29	0.99	1.30	0.68
Net interest margin.....	3.78	12.52	2.71	3.94	3.75	3.05	4.51	2.81	3.71	3.29
Noninterest income to assets.....	1.82	2.94	2.11	0.64	1.36	0.90	2.07	7.06	0.94	2.13
Noninterest expense to assets.....	3.02	6.52	2.82	2.65	3.00	1.92	2.76	7.53	3.21	2.78
Loan and lease loss provision to assets.....	1.26	7.08	0.60	0.44	1.29	0.74	1.33	0.23	0.33	0.95
Net operating income to assets.....	0.51	-0.71	0.73	1.01	0.24	0.69	1.45	1.41	0.66	0.77
Pretax return on assets.....	0.85	0.11	1.07	1.20	0.44	1.11	2.25	1.99	0.83	1.17
Return on assets.....	0.56	-0.64	0.79	1.04	0.29	0.70	1.45	1.57	0.71	0.80
Return on equity.....	5.00	-3.60	8.81	9.27	2.64	7.18	13.73	9.65	6.31	6.51
Net charge-offs to loans and leases.....	2.59	11.88	2.04	0.53	1.88	1.15	2.20	0.81	0.51	1.96
Loan and lease loss provision to net charge-offs.....	87.63	72.91	84.30	129.54	100.22	106.94	79.66	103.60	116.82	92.53
Efficiency ratio.....	55.94	30.58	63.31	61.69	62.84	50.78	43.14	77.95	70.18	55.19
% of unprofitable institutions.....	20.44	13.64	0.00	7.14	29.56	14.94	6.10	12.19	10.38	4.69
% of institutions with earnings gains.....	64.16	86.36	80.00	64.56	64.66	70.26	76.83	50.31	57.85	75.00
<b>Condition Ratios (%)</b>										
Earning assets to total assets.....	86.28	87.55	83.85	91.53	88.29	93.04	94.18	90.05	91.62	83.59
Loss Allowance to:										
Loans and leases.....	3.27	9.21	3.91	1.56	2.54	1.48	2.63	1.86	1.49	2.85
Noncurrent loans and leases.....	63.93	403.00	60.68	80.41	56.02	30.69	199.45	69.24	58.85	42.45
Noncurrent assets plus other real estate owned to assets.....	3.25	1.94	2.36	1.71	3.84	3.24	1.10	1.06	1.95	3.78
Equity capital ratio.....	11.25	15.82	9.06	11.40	11.39	10.11	10.58	17.17	11.41	12.33
Core capital (leverage) ratio.....	8.99	12.02	7.39	10.16	9.45	9.23	10.29	15.44	10.63	8.98
Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio.....	12.68	14.01	12.18	14.11	12.24	19.12	14.18	34.74	17.74	11.97
Total risk-based capital ratio.....	15.30	16.78	15.26	15.25	14.39	20.16	15.34	35.77	18.89	15.19
Net loans and leases to deposits.....	77.07	193.17	50.85	77.23	87.42	85.03	86.09	33.88	65.84	71.24
Net loans to total assets.....	53.41	77.25	32.35	63.46	66.17	58.18	72.23	26.14	54.56	50.40
Domestic deposits to total assets.....	57.82	35.60	30.70	82.17	73.94	68.33	82.88	76.11	82.87	61.40
<b>Structural Changes</b>										
New charters.....	8	0	0	0	5	1	0	1	0	1
Institutions absorbed by mergers.....	124	0	0	18	91	1	0	0	5	9
Failed institutions.....	127	0	0	3	115	4	1	1	2	1
<b>PRIOR FIRST THREE QUARTERS (The way it was...)</b>										
Number of Institutions.....2009	8,099	24	4	1,580	4,540	795	81	284	732	59
.....2007	8,559	28	4	1,634	4,739	780	120	376	821	57
.....2005	8,858	29	4	1,733	4,557	928	125	420	992	70
Total assets (in billions).....2009	\$13,246.5	\$500.5	\$3,183.4	\$177.7	\$5,184.1	\$852.0	\$95.8	\$37.8	\$102.7	\$3,112.5
.....2007	12,706.1	423.5	2,644.0	157.3	5,054.4	1,454.1	95.8	40.1	111.4	2,725.5
.....2005	10,700.7	359.9	1,838.9	143.0	3,667.4	1,677.1	109.2	47.7	128.6	2,729.0
Return on assets (%).....2009	0.09	-0.58	0.00	0.90	-0.22	0.47	0.22	0.64	0.79	0.59
.....2007	1.10	3.81	0.87	1.25	1.09	0.73	1.40	2.37	1.04	1.09
.....2005	1.31	3.19	0.88	1.32	1.36	1.12	1.70	1.73	1.12	1.36
Net charge-offs to loans & leases (%).....2009	2.38	9.93	2.90	0.52	1.77	1.26	2.64	0.81	0.46	2.31
.....2007	0.50	3.90	0.65	0.19	0.28	0.29	0.97	0.30	0.17	0.35
.....2005	0.47	4.27	0.88	0.15	0.22	0.10	1.46	0.29	0.27	0.20
Noncurrent assets plus OREO to assets (%).....2009	3.08	2.09	2.64	1.59	3.71	3.17	1.25	0.60	1.35	2.85
.....2007	0.73	1.34	0.51	0.81	0.81	1.09	0.53	0.26	0.64	0.54
.....2005	0.50	1.36	0.48	0.68	0.48	0.57	0.54	0.25	0.57	0.37
Equity capital ratio (%).....2009	10.89	25.25	8.45	11.32	10.97	9.30	10.87	17.58	11.84	11.26
.....2007	10.44	23.17	7.78	11.32	10.85	9.44	11.89	19.54	11.57	10.55
.....2005	10.25	22.07	8.23	10.86	10.21	10.67	9.58	19.26	10.83	9.66

\* Asset Concentration Group Definitions (Groups are hierarchical and mutually exclusive):

Credit-card Lenders - Institutions whose credit-card loans plus securitized receivables exceed 50 percent of total assets plus securitized receivables.

International Banks - Banks with assets greater than \$10 billion and more than 25 percent of total assets in foreign offices.

Agricultural Banks - Banks whose agricultural production loans plus real estate loans secured by farmland exceed 25 percent of their total loans and leases.

Commercial Lenders - Institutions whose commercial and industrial loans, plus real estate construction and development loans, plus loans secured by commercial real estate properties exceed 25 percent of total assets.

Mortgage Lenders - Institutions whose residential mortgage loans, plus mortgage-backed securities, exceed 50 percent of total assets.

Consumer Lenders - Institutions whose residential mortgage loans, plus credit-card loans, plus other loans to individuals, exceed 50 percent of total assets.

Other Specialized < \$1 Billion - Institutions with assets less than \$1 billion, whose loans and leases are less than 40 percent of total assets.

All Other < \$1 billion - Institutions with assets less than \$1 billion that do not meet any of the definitions above, they have significant lending activity with no identified asset concentrations.

All Other > \$1 billion - Institutions with assets greater than \$1 billion that do not meet any of the definitions above, they have significant lending activity with no identified asset concentrations.





**TABLE V-A. Loan Performance, All FDIC-Insured Institutions**

September 30, 2010	All Insured Institutions	Asset Concentration Groups*								
		Credit Card Banks	International Banks	Agricultural Banks	Commercial Lenders	Mortgage Lenders	Consumer Lenders	Other Specialized <\$1 Billion	All Other <\$1 Billion	All Other >\$1 Billion
<b>Percent of Loans 30-89 Days Past Due</b>										
All loans secured by real estate .....	1.97	2.12	2.90	1.17	1.52	1.75	1.14	1.64	1.77	2.54
Construction and development .....	2.23	0.00	1.88	2.35	2.14	3.99	1.52	2.35	2.40	2.34
Nonfarm nonresidential .....	1.09	0.00	0.63	0.93	1.11	1.39	1.50	1.18	1.38	1.00
Multifamily residential real estate .....	1.05	0.00	0.61	1.38	1.23	1.30	0.26	1.64	0.88	0.80
Home equity loans .....	1.23	3.31	1.72	0.72	0.88	1.08	1.07	0.50	0.79	1.32
Other 1-4 family residential .....	2.85	2.02	4.48	1.80	2.07	1.79	1.17	1.95	2.09	3.73
Commercial and industrial loans .....	0.74	2.88	0.48	1.44	0.78	0.92	1.18	1.04	1.52	0.57
Loans to individuals .....	2.10	2.19	2.38	1.79	1.76	1.42	1.76	1.70	2.17	2.15
Credit card loans .....	2.17	2.14	2.86	1.37	1.64	2.76	1.13	1.94	1.15	2.50
Other loans to individuals .....	2.03	3.22	2.20	1.79	1.78	1.07	2.05	1.68	2.19	2.08
All other loans and leases (including farm) .....	0.45	0.01	0.35	0.46	0.58	0.64	0.37	0.85	0.47	0.49
Total loans and leases .....	1.68	2.16	1.92	1.07	1.35	1.71	1.56	1.53	1.70	1.94
<b>Percent of Loans Noncurrent**</b>										
All real estate loans .....	7.28	4.41	10.23	2.38	5.72	5.09	1.42	3.31	2.97	10.25
Construction and development .....	16.63	0.00	19.73	10.33	16.65	13.21	8.73	12.60	8.37	17.47
Nonfarm nonresidential .....	4.36	0.00	4.50	2.68	4.15	3.59	4.04	2.93	2.85	5.65
Multifamily residential real estate .....	4.67	0.00	4.35	3.08	4.48	2.24	3.63	8.42	3.90	6.71
Home equity loans .....	1.82	2.75	2.00	0.99	1.33	1.54	0.82	0.58	0.68	2.25
Other 1-4 family residential .....	9.68	5.36	17.06	1.68	5.24	5.38	1.22	2.00	2.62	14.68
Commercial and industrial loans .....	2.78	2.38	4.99	2.37	2.39	2.59	0.75	2.13	2.16	2.24
Loans to individuals .....	1.87	2.35	2.31	0.73	1.38	1.10	1.32	0.85	0.75	1.23
Credit card loans .....	2.35	2.31	2.58	0.73	2.72	3.38	1.10	1.26	0.76	2.59
Other loans to individuals .....	1.36	3.24	2.21	0.73	1.11	0.50	1.42	0.82	0.75	0.95
All other loans and leases (including farm) .....	1.31	0.02	1.77	0.85	1.40	0.61	0.45	0.76	0.78	0.95
Total loans and leases .....	5.12	2.29	6.44	1.94	4.54	4.82	1.31	2.69	2.53	6.71
<b>Percent of Loans Charged-off (net, YTD)</b>										
All real estate loans .....	1.92	4.92	2.27	0.50	1.94	1.04	1.47	0.76	0.44	2.22
Construction and development .....	5.28	0.00	2.94	3.07	5.84	4.80	1.61	4.47	2.15	3.93
Nonfarm nonresidential .....	1.17	0.00	1.22	0.56	1.23	0.73	0.40	0.33	0.35	1.14
Multifamily residential real estate .....	1.14	0.00	0.97	0.53	1.30	0.88	0.71	1.00	0.91	0.83
Home equity loans .....	2.73	6.96	2.63	0.66	1.43	3.31	2.11	0.29	0.36	3.93
Other 1-4 family residential .....	1.55	4.80	2.77	0.33	1.43	0.81	0.93	0.37	0.31	1.69
Commercial and industrial loans .....	1.83	15.28	1.49	1.20	1.69	1.48	5.31	0.81	0.99	1.06
Loans to individuals .....	6.42	12.11	3.28	0.58	2.37	3.28	2.20	0.85	0.68	2.96
Credit card loans .....	10.93	12.07	6.38	2.09	7.68	10.27	4.73	4.37	2.34	9.28
Other loans to individuals .....	2.05	12.84	2.17	0.54	1.31	1.23	1.10	0.55	0.65	1.57
All other loans and leases (including farm) .....	0.69	0.01	0.65	0.00	1.15	0.43	2.45	1.30	0.27	0.47
Total loans and leases .....	2.59	11.88	2.04	0.53	1.88	1.15	2.18	0.81	0.51	1.96
<b>Loans Outstanding (in billions)</b>										
All real estate loans .....	\$4,302.3	\$0.1	\$521.8	\$73.7	\$2,061.7	\$430.8	\$20.2	\$8.1	\$53.9	\$1,132.0
Construction and development .....	353.8	0.0	7.8	4.6	252.2	8.1	0.5	0.7	3.4	76.4
Nonfarm nonresidential .....	1,072.8	0.0	30.6	21.2	784.7	27.9	1.1	2.7	13.7	190.9
Multifamily residential real estate .....	215.8	0.0	40.3	1.6	131.0	9.6	0.1	0.2	1.3	31.6
Home equity loans .....	647.9	0.0	129.4	1.6	224.2	28.0	9.0	0.2	2.4	253.2
Other 1-4 family residential .....	1,880.4	0.1	263.9	19.6	628.0	356.2	9.2	3.9	29.5	570.0
Commercial and industrial loans .....	1,174.7	30.8	198.1	15.9	564.6	12.1	4.1	1.5	7.0	340.4
Loans to individuals .....	1,328.9	551.0	188.7	6.5	237.1	20.6	52.7	1.6	7.1	263.6
Credit card loans .....	683.9	527.0	51.2	0.1	39.9	4.2	16.5	0.1	0.1	44.8
Other loans to individuals .....	645.0	24.1	137.5	6.3	197.2	16.4	36.2	1.5	7.0	218.8
All other loans and leases (including farm) .....	585.5	17.9	195.6	29.0	153.4	2.6	0.8	0.6	4.9	180.7
Total loans and leases (plus unearned income) .....	7,391.4	599.9	1,104.3	125.1	3,016.8	466.1	77.7	11.9	72.9	1,916.7
<b>Memo: Other Real Estate Owned (in millions)</b>										
All other real estate owned .....	53,194.4	-19.2	4,448.9	849.1	33,348.8	2,975.7	73.7	147.4	706.4	10,663.6
Construction and development .....	18,447.6	0.0	6.0	303.1	15,829.2	436.7	23.4	84.0	188.7	1,576.4
Nonfarm nonresidential .....	10,222.0	0.0	203.5	266.9	7,997.6	207.2	12.1	30.6	158.0	1,346.1
Multifamily residential real estate .....	2,886.6	0.0	914.0	40.6	1,334.4	63.6	3.0	3.9	27.3	499.8
1-4 family residential .....	14,761.9	0.2	1,337.4	169.8	6,853.8	1,781.9	29.7	27.5	315.8	4,246.0
Farmland .....	364.5	0.0	0.0	68.6	252.3	8.5	5.5	1.4	16.1	12.0
GNMA properties .....	6,293.5	0.0	1,772.0	0.1	1,058.8	478.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	2,983.3

\* See Table IV-A (page 8) for explanations.

\*\* Noncurrent loan rates represent the percentage of loans in each category that are past due 90 days or more or that are in nonaccrual status.

TABLE V-A. Loan Performance, All FDIC-Insured Institutions

September 30, 2010	All Insured Institutions	Asset Size Distribution				Geographic Regions*					
		Less than \$100 Million	\$100 Million to \$1 Billion	\$1 Billion to \$10 Billion	Greater than \$10 Billion	New York	Atlanta	Chicago	Kansas City	Dallas	San Francisco
<b>Percent of Loans 30-89 Days Past Due</b>											
All loans secured by real estate .....	1.97	1.67	1.48	1.27	2.25	1.52	2.13	1.90	2.52	1.61	2.05
Construction and development .....	2.23	2.03	2.37	2.08	2.23	2.50	1.90	2.40	2.66	1.91	2.46
Nonfarm nonresidential .....	1.09	1.35	1.25	1.03	1.02	1.18	1.19	1.14	1.07	1.04	0.77
Multifamily residential real estate .....	1.05	1.44	1.32	1.11	0.97	1.04	1.14	0.98	1.03	0.84	1.24
Home equity loans .....	1.23	0.92	0.88	0.81	1.29	0.69	1.45	1.39	1.17	1.06	1.09
Other 1-4 family residential .....	2.85	2.20	1.67	1.42	3.28	1.83	3.05	2.74	4.10	2.25	3.21
Commercial and industrial loans .....	0.74	1.76	1.18	0.90	0.66	1.14	0.58	0.73	0.96	0.89	0.40
Loans to individuals .....	2.10	2.22	1.81	2.05	2.11	2.13	2.22	1.69	2.50	1.36	2.02
Credit card loans .....	2.17	1.68	2.30	2.25	2.17	2.04	2.35	1.96	2.58	1.03	2.12
Other loans to individuals .....	2.03	2.23	1.78	1.98	2.05	2.44	2.15	1.62	2.37	1.53	1.95
All other loans and leases (including farm) .....	0.45	0.48	0.50	0.48	0.44	0.30	0.30	0.59	0.61	0.47	0.38
Total loans and leases .....	1.68	1.59	1.41	1.25	1.79	1.56	1.76	1.54	2.10	1.41	1.59
<b>Percent of Loans Noncurrent**</b>											
All real estate loans .....	7.28	3.12	4.06	5.52	8.53	4.86	9.16	8.02	8.69	4.98	6.18
Construction and development .....	16.63	10.33	13.00	17.17	18.03	18.20	17.47	15.01	17.13	11.42	21.76
Nonfarm nonresidential .....	4.36	3.44	3.29	4.33	4.95	3.87	4.91	4.47	4.57	3.07	5.01
Multifamily residential real estate .....	4.67	3.16	3.57	4.51	4.98	2.98	8.25	4.43	3.90	4.96	5.09
Home equity loans .....	1.82	1.27	1.26	1.44	1.89	1.21	1.87	1.69	2.80	1.16	1.33
Other 1-4 family residential .....	9.68	2.29	2.76	4.02	11.87	4.81	12.52	13.01	12.77	5.19	6.93
Commercial and industrial loans .....	2.78	2.69	2.43	2.62	2.85	2.78	2.07	2.60	2.75	1.78	4.35
Loans to individuals .....	1.87	1.04	0.79	1.25	1.95	2.18	1.49	1.38	2.12	0.68	2.06
Credit card loans .....	2.35	0.93	1.67	2.06	2.36	2.34	2.39	2.68	2.47	0.92	2.29
Other loans to individuals .....	1.36	1.04	0.74	0.96	1.45	1.61	1.00	1.04	1.56	0.56	1.92
All other loans and leases (including farm) .....	1.31	0.93	0.94	1.14	1.35	0.83	0.66	1.34	0.97	1.23	2.74
Total loans and leases .....	5.12	2.67	3.56	4.59	5.49	3.64	6.36	5.57	5.75	3.86	4.65
<b>Percent of Loans Charged-off (net, YTD)</b>											
All real estate loans .....	1.92	0.66	0.93	1.70	2.22	1.04	2.63	2.11	1.93	1.23	1.95
Construction and development .....	5.28	3.19	3.30	5.80	5.89	4.51	6.07	6.36	4.17	3.28	6.53
Nonfarm nonresidential .....	1.17	0.59	0.60	1.23	1.45	0.87	1.45	1.58	0.77	0.63	1.51
Multifamily residential real estate .....	1.14	0.85	0.80	1.35	1.16	0.83	1.43	1.23	0.86	1.07	1.38
Home equity loans .....	2.73	0.83	0.68	1.21	3.00	0.87	3.92	1.98	3.74	1.55	2.41
Other 1-4 family residential .....	1.55	0.37	0.60	0.85	1.83	0.75	1.92	1.92	1.60	0.92	1.88
Commercial and industrial loans .....	1.83	1.42	1.48	1.50	1.92	2.97	1.41	1.81	1.83	1.03	1.75
Loans to individuals .....	6.42	0.80	1.37	2.55	6.88	10.56	4.34	2.69	8.42	1.88	3.51
Credit card loans .....	10.93	4.04	7.34	7.50	11.04	12.41	10.02	7.91	13.48	3.91	5.84
Other loans to individuals .....	2.05	0.75	0.98	0.97	2.25	4.50	1.55	1.34	1.84	0.92	2.08
All other loans and leases (including farm) .....	0.69	0.00	0.55	0.79	0.71	0.43	0.40	1.12	0.68	0.54	0.71
Total loans and leases .....	2.59	0.72	1.00	1.71	3.02	3.74	2.51	2.04	2.99	1.22	2.13
<b>Loans Outstanding (in billions)</b>											
All real estate loans .....	\$4,302.3	\$63.6	\$681.5	\$657.6	\$2,899.6	\$827.4	\$1,040.1	\$848.5	\$633.8	\$354.1	\$598.4
Construction and development .....	353.8	4.9	77.7	77.8	193.4	50.3	111.0	57.0	50.8	52.1	32.6
Nonfarm nonresidential .....	1,072.8	18.9	263.6	262.9	527.4	222.5	236.7	194.5	149.8	124.9	144.4
Multifamily residential real estate .....	215.8	1.9	31.6	41.7	140.6	59.8	31.9	64.1	18.9	9.5	31.5
Home equity loans .....	647.9	2.0	37.7	48.6	559.6	89.2	186.2	173.0	115.0	24.0	60.6
Other 1-4 family residential .....	1,880.4	27.3	237.0	215.3	1,400.8	399.9	458.5	343.5	274.7	131.5	272.4
Commercial and industrial loans .....	1,174.7	12.0	109.4	132.7	920.7	181.3	274.8	245.8	169.6	89.4	213.8
Loans to individuals .....	1,328.9	6.5	40.9	71.1	1,210.5	404.2	223.4	181.8	226.0	45.3	248.2
Credit card loans .....	683.9	0.1	2.4	18.8	662.6	318.2	78.9	37.8	138.9	15.2	95.0
Other loans to individuals .....	645.0	6.4	38.4	52.3	547.9	86.0	144.6	144.0	87.1	30.1	153.3
All other loans and leases (including farm) .....	585.5	10.5	40.2	32.2	502.6	93.0	112.5	139.1	111.1	24.5	105.4
Total loans and leases (plus unearned income) .....	7,391.4	92.6	871.9	893.5	5,533.3	1,505.8	1,650.8	1,415.2	1,140.5	513.2	1,165.8
<b>Memo: Other Real Estate Owned (in millions)</b>											
All other real estate owned .....	53,194.4	1,155.0	13,634.0	10,763.5	27,641.9	4,454.9	14,972.8	11,034.2	10,055.8	5,802.4	6,874.3
Construction and development .....	18,447.6	393.4	6,462.2	5,771.5	5,820.5	1,187.4	5,883.7	2,510.9	3,229.3	2,958.0	2,678.3
Nonfarm nonresidential .....	10,222.0	349.9	3,509.4	2,370.1	3,992.6	1,040.6	2,253.4	2,301.2	1,917.6	1,321.1	1,388.1
Multifamily residential real estate .....	2,886.6	36.5	499.7	399.5	1,950.8	257.9	510.1	547.9	456.1	133.9	980.8
1-4 family residential .....	14,761.9	345.1	2,962.5	2,035.5	9,418.9	1,710.4	4,466.0	2,980.3	2,875.5	1,256.2	1,473.7
Farmland .....	364.5	28.4	197.0	97.7	41.4	22.0	52.3	65.6	78.5	110.5	35.6
GNMA properties .....	6,293.5	2.0	4.5	90.3	6,196.7	216.4	1,807.4	2,628.9	1,499.0	22.9	118.9

\* See Table IV-A (page 9) for explanations.

\*\* Noncurrent loan rates represent the percentage of loans in each category that are past due 90 days or more or that are in nonaccrual status.





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## INSURANCE FUND INDICATORS

- ***DIF Reserve Ratio Rises 13 Basis Points to -0.15 Percent***
- ***Insured Deposit Growth Flat in Third Quarter***
- ***41 Institutions Fail during Third Quarter***
- ***New Restoration Plan Removes Scheduled Assessment Rate Increase for 2011***
- ***Changes Proposed for Deposit Insurance Fund Management and Risk-Based Assessments***

Total assets of the nation's 7,760 FDIC-insured commercial banks and savings institutions increased by \$163.0 billion (1.2 percent) during third quarter 2010. Eighty-one percent of the quarter's asset growth was funded by deposits, as noninterest-bearing deposits increased by 4.3 percent (\$69.1 billion) and interest-bearing deposits increased by 0.8 percent (\$63.5 billion). Domestic office deposits of banks and thrifts increased by 0.9 percent (\$70.3 billion), and foreign office deposits increased by 4.2 percent (\$62.3 billion).

Estimated insured deposits at all FDIC-insured institutions decreased by 0.3 percent during the third quarter but are 2.0 percent higher than four quarters earlier. For institutions existing at the start and end of the third quarter, insured deposits increased during the quarter at 4,285 institutions (55 percent), decreased at 3,438 institutions (44 percent), and remained unchanged at 32 institutions.

The Deposit Insurance Fund (DIF) balance increased by \$7.2 billion during the third quarter to -\$8.0 billion (unaudited), the third consecutive quarterly increase following seven quarters of decline. Assessment income of \$3.6 billion and a \$3.8 billion negative provision for insurance losses were the primary contributors to the improvement in the DIF balance. Interest earnings, combined with unrealized gains on available-for-sale securities and other net revenue, boosted the balance by another \$0.3 billion. Operating expenses reduced the balance by \$0.4 billion.

The DIF's reserve ratio was -0.15 percent on September 30, 2010, up from -0.28 percent at June 30, 2010, and up from -0.16 percent one year earlier. Forty-one FDIC-insured institutions with combined assets of \$13.9 billion failed during third quarter 2010, at an estimated cost of \$2.3 billion. For the first three quarters of 2010, 127 insured institutions with combined assets of \$83.3 billion failed, at a currently estimated cost to the DIF of \$19.4 billion.

### Changes to Deposit Insurance Fund Management

The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Dodd-Frank), enacted in July 2010, revised the statutory authorities governing the FDIC's management of the DIF. Specifically, Dodd-Frank: (1) raised the minimum designated reserve ratio (DRR), which the FDIC must set each year, to 1.35 percent from 1.15 percent; (2) removed the 1.5 percent upper limit on the DRR, thereby effectively eliminating the cap on the size of the fund; (3) required that the DIF reserve ratio reach 1.35 percent by September 30, 2020 (rather than 1.15 percent by the end of 2016, as formerly required); (4) required that, in setting assessments, the FDIC offset the effect of raising the minimum DRR from 1.15 percent to 1.35 percent on insured depository institutions with total consolidated assets of less than \$10 billion; (5) eliminated the requirement that the FDIC pay dividends when the reserve ratio is between 1.35 percent and 1.5 percent; and (6) continued the FDIC's authority to declare dividends when the reserve ratio is at least 1.5 percent, but granted the FDIC sole discretion in determining whether to suspend or limit dividends.<sup>1</sup>

In October 2010, the FDIC adopted a new Restoration Plan to ensure that the reserve ratio reaches 1.35 percent by September 30, 2020. Because of lower expected losses over the next five years and the additional time provided by Dodd-Frank to meet the minimum (albeit higher) DRR, the Restoration Plan eliminated the uniform 3 basis point increase in assessment rates scheduled to go into effect on January 1, 2011.

Also in October, the FDIC approved the publication of a proposed rule with several features that would improve insurance fund management using the authority provided under Dodd-Frank. First, the FDIC

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<sup>1</sup> Pub. L. No. 111-203, §§332 and 334, 124 Stat. 1376, 1539 (to be codified at 12 U.S.C. § 1817).

proposed increasing the designated reserve ratio to 2 percent of estimated insured deposits. The FDIC would view this target as a long-term minimum goal for the fund. An analysis conducted by FDIC staff found that a 2 percent target would significantly improve the chances that the FDIC could maintain stable, moderate insurance assessment rates through economic or banking cycles while also maintaining a positive DIF balance even during a serious economic or banking downturn. The FDIC also proposed suspending dividends permanently when the reserve ratio reaches 1.5 percent. In lieu of paying dividends, the FDIC proposed future premium rate reductions, first when the reserve ratio exceeds 1.15 percent and again when the ratio exceeds 2.0 percent and 2.5 percent. The FDIC expects to finalize a rule on the designated reserve ratio this year and on the remaining features in first quarter 2011.

### Change in the Assessment Base

Dodd-Frank requires the FDIC to amend its regulations to define the assessment base as average consolidated total assets minus average tangible equity, rather than total domestic deposits (which, with minor adjustments, it has been since 1935). Dodd-Frank allows the FDIC to modify the assessment base for banker's banks<sup>2</sup> and

"custodial banks."<sup>3</sup> On November 9, 2010, the FDIC approved a proposed rule that would implement these changes. The FDIC expects to finalize this rulemaking in first quarter 2011. The change in the assessment base would take effect in second quarter 2011.

The proposed rule would require all insured depository institutions to report their average consolidated total assets on a daily basis. The proposal would define average tangible equity as the average of month-end Tier 1 capital within a quarter. Institutions with less than \$1 billion in average consolidated total assets could, however, choose to report end-of-quarter Tier 1 capital. Tier 1 capital, which excludes many intangible assets, avoids an increase in regulatory burden that a new definition of capital could cause and also provides a clearly understood capital buffer for the DIF in the event of an institution's failure.

The following table compares the distribution by institution asset size of the current and estimated proposed assessment bases, using data as of September 30, 2010. The new assessment base will require some changes in reporting that will not take effect until the second quarter of next year, as explained in the footnotes to the table. The table therefore provides only an estimate of what the proposed assessment base would be if it were in effect as of September 30, 2010.

### Distribution of the Assessment Base for FDIC-Insured Commercial Banks and Savings Institutions

by Asset Size (\$ Billions)\*

Data as of September 30, 2010

Asset Size	Number of Institutions	Percent of Total Institutions	Current Assessment Base <sup>**</sup>	Percent of Current Base	Estimated Proposed Assessment Base <sup>***</sup>	Percent of Estimated Proposed Base
Less than \$1 Billion	7,095	91.4%	1,209	15.7%	1,319	10.9%
\$1 - \$10 Billion	556	7.2%	1,066	13.8%	1,262	10.4%
\$10 - \$50 Billion	72	0.9%	880	11.4%	1,219	10.1%
\$50 - \$100 Billion	18	0.2%	758	9.8%	1,082	9.0%
Over \$100 Billion	19	0.2%	3,811	49.3%	7,196	59.6%
Total	7,760	100.0%	7,724	100.0%	12,077	100.0%

\* Excludes 10 insured U.S. branches of foreign banks.

\*\* The current assessment base is derived from domestic deposits.

\*\*\* The estimates are derived from average quarterly assets as reported on the Call Report or TFR for September 30, 2010. Some institutions currently report their quarterly average assets as an average of weekly amounts; the proposal requires all insured institutions to calculate their assessment base from quarterly average assets based on average daily amounts. The estimates also rely on quarter-end Tier 1 capital as reported for September 30. However, the proposal will require institutions with assets greater than \$1 billion to calculate their assessment base using average month-end Tier 1 capital within the quarter; this average is not yet reported. In addition, the estimated amounts do not account for the proposed adjustments permitted under Dodd-Frank for banker's banks or "custodial banks," which will also require new reporting.

<sup>2</sup> Dodd-Frank defines a "banker's bank" as set forth in 12 U.S.C. 24. Under the proposal, the FDIC would exclude from a banker's bank's assessment base the sum of its average daily balances due from Federal Reserve Banks (reserve balances) plus its average daily federal funds sold, limited to the sum of the bank's average daily deposit liabilities from its member banks plus its average daily federal funds purchased. The proposal would make a banker's bank that was chartered to provide services only to its parent holding company or entities that are directly or indirectly controlled by its parent holding company ineligible for the exclusion.

<sup>3</sup> For the custodial bank adjustment, Dodd-Frank directed the FDIC to define a custodial bank based on factors including the percentage of total revenues generated by custodial businesses and the level of assets under custody. The proposal therefore would define a custodial bank as an institution whose previous calendar year-end custody and safekeeping assets were at least \$50 billion or an institution that derived more than 50 percent of its revenue from custody and safekeeping activities during the previous calendar year. A custodial bank's assessment base would exclude the bank's daily average amount of safe, highly liquid, short-term assets, not to exceed the daily average value of those deposits held in a custody and safekeeping account.

Dodd-Frank also required that, for at least five years, the FDIC must make available to the public the reserve ratio and the DRR using both estimated insured deposits and the new assessment base. As explained in the footnotes to the table above, the new assessment base will require some changes in reporting, so only an estimate is available at this time. As of September 30, 2010, the FDIC estimates that the reserve ratio would have been -0.07 percent using the new assessment base (compared to -0.15 percent using estimated insured deposits) and that the proposed 2 percent DRR using estimated insured deposits would have been 0.9 percent using the estimated new assessment base.

### Changes in Assessment Rates

The changes to the assessment base required by Dodd-Frank necessitate certain changes to assessment rates. Because the new assessment base will be larger than the current base, the assessment base proposal includes proposed new rates that would result in collecting approximately the same amount of assessment revenue as under the current rate schedule using the existing (domestic deposit) base.

In addition, the current risk-based premium rules include adjustments to rates for types of funding that either pose heightened risk to the DIF or that help to offset risk to the DIF. To conform to the new assessment base definition, the assessment base proposal would recalibrate the rate adjustments for unsecured debt and brokered deposits and eliminate the secured liability adjustment. The FDIC also proposes to increase the assessment rate of an institution that holds unsecured debt issued by another insured depository institution (for which the issuing institution receives a rate reduction). The issuance of unsecured debt by an insured depository institution lessens the potential loss to the DIF in the event of the institution's failure. However, when the debt is held by another insured depository institution, the overall risk to the DIF is not reduced.

At the same time that the FDIC issued its proposed rule on the assessment base, it also approved for publication a proposed rule amending the risk-based pricing rules for large insured depository institutions. The objectives of the proposal are to better account for risk at the time a large institution assumes the risk, to better differentiate risk among large institutions when conditions are

good, and to improve the way the pricing rules account for the losses that the FDIC may incur if such an institution fails.

The proposal would eliminate risk categories for large institutions. As required by Dodd-Frank, the proposed rule would no longer use long-term debt issuer ratings to calculate assessment rates for large institutions. The FDIC would combine CAMELS ratings and certain financial measures into two scorecards—one for most large institutions and another for the remaining very large institutions that are structurally and operationally complex or that pose unique challenges and risks in case of failure (highly complex institutions). In general, a highly complex institution would be an institution (other than a credit card bank) with more than \$50 billion in total assets that is controlled by a parent or intermediate parent company with more than \$500 billion in total assets or a processing bank or trust company with at least \$10 billion in total assets. Like the assessment base proposal, the proposed rule for large bank pricing would take effect in second quarter 2011.

The following table shows the initial base assessment rates, range of possible rate adjustments, and minimum and maximum total base rates proposed to take effect in second quarter 2011.

#### Proposed Initial and Total Base Assessment Rates\*

	Risk Category I	Risk Category II	Risk Category III	Risk Category IV	Large and Highly Complex Institutions
Initial base assessment rate	5–9	14	23	35	5–35
Unsecured debt adjustment**	-4.5–0	-5–0	-5–0	-5–0	-5–0
Brokered deposit adjustment	—	0–10	0–10	0–10	0–10
Total base assessment rate	2.5–9	9–24	18–33	30–45	2.5–45

\* Total base assessment rates do not include the proposed depository institution debt adjustment. As under current rules, the FDIC would be able to adjust rates uniformly by up to 3 basis points above or below the base assessment rates without seeking public notice and comment.

\*\* The unsecured debt adjustment could not exceed the lesser of 5 basis points or 50 percent of an institution's initial base assessment rate (IBAR); thus for example, an institution with an IBAR of 5 basis points would have a maximum unsecured debt adjustment 2.5 basis points and could not have a total base assessment rate lower than 2.5 basis points.

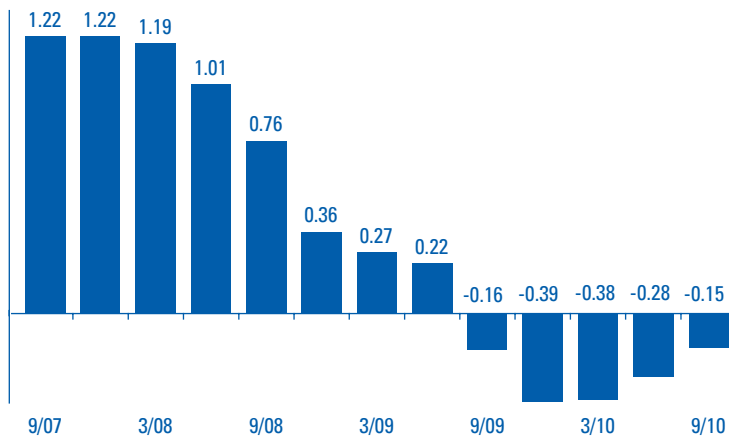
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Table I-B. Insurance Fund Balances and Selected Indicators

	Deposit Insurance Fund*												
	3rd Quarter 2010	2nd Quarter 2010	1st Quarter 2010	4th Quarter 2009	3rd Quarter 2009	2nd Quarter 2009	1st Quarter 2009	4th Quarter 2008	3rd Quarter 2008	2nd Quarter 2008	1st Quarter 2008	4th Quarter 2007	3rd Quarter 2007
<i>(dollar figures in millions)</i>													
<b>Beginning Fund Balance</b> .....	-\$15,247	-\$20,717	-\$20,862	-\$8,243	\$10,368	\$13,007	\$17,276	\$34,588	\$45,217	\$52,843	\$52,413	\$51,754	\$51,227
<b>Changes in Fund Balance:</b>													
Assessments earned.....	3,592	3,242	3,278	3,042	2,965	9,095	2,615	996	881	640	448	239	170
Interest earned on investment securities.....	40	64	62	76	176	240	212	277	526	651	618	585	640
Realized Gain on Sale of Investments.....	0	0	0	0	732	521	136	302	473	0	0	0	0
Operating expenses.....	414	382	345	379	328	298	266	290	249	256	238	262	243
Provision for insurance losses.....	-3,763	-2,552	3,021	17,766	21,694	11,615	6,637	19,163	11,930	10,221	525	39	132
All other income, net of expenses.....	94	55	22	2,721	308	375	2	15	16	1	0	-2	24
Unrealized gain/(loss) on available-for-sale securities.....	163	-61	149	-313	-770	-957	-331	551	-346	1,559	127	138	68
<b>Total fund balance change</b> .....	7,238	5,470	145	-12,619	-18,611	-2,639	-4,269	-17,312	-10,629	-7,626	430	659	527
<b>Ending Fund Balance</b> .....	-8,009	-15,247	-20,717	-20,862	-8,243	10,368	13,007	17,276	34,588	45,217	52,843	52,413	51,754
Percent change from four quarters earlier.....	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	-77.07	-75.39	-67.04	-33.17	-11.73	4.13	4.48	3.52
<b>Reserve Ratio (%)</b> .....	-0.15	-0.28	-0.38	-0.39	-0.16	0.22	0.27	0.36	0.76	1.01	1.19	1.22	1.22
<b>Estimated Insured Deposits**</b> .....	5,423,482	5,438,508	5,473,098	5,406,672	5,316,023	4,817,782	4,831,728	4,750,780	4,545,194	4,468,086	4,438,255	4,292,211	4,242,607
Percent change from four quarters earlier.....	2.02	12.88	13.27	13.81	16.96	7.83	8.87	10.68	7.13	5.50	4.55	3.33	3.48
<b>Domestic Deposits</b> .....	7,753,335	7,681,265	7,702,422	7,705,329	7,561,309	7,561,998	7,546,999	7,505,409	7,230,328	7,036,267	7,076,719	6,921,678	6,747,998
Percent change from four quarters earlier.....	2.54	1.58	2.06	2.66	4.58	7.47	6.65	8.43	7.15	5.04	5.58	4.24	4.07
<b>Number of institutions reporting</b> .....	7,770	7,840	7,944	8,022	8,109	8,205	8,257	8,315	8,394	8,462	8,505	8,545	8,570

DIF Reserve Ratios  
Percent of Insured Deposits



Deposit Insurance Fund Balance and Insured Deposits  
(\$ Millions)

	DIF Balance	DIF-Insured Deposits
9/07	\$51,754	\$4,242,607
12/07	52,413	4,292,211
3/08	52,843	4,438,255
6/08	45,217	4,468,086
9/08	34,588	4,545,194
12/08	17,276	4,750,780
3/09	13,007	4,831,728
6/09	10,368	4,817,782
9/09	-8,243	5,316,023
12/09	-20,862	5,406,672
3/10	-20,717	5,473,098
6/10	-15,247	5,438,508
9/10	-8,009	5,423,482

Table II-B. Problem Institutions and Failed/Assisted Institutions

<i>(dollar figures in millions)</i>	2010****	2009****	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
<b>Problem Institutions</b>							
Number of institutions.....	860	552	702	252	76	50	52
Total assets.....	\$379,230	\$345,931	\$402,782	\$159,405	\$22,189	\$8,265	\$6,607
<b>Failed Institutions</b>							
Number of institutions.....	127	95	140	25	3	0	0
Total assets.....	\$83,282	\$104,665	\$169,709	\$371,945	\$2,615	\$0	\$0
<b>Assisted Institutions***</b>							
Number of institutions.....	0	8	8	5	0	0	0
Total assets.....	\$0	\$1,917,482	\$1,917,482	\$1,306,042	\$0	\$0	\$0

\* Quarterly financial statement results are unaudited. NM - Not meaningful  
 \*\* Beginning in the third quarter of 2009, estimated insured deposits reflected the temporary coverage increase to \$250,000, which was made permanent by the Dodd Frank Act in 2010.  
 \*\*\* Assisted institutions represent five institutions under a single holding company that received assistance in 2008, and eight institutions under a different single holding company that received assistance in 2009.  
 \*\*\*\* Through September 30.

**Table III-B. Estimated FDIC-Insured Deposits by Type of Institution***(dollar figures in millions)*

September 30, 2010	Number of Institutions	Total Assets	Domestic Deposits*	Est. Insured Deposits
<b>Commercial Banks and Savings Institutions</b>				
FDIC-Insured Commercial Banks .....	6,622	\$12,130,344	\$6,837,464	\$4,613,124
FDIC-Supervised .....	4,381	1,947,075	1,474,340	1,168,071
OCC-Supervised.....	1,415	8,464,632	4,355,932	2,797,825
Federal Reserve-Supervised.....	826	1,718,637	1,007,191	647,228
FDIC-Insured Savings Institutions .....	1,138	1,252,946	900,571	797,360
OTS-Supervised Savings Institutions.....	740	929,047	662,421	590,973
FDIC-Supervised State Savings Banks.....	398	323,899	238,150	206,387
<b>Total Commercial Banks and Savings Institutions .....</b>	<b>7,760</b>	<b>13,383,291</b>	<b>7,738,035</b>	<b>5,410,484</b>
<b>Other FDIC-Insured Institutions</b>				
U.S. Branches of Foreign Banks.....	10	28,704	15,300	12,998
<b>Total FDIC-Insured Institutions.....</b>	<b>7,770</b>	<b>13,411,994</b>	<b>7,753,335</b>	<b>5,423,482</b>

\* Excludes \$1.5 trillion in foreign office deposits, which are uninsured.

**Table IV-B. Distribution of Institutions and Domestic Deposits Among Risk Categories****Quarter Ending June 30, 2010***(dollar figures in billions)*

	Annual Rate in Basis Points	Number of Institutions	Percent of Total Institutions	Domestic Deposits	Percent of Total Domestic Deposits
<b>Risk Category I</b>	7.00–12.00	1,746	22.27	\$543	7.07
	12.01–14.00	1,560	19.90	1,655	21.54
	14.01–15.99	1,890	24.11	2,053	26.73
	16.00–24.00	387	4.94	422	5.49
<b>Risk Category II</b>	17.00–22.00	1,140	14.54	1,963	25.55
	22.01–43.00	268	3.42	722	9.40
<b>Risk Category III</b>	27.00–32.00	488	6.22	160	2.08
	32.01–58.00	166	2.12	89	1.16
<b>Risk Category IV</b>	40.00–45.00	128	1.63	47	0.61
	45.01–77.50	67	0.85	29	0.37

Note: Institutions are categorized based on supervisory ratings, debt ratings and financial data as of June 30, 2010.

## TEMPORARY LIQUIDITY GUARANTEE PROGRAM

- **Debt Guarantee Program Ended October 31, 2009**
- **Transaction Account Guarantee Program Extended to December 31, 2010**
- **\$107 Billion Guaranteed in Transaction Accounts over \$250,000**
- **\$287 Billion Outstanding in Debt Guarantee Program**

### FDIC Responds to Market Disruptions with TLGP

The FDIC Board approved the Temporary Liquidity Guarantee Program (TLGP) on October 13, 2008, as major disruptions in credit markets blocked access to liquidity for financial institutions.<sup>1</sup> The TLGP improved access to liquidity through two programs: the Transaction Account Guarantee Program (TAGP), which fully guarantees noninterest-bearing transaction deposit accounts above \$250,000, regardless of dollar amount; and the Debt Guarantee Program (DGP), which guarantees eligible senior unsecured debt issued by eligible institutions.

All insured depository institutions were eligible to participate in the TAGP. Institutions eligible to participate in the DGP were insured depository institutions, U.S. bank holding companies, certain U.S. savings and loan holding companies, and other affiliates of insured depository institutions that the FDIC designated as eligible entities.

### FDIC Extends Guarantee Programs

Although financial markets improved significantly in the first half of 2009, portions of the industry were still affected by the recent economic turmoil. To facilitate the orderly phase-out of the TLGP, and to continue access to FDIC guarantees where they were needed, the FDIC Board extended both the DGP and TAGP.

On March 17, 2009, the Board of Directors of the FDIC voted to extend the deadline for issuance of guaranteed debt from June 30, 2009, to October 31, 2009, and extended the expiration date of the guarantee to the earlier of maturity of the debt or December 31, 2012, from June 30, 2012. The FDIC imposed a surcharge on debt issued with a maturity of one year or more beginning in second quarter 2009.<sup>2</sup> The Board adopted a final rule on October 20, 2009, that allowed the DGP to expire on October 31, 2009.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The FDIC invoked the systemic risk exception pursuant to section 141 of the Federal Deposit Improvement Act of 1991, 12 U.S.C. 1823(c)(4) on October 13, 2008. For further information on the TLGP, see <http://www.fdic.gov/regulations/resources/TLGP/index.html>.

<sup>2</sup> See <http://www.fdic.gov/news/board/Mar1709rule.pdf>.

<sup>3</sup> See <http://www.fdic.gov/regulations/laws/federal/2009/09finalAD37Oct23.pdf>.

A final rule extending the TAGP six months, to June 30, 2010, was adopted on August 26, 2009. Entities participating in the TAGP had the opportunity to opt out of the extended program. Depository institutions that remained in the extended program were subject to increased fees that were adjusted to reflect the institution's risk.<sup>4</sup>

On June 22, 2010, the FDIC adopted a final rule extending the TAGP for another six months, through December 31, 2010. The final rule is almost identical to an interim rule adopted on April 13. Under the rule, the FDIC could extend the program for an additional 12 months without further rulemaking.<sup>5</sup>

### Noninterest-Bearing Transaction Accounts Fully Insured under Dodd-Frank Reform Bill

According to an amendment to the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, noninterest-bearing transaction accounts at all FDIC-insured institutions will be fully insured for two years. This amendment takes effect on December 31, 2010. Coverage of noninterest-bearing transaction accounts is separate from the regular insurance limit of \$250,000. Assessments for noninterest-bearing transaction accounts will be included in the regular assessments for insured institutions.<sup>6</sup>

### Program Funded by Industry Fees and Assessments

The TLGP does not rely on taxpayer funding or the Deposit Insurance Fund. Both the TAGP and the DGP are paid for by direct user fees. Institutions participating in the TAGP through year-end 2009 were assessed an annual fee of 10 basis points. Fees for qualifying noninterest-bearing transaction accounts guaranteed between January 1, 2010, and June 30, 2010, were based on the

<sup>4</sup> See <http://www.fdic.gov/news/board/aug26no3.pdf>. The final rule requires that interest rates on qualifying NOW accounts offered by banks participating in the program be reduced to 0.25 percent from 0.50 percent. The rule also requires TAG assessment reporting to be based on average daily balances but makes no changes to the assessment rates for participating institutions.

<sup>5</sup> See <http://www.fdic.gov/news/news/press/2010/pr10139.html>.

<sup>6</sup> See <http://www.fdic.gov/regulations/reform/summary.html>.

participating entity's risk category assignment under the FDIC's risk-based premium system. Annualized fees are 15, 20, or 25 basis points, depending on an institution's risk category.

Fees for participation in the DGP were based on the maturity of debt issued and ranged from 50 to 100 basis points (annualized). A surcharge was imposed on debt issued with a maturity of one year or greater after April 1, 2009. For debt that was not issued under the extension, that is, debt issued on or before June 30, 2009, and maturing on or before June 30, 2012, surcharges were 10 basis points (annualized) on debt issued by insured depository institutions and 20 basis points (annualized) on debt issued by other participating entities. For debt issued under the extension, that is, debt issued after June 30, 2009, or debt that matures after June 30, 2012, surcharges were 25 basis points (annualized) on debt issued by insured depository institutions and 50 basis points (annualized) on debt issued by other participating entities. As of March 31, 2010, fees totaling \$10.4 billion had been assessed under the DGP.

### A Majority of Eligible Entities Have Chosen to Participate in the TLGP

About 74 percent of FDIC-insured institutions opted in to the TAGP extension through December 31, 2010. More than half of all eligible entities elected to opt in to the DGP. Lists of institutions that opted out of the guarantee programs are posted at <http://www.fdic.gov/regulations/resources/TLGP/optout.html>.

### \$107 Billion in Transaction Accounts over \$250,000 Guaranteed

According to third quarter 2010 Call and Thrift Financial Reports, insured institutions reported 190,817 noninterest-bearing transaction accounts over

\$250,000, fewer than one-third the number of accounts reported at year-end 2009. These deposit accounts totaled \$155 billion, of which \$107 billion was guaranteed under the TAGP. More than 5,100 FDIC-insured institutions reported noninterest-bearing transaction accounts over \$250,000 in value.

### \$287 Billion in FDIC-Guaranteed Debt Was Outstanding at September 30, 2010

Sixty-eight financial entities—40 insured depository institutions and 28 bank and thrift holding companies and nonbank affiliates—had \$287 billion in guaranteed debt outstanding at the end of third quarter 2010. Some banking groups issued FDIC-guaranteed debt at both the subsidiary and holding company level, but most guaranteed debt was issued by holding companies or nonbank affiliates of depository institutions. Bank and thrift holding companies and nonbank affiliates issued 84 percent of FDIC-guaranteed debt outstanding at September 30, 2010.

Debt outstanding at September 30, 2010, had longer terms at issuance, compared to debt outstanding at year-end 2008. Less than 1 percent of debt outstanding matures in one year or less, compared to 52 percent at year-end 2008; and 85 percent matures more than two years after issuance, compared to 39 percent at December 31, 2008. Among types of debt instruments, 92 percent was in medium-term notes, compared to 44 percent at year-end. The share of outstanding debt in commercial paper fell to less than 0.01 percent from 43 percent at year-end 2008.

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**Table I-C. Participation in Temporary Liquidity Guarantee Program**

September 30, 2010	Total Eligible Entities	Number Opting In	Percent Opting In
<b>Transaction Account Guarantee Program Extension to December 31, 2010</b>			
Depository Institutions with Assets <= \$10 Billion .....	7,659	5,696	74.4%
Depository Institutions with Assets > \$10 Billion .....	110	35	31.8%
Total Depository Institutions* .....	7,769	5,731	73.8%
<b>Debt Guarantee Program</b>			
Depository Institutions with Assets <= \$10 Billion .....	7,659	4,029	52.6%
Depository Institutions with Assets > \$10 Billion .....	110	97	88.2%
Total Depository Institutions* .....	7,769	4,126	53.1%
Bank and Thrift Holding Companies and Non-Insured Affiliates .....	5,992	3,363	56.1%
All Entities .....	13,761	7,489	54.4%

\* Depository institutions include insured branches of foreign banks (IBAs).

**Table II-C. Cap on FDIC-Guaranteed Debt for Opt-In Entities**

September 30, 2010 (dollar figures in millions)	Opt-In Entities with Senior Unsecured Debt Outstanding at 9/30/2008			Opt-In Depository Institutions with no Senior Unsecured Debt at 9/30/2008		Total Entities	Total Initial Cap
	Number	Debt Amount as of 9/30/2008	Initial Cap	Number	2% Liabilities as of 9/30/2008		
Depository Institutions with Assets <= \$10 Billion*	110	\$3,416	\$4,270	3,919	\$29,285	4,029	\$33,555
Depository Institutions with Assets > \$10 Billion*	39	269,228	336,535	58	23,578	97	360,113
Bank and Thrift Holding Companies, Noninsured Affiliates	81	397,714	497,143	3,282	N/A	3,363	497,143
<b>Total</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>670,358</b>	<b>837,948</b>	<b>7,259</b>	<b>52,863</b>	<b>7,489</b>	<b>890,811</b>

\* Depository institutions include insured branches of foreign banks (IBAs).

N/A - Not applicable

**Table III-C. Transaction Account Guarantee Program**

(dollar figures in millions)	Sep. 30, 2009	Dec. 31, 2009	Mar. 31, 2010	June 30, 2010	Sep. 30, 2010	% Change 10Q2-10Q3
Number of Noninterest-Bearing Transaction Accounts over \$250,000	646,955	687,430	308,843	320,029	190,817	-40.4%
Amount in Noninterest-Bearing Transaction Accounts over \$250,000	\$927,511	\$1,008,508	\$355,395	\$344,576	\$155,269	-54.9%
Amount Guaranteed	\$765,772	\$836,651	\$278,184	\$264,569	\$107,565	-59.3%

**Table IV-C. Debt Outstanding in Guarantee Program**

September 30, 2010 (dollar figures in millions)	Number	Debt Outstanding	Cap* for Group	Debt Outstanding Share of Cap
<b>Insured Depository Institutions</b>				
Assets <= \$10 Billion	27	\$1,586	\$1,665	95.3%
Assets > \$10 Billion	13	44,826	112,817	39.7%
Bank and Thrift Holding Companies, Noninsured Affiliates	28	240,395	387,479	62.0%
<b>All Issuers</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>286,808</b>	<b>501,961</b>	<b>57.1%</b>

\* The amount of FDIC-guaranteed debt that can be issued by each eligible entity, or its "cap," is based on the amount of senior unsecured debt outstanding as of September 30, 2008. The cap for a depository institution with no senior unsecured debt outstanding at September 30, 2008, is set at 2 percent of total liabilities. See <http://www2.fdic.gov/qbp/2008dec/tlqp2c.html> for more information.

**Table V-C. Fees Assessed Under TLGP**

(dollar figures in millions)	Debt Guarantee Program			Transaction Account Guarantee Program*
	Fees Assessed	Surcharges	Total Fee Amount	Fees Collected
Fourth Quarter 2008	\$3,437		\$3,437	
First Quarter 2009	3,433		3,433	90
Second Quarter 2009	1,413	385	1,797	179
Third Quarter 2009	691	280	971	182
Fourth Quarter 2009	503	207	709	188
First Quarter 2010**	14		14	207
Second Quarter 2010				115
Third Quarter 2010				111
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$9,491</b>	<b>\$872</b>	<b>\$10,363</b>	<b>\$961</b>

\* Pro-rated payment in arrears.

\*\* A review of data systems led us to recognize a nominal fee amount that had been dropped in error from previously reported amounts.

**Table VI-C. Term at Issuance of Debt Instruments Outstanding**

September 30, 2010 (dollar figures in millions)	Commercial Paper	Interbank Eurodollar Deposits	Medium Term Notes	Other Interbank Deposits	Other Senior Unsecured Debt	Other Term Note	All Debt	Share by Term
<b>Term at Issuance</b>								
90 days or less	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0%
91-180 days	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
181-364 days	0	0	0	9	0	0	9	0.0%
1-2 years	0	0	43,376	2	0	771	44,148	15.4%
Over 2-3 years	0	0	80,447	0	3,352	6,003	89,801	31.3%
Over 3 years	1	0	139,981	4	3,713	9,151	152,849	53.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>263,803</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>7,064</b>	<b>15,925</b>	<b>286,808</b>	
Share of Total	0.0%	0.0%	92.0%	0.0%	2.5%	5.6%		

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## Notes to Users

This publication contains financial data and other information for depository institutions insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC). These notes are an integral part of this publication and provide information regarding the comparability of source data and reporting differences over time.

### Tables I-A through VIII-A.

The information presented in Tables I-A through V-A of the *FDIC Quarterly Banking Profile* is aggregated for all FDIC-insured institutions, both commercial banks and savings institutions. Tables VI-A (Derivatives) and VII-A (Servicing, Securitization, and Asset Sales Activities) aggregate information only for insured commercial banks and state-chartered savings banks that file quarterly Call Reports. Table VIII-A (Trust Services) aggregates Trust asset and income information collected annually from all FDIC-insured institutions. Some tables are arrayed by groups of FDIC-insured institutions based on predominant types of asset concentration, while other tables aggregate institutions by asset size and geographic region. Quarterly and full-year data are provided for selected indicators, including aggregate condition and income data, performance ratios, condition ratios, and structural changes, as well as past due, noncurrent, and charge-off information for loans outstanding and other assets.

### Tables I-B through IV-B.

A separate set of tables (Tables I-B through IV-B) provides comparative quarterly data related to the Deposit Insurance Fund (DIF), problem institutions, failed/assisted institutions, estimated FDIC-insured deposits, as well as assessment rate information. Depository institutions that are not insured by the FDIC through the DIF are not included in the *FDIC Quarterly Banking Profile*. U.S. branches of institutions headquartered in foreign countries and non-deposit trust companies are not included unless otherwise indicated. Efforts are made to obtain financial reports for all active institutions. However, in some cases, final financial reports are not available for institutions that have closed or converted their charters.

## DATA SOURCES

The financial information appearing in this publication is obtained primarily from the Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council (FFIEC) *Consolidated Reports of Condition and Income (Call Reports)* and the OTS *Thrift Financial Reports* submitted by all FDIC-insured depository institutions. This information is stored on and retrieved from the FDIC's Research Information System (RIS) data base.

## COMPUTATION METHODOLOGY

Parent institutions are required to file consolidated reports, while their subsidiary financial institutions are still required to file separate reports. Data from subsidiary institution reports are included in the *Quarterly Banking Profile* tables, which can lead to double-counting. No adjustments are made for any double-counting of subsidiary data. Additionally, certain adjustments are made to the OTS *Thrift Financial Reports* to provide closer conformance with the reporting and accounting requirements of the FFIEC *Call Reports*.

All asset and liability figures used in calculating performance ratios represent average amounts for the period (beginning-of-period amount plus end-of-period amount plus any interim

periods, divided by the total number of periods). For "pooling-of-interest" mergers, the assets of the acquired institution(s) are included in average assets since the year-to-date income includes the results of all merged institutions. No adjustments are made for "purchase accounting" mergers. Growth rates represent the percentage change over a 12-month period in totals for institutions in the base period to totals for institutions in the current period.

All data are collected and presented based on the location of each reporting institution's main office. Reported data may include assets and liabilities located outside of the reporting institution's home state. In addition, institutions may relocate across state lines or change their charters, resulting in an inter-regional or inter-industry migration, e.g., institutions can move their home offices between regions, and savings institutions can convert to commercial banks or commercial banks may convert to savings institutions.

## ACCOUNTING CHANGES

**Extended Net Operating Loss Carryback Period** – The Worker, Homeownership, and Business Assistance Act of 2009, which was enacted on November 6, 2009, permits banks and other businesses, excluding those banking organizations that received capital from the U.S. Treasury under the Troubled Asset Relief Program, to elect a net operating loss carryback period of three, four, or five years instead of the usual carryback period of two years for any one tax year ending after December 31, 2007, and beginning before January 1, 2010. For calendar year banks, this extended carryback period applies to either the 2008 or 2009 tax year. The amount of the net operating loss that can be carried back to the fifth carryback year is limited to 50 percent of the available taxable income for that fifth year, but this limit does not apply to other carryback years.

Under generally accepted accounting principles, banks may not record the effects of this tax change in their balance sheets and income statements for financial and regulatory reporting purposes until the period in which the law was enacted, i.e., the fourth quarter of 2009. Therefore, banks should recognize the effects of this fourth quarter 2009 tax law change on their current and deferred tax assets and liabilities, including valuation allowances for deferred tax assets, in their Call Reports for December 31, 2009. Banks should not amend their Call Reports for prior quarters for the effects of the extended net operating loss carryback period.

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, which was enacted on February 17, 2009, permits qualifying small businesses, including FDIC-insured institutions, to elect a net operating loss carryback period of three, four, or five years instead of the usual carryback period of two years for any tax year ending in 2008 or, at the small business's election, any tax year beginning in 2008. Under generally accepted accounting principles, institutions may not record the effect of this tax change in their balance sheets and income statements for financial and regulatory reporting purposes until the period in which the law was enacted, i.e., the first quarter of 2009.

**Troubled Debt Restructurings** – Many institutions are restructuring or modifying the terms of loans to provide payment relief for those borrowers who have suffered deterioration in their financial condition. Such loan restructurings may include, but are not limited to, reductions in principal or accrued interest, reductions in interest rates, and extensions of the maturity date. Modifications may be executed at the original contractu-

al interest rate on the loan, a current market interest rate, or a below-market interest rate. Many of these loan modifications meet the definition of a troubled debt restructuring (TDR).

The TDR accounting and reporting standards are set forth in ASC Subtopic 310-40, *Receivables—Troubled Debt Restructurings by Creditors* (formerly FASB Statement No. 15, “Accounting by Debtors and Creditors for Troubled Debt Restructurings,” as amended). This guidance specifies that a restructuring of a debt constitutes a TDR if, at the date of restructuring, the creditor for economic or legal reasons related to a debtor’s financial difficulties grants a concession to the debtor that it would not otherwise consider.

In the Call Report, until a loan that is a TDR is paid in full or otherwise settled, sold, or charged off, it must be reported in the appropriate loan category, as well as identified as a performing TDR loan, if it is in compliance with its modified terms. If a TDR is not in compliance with its modified terms, it is reported as a past due and nonaccrual loan in the appropriate loan category, as well as distinguished from other past due and nonaccrual loans. To be considered in compliance with its modified terms, a loan that is a TDR must not be in nonaccrual status and must be current or less than 30 days past due on its contractual principal and interest payments under the modified repayment terms. A loan restructured in a TDR is an impaired loan. Thus, all TDRs must be measured for impairment in accordance with ASC Subtopic 310-10, *Receivables—Overall* (formerly FASB Statement No. 114, “Accounting by Creditors for Impairment of a Loan,” as amended), and the Call Report Glossary entry for “Loan Impairment.”

**Accounting for Loan Participations** – Amended ASC Topic 860 (formerly FAS 166) modified the criteria that must be met in order for a transfer of a portion of a financial asset, such as a loan participation, to qualify for sale accounting. These changes apply to transfers of loan participations on or after the effective date of amended ASC Topic 860 (discussed above), including advances under lines of credit that are transferred on or after the effective date of amended ASC Topic 860 even if the line of credit agreements were entered into before this effective date. Therefore, banks with a calendar year fiscal year must account for transfers of loan participations on or after January 1, 2010, in accordance with amended ASC Topic 860. In general, loan participations transferred before the effective date of amended ASC Topic 860 (January 1, 2010, for calendar year banks) are not affected by this new accounting standard. Therefore, loan participations transferred before the effective date of amended ASC Topic 860 that were properly accounted for as sales under former FASB Statement No. 140 will continue to be reported as having been sold.

Under amended ASC Topic 860, if a transfer of a portion of an entire financial asset meets the definition of a “participating interest,” then the transferor (normally the lead lender) must evaluate whether the transfer meets all of the conditions in this accounting standard to qualify for sale accounting.

**Other-Than-Temporary Impairment** – When the fair value of an investment in a debt or equity security is less than its cost basis, the impairment is either temporary or other-than-temporary. To determine whether the impairment is other-than-temporary, an institution must apply other pertinent guidance in ASC Topic 320, *Investments-Debt and Equity Securities—Overall*; ASC Subtopic 325-20, *Investments-Other—Cost Method Investments*; and ASC Subtopic 325-40, *Investments-Other—Beneficial Interests in Securitized*

*Financial Assets* (formerly paragraph 16 of FASB Statement No. 115, *Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities*); FASB Staff Position (FSP) FAS 115-1 and FAS 124-1, *The Meaning of Other-Than-Temporary Impairment and Its Application to Certain Investments*; FSP FAS 115-2 and FAS 124-2, *Recognition and Presentation of Other-Than-Temporary Impairments*; paragraph 6 of Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 18, *The Equity Method of Accounting for Investments in Common Stock*; Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) Issue No. 99-20, *Recognition of Interest Income and Impairment on Purchased Beneficial Interests and Beneficial Interests That Continue to Be Held by a Transferor in Securitized Financial Assets*; and FSP EITF 99-20-1, *Amendments to the Impairment Guidance of EITF Issue No. 99-20*. Under ASC Topic 320, if an institution intends to sell a debt security or it is more likely than not that it will be required to sell the debt security before recovery of its amortized cost basis, an other-than-temporary impairment has occurred and the entire difference between the security’s amortized cost basis and its fair value at the balance sheet date must be recognized in earnings. In these cases, the fair value of the debt security would become its new amortized cost basis. In addition, under ASC Topic 320, if the present value of cash flows expected to be collected on a debt security is less than its amortized cost basis, a credit loss exists. In this situation, if an institution does not intend to sell the security and it is not more likely than not that the institution will be required to sell the debt security before recovery of its amortized cost basis less any current-period credit loss, an other-than-temporary impairment has occurred. The amount of the total other-than-temporary impairment related to the credit loss must be recognized in earnings, but the amount of the total impairment related to other factors must be recognized in other comprehensive income, net of applicable taxes.

**ASC Topic 805 (formerly Business Combinations and Noncontrolling (Minority) Interests)** – In December 2007, the FASB issued Statement No. 141 (Revised), *Business Combinations* FAS 141(R), and Statement No. 160, *Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements* (FAS 160). Under FAS 141(R), all business combinations, including combinations of mutual entities, are to be accounted for by applying the acquisition method. FAS 160 defines a noncontrolling interest, also called a minority interest, as the portion of equity in an institution’s subsidiary not attributable, directly or indirectly, to the parent institution. FAS 160 requires an institution to clearly present in its consolidated financial statements the equity ownership in and results of its subsidiaries that are attributable to the noncontrolling ownership interests in these subsidiaries. FAS 141(R) applies prospectively to business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after December 15, 2008. Similarly, FAS 160 is effective for fiscal years beginning on or after December 15, 2008. Thus, for institutions with calendar year fiscal years, these two accounting standards take effect in 2009. Beginning in March 2009, Institution equity capital and Noncontrolling interests are separately reported in arriving at Total equity capital and Net income.

**ASC Topic 820 (formerly FASB Statement No. 157 Fair Value Measurements issued in September 2006) and ASC Topic 825 (formerly FASB Statement No. 159 The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities) issued in February 2007** – both are effective in 2008 with early adoption permitted in 2007. FAS 157 defines fair value and establishes a framework for developing fair value estimates for the fair value measurements that

are already required or permitted under other standards. FASB FSP 157-4, issued in April 2009, provides additional guidance for estimating fair value in accordance with FAS 157 when the volume and level of activity for the asset or liability have significantly decreased. The FSP also includes guidance on identifying circumstances that indicate a transaction is not orderly. The FSP is effective for interim and annual reporting periods ending after June 15, 2009, with early adoption permitted for periods ending after March 15, 2009.

Fair value continues to be used for derivatives, trading securities, and available-for-sale securities. Changes in fair value go through earnings for trading securities and most derivatives. Changes in the fair value of available-for-sale securities are reported in other comprehensive income. Available-for-sale securities and held-to-maturity debt securities are written down to fair value if impairment is other than temporary and loans held for sale are reported at the lower of cost or fair value.

FAS 159 allows institutions to report certain financial assets and liabilities at fair value with subsequent changes in fair value included in earnings. In general, an institution may elect the fair value option for an eligible financial asset or liability when it first recognizes the instrument on its balance sheet or enters into an eligible firm commitment.

**ASC Topic 715 (formerly FASB Statement No. 158 *Employers' Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans*)** – issued in September 2006 requires a bank to recognize in 2007, and subsequently, the funded status of its postretirement plans on its balance sheet. An overfunded plan is recognized as an asset and an underfunded plan is recognized as a liability. An adjustment is made to equity as accumulated other comprehensive income (AOCI) upon application of FAS 158, and AOCI is adjusted in subsequent periods as net periodic benefit costs are recognized in earnings.

**ASC Topic 860 (formerly FASB Statement No. 156 *Accounting for Servicing of Financial Assets*)** – issued in March 2006 and effective in 2007, requires all separately recognized servicing assets and liabilities to be initially measured at fair value and allows a bank the option to subsequently adjust that value by periodic revaluation and recognition of earnings or by periodic amortization to earnings.

**ASC Topic 815 (formerly FASB Statement No. 155 *Accounting for Certain Hybrid Financial Instruments*)** – issued in February 2006, requires bifurcation of certain derivatives embedded in interests in securitized financial assets and permits fair value measurement (i.e., a fair value option) for any hybrid financial instrument that contains an embedded derivative that would otherwise require bifurcation under FASB Statement No. 133, *Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities* (FAS 133). In addition, FAS 155 clarifies which interest-only and principal-only strips are not subject to FAS 133.

**Purchased Impaired Loans and Debt Securities – ASC Topic 310** (formerly Statement of Position 03-3, *Accounting for Certain Loans or Debt Securities Acquired in a Transfer*). The SOP applies to loans and debt securities acquired in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2004. In general, this Statement of Position applies to “purchased impaired loans and debt securities” (i.e., loans and debt securities that a bank has purchased, including those acquired in a purchase business combination, when it is probable, at the purchase date, that the bank will be unable to collect all contractually required payments receivable). Banks must follow Statement of Position 03-3 for Call Report purposes. The SOP does not

apply to the loans that a bank has originated, prohibits “carrying over” or creation of valuation allowances in the initial accounting, and any subsequent valuation allowances reflect only those losses incurred by the investor after acquisition.

**GNMA Buy-back Option** – If an issuer of GNMA securities has the option to buy back the loans that collateralize the GNMA securities, when certain delinquency criteria are met, ASC Topic 860 (formerly FASB Statement No. 140) requires that loans with this buy-back option must be brought back on the issuer's books as assets. The rebooking of GNMA loans is required regardless of whether the issuer intends to exercise the buy-back option. The banking agencies clarified in May 2005 that all GNMA loans that are rebooked because of delinquency should be reported as past due according to their contractual terms.

**ASC Topics 860 & 810 (formerly FASB Statements 166 & 167)** – In June 2009, the FASB issued Statement No. 166, *Accounting for Transfers of Financial Assets* (FAS 166), and Statement No. 167, *Amendments to FASB Interpretation No. 46(R)* (FAS 167), which change the way entities account for securitizations and special purpose entities. FAS 166 revised FASB Statement No. 140, *Accounting for Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Extinguishments of Liabilities*, by eliminating the concept of a “qualifying special-purpose entity,” creating the concept of a “participating interest,” changing the requirements for derecognizing financial assets, and requiring additional disclosures. FAS 167 revised FASB Interpretation No. 46(R), *Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities*, by changing how a bank or other company determines when an entity that is insufficiently capitalized or is not controlled through voting or similar rights, i.e., a “variable interest entity” (VIE), should be consolidated. Under FAS 167, a bank must perform a qualitative assessment to determine whether its variable interest or interests give it a controlling financial interest in a VIE. If a bank's variable interest or interests provide it with the power to direct the most significant activities of the VIE, and the right to receive benefits or the obligation to absorb losses that could potentially be significant to the VIE, the bank is the primary beneficiary of, and therefore must consolidate, the VIE.

Both FAS 166 and FAS 167 take effect as of the beginning of each bank's first annual reporting period that begins after November 15, 2009, for interim periods therein, and for interim and annual reporting periods thereafter (i.e., as of January 1, 2010, for banks with a calendar year fiscal year). Earlier application is prohibited. Banks are expected to adopt FAS 166 and FAS 167 for Call Report purposes in accordance with the effective date of these two standards. Also, FAS 166 has modified the criteria that must be met in order for a transfer of a portion of a financial asset, such as a loan participation, to qualify for sale accounting. These changes apply to transfers of loan participations on or after the effective date of FAS 166. Therefore, banks with a calendar year fiscal year must account for transfers of loan participations on or after January 1, 2010, in accordance with FAS 166. In general, loan participations transferred before the effective date of FAS 166 (January 1, 2010, for calendar year banks) are not affected by this new accounting standard and pre-FAS 166 participations that were properly accounted for as sales under FASB Statement No. 140 will continue to be reported as having been sold.

**ASC Topic 740 (formerly FASB Interpretation No. 48 on Uncertain Tax Positions)** – FASB Interpretation No. 48, *Accounting for*



*Uncertainty in Income Taxes* (FIN 48), was issued in June 2006 as an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109, *Accounting for Income Taxes*. Under FIN 48, the term “tax position” refers to “a position in a previously filed tax return or a position expected to be taken in a future tax return that is reflected in measuring current or deferred income tax assets and liabilities.” FIN 48 further states that a “tax position can result in a permanent reduction of income taxes payable, a deferral of income taxes otherwise currently payable to future years, or a change in the expected realizability of deferred tax assets.” FIN 48 was originally issued effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006. Banks must adopt FIN 48 for Call Report purposes in accordance with the interpretation’s effective date except as follows. On December 31, 2008, the FASB decided to defer the effective date of FIN 48 for eligible nonpublic enterprises and to require those enterprises to adopt FIN 48 for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2008. A nonpublic enterprise under certain conditions is eligible for deferral, even if it opted to issue interim or quarterly financial information in 2007 under earlier guidance that reflected the adoption of FIN 48.

**ASC Topic 718 (formerly FASB Statement No. 123 (Revised 2004) and Share-Based Payments** – refer to previously published Quarterly Banking Profile notes: <http://www2.fdic.gov/qbp/2008dec/qbpnot.html>

**ASC Topic 815 (formerly FASB Statement No. 133 Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities)** – refer to previously published Quarterly Banking Profile notes: <http://www2.fdic.gov/qbp/2008dec/qbpnot.html>

**Accounting Standards Codification** – In June 2009, the FASB issued Statement No. 168, *The FASB Accounting Standards Codification™ and the Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (FAS 168)*, to establish the FASB Codification as the single source of authoritative nongovernmental U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (U.S. GAAP). The FASB Codification reorganizes existing U.S. accounting and reporting standards issued by the FASB and other related private-sector standard setters, and all guidance contained in the FASB Codification carries an equal level of authority. All previously existing accounting standards documents are superseded as described in FAS 168. All other accounting literature not included in the FASB Codification is nonauthoritative. The FASB Codification can be accessed at <http://asc.fasb.org/>. The FASB Codification is effective for interim and annual periods ending after September 15, 2009. This an FFIEC reference guide at [http://www.ffiec.gov/pdf/ffiec\\_forms/CodificationIntroduction\\_201006.pdf](http://www.ffiec.gov/pdf/ffiec_forms/CodificationIntroduction_201006.pdf).

## DEFINITIONS (in alphabetical order)

**All other assets** – total cash, balances due from depository institutions, premises, fixed assets, direct investments in real estate, investment in unconsolidated subsidiaries, customers’ liability on acceptances outstanding, assets held in trading accounts, federal funds sold, securities purchased with agreements to resell, fair market value of derivatives, prepaid deposit insurance assessments, and other assets.

**All other liabilities** – bank’s liability on acceptances, limited-life preferred stock, allowance for estimated off-balance-sheet credit losses, fair market value of derivatives, and other liabilities.

**Assessment base** – assessable deposits consist of DIF deposits (deposits insured by the FDIC Deposit Insurance Fund) in banks’ domestic offices with certain adjustments.

**Assets securitized and sold** – total outstanding principal balance of assets securitized and sold with servicing retained or other seller-provided credit enhancements.

**Capital Purchase Program (CPP)** – As announced in October 2008 under the TARP, the Treasury Department purchase of noncumulative perpetual preferred stock and related warrants that is treated as Tier 1 capital for regulatory capital purposes is included in “Total equity capital.” Such warrants to purchase common stock or noncumulative preferred stock issued by publicly-traded banks are reflected as well in “Surplus.” Warrants to purchase common stock or noncumulative preferred stock of not-publicly-traded bank stock classified in a bank’s balance sheet as “Other liabilities.”

**Construction and development loans** – includes loans for all property types under construction, as well as loans for land acquisition and development.

**Core capital** – common equity capital plus noncumulative perpetual preferred stock plus minority interest in consolidated subsidiaries, less goodwill and other ineligible intangible assets. The amount of eligible intangibles (including servicing rights) included in core capital is limited in accordance with supervisory capital regulations.

**Cost of funding earning assets** – total interest expense paid on deposits and other borrowed money as a percentage of average earning assets.

**Credit enhancements** – techniques whereby a company attempts to reduce the credit risk of its obligations. Credit enhancement may be provided by a third party (external credit enhancement) or by the originator (internal credit enhancement), and more than one type of enhancement may be associated with a given issuance.

**Deposit Insurance Fund (DIF)** – The Bank (BIF) and Savings Association (SAIF) Insurance Funds were merged in 2006 by the Federal Deposit Insurance Reform Act to form the DIF.

**Derivatives notional amount** – The notional, or contractual, amounts of derivatives represent the level of involvement in the types of derivatives transactions and are not a quantification of market risk or credit risk. Notional amounts represent the amounts used to calculate contractual cash flows to be exchanged.

**Derivatives credit equivalent amount** – the fair value of the derivative plus an additional amount for potential future credit exposure based on the notional amount, the remaining maturity and type of the contract.

### Derivatives transaction types:

**Futures and forward contracts** – contracts in which the buyer agrees to purchase and the seller agrees to sell, at a specified future date, a specific quantity of an underlying variable or index at a specified price or yield. These contracts exist for a variety of variables or indices, (traditional agricultural or physical commodities, as well as currencies and interest rates). Futures contracts are standardized and are traded on organized exchanges which set limits on counterparty credit exposure. Forward contracts do not have standardized terms and are traded over the counter.

**Option contracts** – contracts in which the buyer acquires the right to buy from or sell to another party some specified amount of an underlying variable or index at a stated price (strike price) during a period or on a specified future date, in return for compensation (such as a fee or premium). The

seller is obligated to purchase or sell the variable or index at the discretion of the buyer of the contract.

**Swaps** – obligations between two parties to exchange a series of cash flows at periodic intervals (settlement dates), for a specified period. The cash flows of a swap are either fixed, or determined for each settlement date by multiplying the quantity (notional principal) of the underlying variable or index by specified reference rates or prices. Except for currency swaps, the notional principal is used to calculate each payment but is not exchanged.

**Derivatives underlying risk exposure** – the potential exposure characterized by the level of banks' concentration in particular underlying instruments, in general. Exposure can result from market risk, credit risk, and operational risk, as well as, interest rate risk.

**Domestic deposits to total assets** – total domestic office deposits as a percent of total assets on a consolidated basis.

**Earning assets** – all loans and other investments that earn interest or dividend income.

**Efficiency ratio** – Noninterest expense less amortization of intangible assets as a percent of net interest income plus non-interest income. This ratio measures the proportion of net operating revenues that are absorbed by overhead expenses, so that a lower value indicates greater efficiency.

**Estimated insured deposits** – in general, insured deposits are total domestic deposits minus estimated uninsured deposits. Beginning March 31, 2008, for institutions that file Call reports, insured deposits are total assessable deposits minus estimated uninsured deposits. Beginning September 30, 2009, insured deposits include deposits in accounts of \$100,000 to \$250,000 that are covered by a temporary increase in the FDIC's standard maximum deposit insurance amount (SMDIA).

**Failed/assisted institutions** – an institution fails when regulators take control of the institution, placing the assets and liabilities into a bridge bank, conservatorship, receivership, or another healthy institution. This action may require the FDIC to provide funds to cover losses. An institution is defined as "assisted" when the institution remains open and receives assistance in order to continue operating.

**Fair Value** – the valuation of various assets and liabilities on the balance sheet—including trading assets and liabilities, available-for-sale securities, loans held for sale, assets and liabilities accounted for under the fair value option, and foreclosed assets—involves the use of fair values. During periods of market stress, the fair values of some financial instruments and nonfinancial assets may decline.

**FHLB advances** – all borrowings by FDIC insured institutions from the Federal Home Loan Bank System (FHLB), as reported by Call Report filers and by TFR filers.

**Goodwill and other intangibles** – intangible assets include servicing rights, purchased credit card relationships, and other identifiable intangible assets. Goodwill is the excess of the purchase price over the fair market value of the net assets acquired, less subsequent impairment adjustments. Other intangible assets are recorded at fair value, less subsequent quarterly amortization and impairment adjustments.

**Loans secured by real estate** – includes home equity loans, junior liens secured by 1-4 family residential properties, and all other loans secured by real estate.

**Loans to individuals** – includes outstanding credit card balances and other secured and unsecured consumer loans.

**Long-term assets (5+ years)** – loans and debt securities with remaining maturities or repricing intervals of over five years.

**Maximum credit exposure** – the maximum contractual credit exposure remaining under recourse arrangements and other seller-provided credit enhancements provided by the reporting bank to securitizations.

**Mortgage-backed securities** – certificates of participation in pools of residential mortgages and collateralized mortgage obligations issued or guaranteed by government-sponsored or private enterprises. Also, see "Securities," below.

**Net charge-offs** – total loans and leases charged off (removed from balance sheet because of uncollectibility), less amounts recovered on loans and leases previously charged off.

**Net interest margin** – the difference between interest and dividends earned on interest-bearing assets and interest paid to depositors and other creditors, expressed as a percentage of average earning assets. No adjustments are made for interest income that is tax exempt.

**Net loans to total assets** – loans and lease financing receivables, net of unearned income, allowance and reserves, as a percent of total assets on a consolidated basis.

**Net operating income** – income excluding discretionary transactions such as gains (or losses) on the sale of investment securities and extraordinary items. Income taxes subtracted from operating income have been adjusted to exclude the portion applicable to securities gains (or losses).

**Noncurrent assets** – the sum of loans, leases, debt securities, and other assets that are 90 days or more past due, or in nonaccrual status.

**Noncurrent loans & leases** – the sum of loans and leases 90 days or more past due, and loans and leases in nonaccrual status.

**Number of institutions reporting** – the number of institutions that actually filed a financial report.

**New charters** – insured institutions filing quarterly financial reports for the first time.

**Other borrowed funds** – federal funds purchased, securities sold with agreements to repurchase, demand notes issued to the U.S. Treasury, FHLB advances, other borrowed money, mortgage indebtedness, obligations under capitalized leases and trading liabilities, less revaluation losses on assets held in trading accounts.

**Other real estate owned** – primarily foreclosed property. Direct and indirect investments in real estate ventures are excluded. The amount is reflected net of valuation allowances. For institutions that file a Thrift Financial Report (TFR), the valuation allowance subtracted also includes allowances for other repossessed assets. Also, for TFR filers the components of other real estate owned are reported gross of valuation allowances.

**Percent of institutions with earnings gains** – the percent of institutions that increased their net income (or decreased their losses) compared to the same period a year earlier.

**"Problem" institutions** – federal regulators assign a composite rating to each financial institution, based upon an evaluation of financial and operational criteria. The rating is based on a scale of 1 to 5 in ascending order of supervisory concern. "Problem" institutions are those institutions with financial, operational, or managerial weaknesses that threaten their continued financial viability. Depending upon the degree of risk and supervisory concern, they are rated either a "4" or "5." The number and assets of "problem" institutions are

based on FDIC composite ratings. Prior to March 31, 2008, for institutions whose primary federal regulator was the OTS, the OTS composite rating was used.

**Recourse** – an arrangement in which a bank retains, in form or in substance, any credit risk directly or indirectly associated with an asset it has sold (in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles) that exceeds a pro rata share of the bank’s claim on the asset. If a bank has no claim on an asset it has sold, then the retention of any credit risk is recourse.

**Reserves for losses** – the allowance for loan and lease losses on a consolidated basis.

**Restructured loans and leases** – loan and lease financing receivables with terms restructured from the original contract. Excludes restructured loans and leases that are not in compliance with the modified terms.

**Retained earnings** – net income less cash dividends on common and preferred stock for the reporting period.

**Return on assets** – bank net income (including gains or losses on securities and extraordinary items) as a percentage of average total (consolidated) assets. The basic yardstick of bank profitability.

**Return on equity** – bank net income (including gains or losses on securities and extraordinary items) as a percentage of average total equity capital.

**Risk-based capital groups** – definition:

(Percent)	Total Risk-Based Capital*		Tier 1 Risk-Based Capital*		Tier 1 Leverage	Tangible Equity
Well-capitalized	≥10	and	≥6	and	≥5	–
Adequately capitalized	≥8	and	≥4	and	≥4	–
Undercapitalized	≥6	and	≥3	and	≥3	–
Significantly undercapitalized	<6	or	<3	or	<3	and >2
Critically undercapitalized	–		–		–	≤2

\*As a percentage of risk-weighted assets.

**Risk Categories and Assessment Rate Schedule** – The current risk categories became effective January 1, 2007. Capital ratios and supervisory ratings distinguish one risk category from another. The following table shows the relationship of risk categories (I, II, III, IV) to capital and supervisory groups as well as the initial base assessment rates (in basis points), effective April 1, 2009 for each risk category. Supervisory Group A generally includes institutions with CAMELS composite ratings of 1 or 2; Supervisory Group B generally includes institutions with a CAMELS composite rating of 3; and Supervisory Group C generally includes institutions with CAMELS composite ratings of 4 or 5. For purposes of risk-based assessment capital groups, undercapitalized includes institutions that are significantly or critically undercapitalized.

Capital Category	Supervisory Group		
	A	B	C
1. Well Capitalized	I 12–16 bps	II 22 bps	III 32 bps
2. Adequately Capitalized	II 22 bps		
3. Undercapitalized	III 32 bps		IV 45 bps

Effective April 1, 2009, the initial base assessment rates are 12 to 45 basis points. An institution’s total assessment rate may be less than or greater than its initial base assessment rate as a result of additional risk adjustments.

The base assessment rates for most institutions in Risk Category I are based on a combination of financial ratios and CAMELS component ratings (the financial ratios method).

For large institutions in Risk Category I (generally those with at least \$10 billion in assets) that have long-term debt issuer ratings, assessment rates are determined by equally weighting the institution’s CAMELS component ratings, long-term debt issuer ratings, and the financial ratios method assessment rate. For all large Risk Category I institutions, additional risk factors are considered to determine whether assessment rates should be adjusted. This additional information includes market data, financial performance measures, considerations of the ability of an institution to withstand financial stress, and loss severity indicators. Any adjustment is limited to no more than one basis point.

Effective April 1, 2009, the FDIC introduced three possible adjustments to an institution’s initial base assessment rate: (1) a decrease of up to 5 basis points for long-term unsecured debt and, for small institutions, a portion of Tier 1 capital; (2) an increase not to exceed 50 percent of an institution’s assessment rate before the increase for secured liabilities in excess of 25 percent of domestic deposits; and (3) for non-Risk Category I institutions, an increase not to exceed 10 basis points for brokered deposits in excess of 10 percent of domestic deposits. After applying all possible adjustments, minimum and maximum total base assessment rates for each risk category are as follows:

Total Base Assessment Rates*				
	Risk Category I	Risk Category II	Risk Category III	Risk Category IV
Initial base assessment rate	12–16	22	32	45
Unsecured debt adjustment	-5–0	-5–0	-5–0	-5–0
Secured liability adjustment	0–8	0–11	0–16	0–22.5
Brokered deposit adjustment	–	0–10	0–10	0–10
Total base assessment rate	7–24.0	17–43.0	27–58.0	40–77.5

\*All amounts for all risk categories are in basis points annually. Total base rates that are not the minimum or maximum rate will vary between these rates.

Beginning in 2007, each institution is assigned a risk-based rate for a quarterly assessment period near the end of the quarter following the assessment period. Payment is generally due on the 30th day of the last month of the quarter following the assessment period. Supervisory rating changes are effective for assessment purposes as of the examination transmittal date. For institutions with long-term debt issuer ratings, changes in ratings are effective for assessment purposes as of the date the change was announced.

**Special Assessment** – On May 22, 2009, the FDIC board approved a final rule that imposed a 5 basis point special assessment as of June 30, 2009. The special assessment was

levied on each insured depository institution's assets minus its Tier 1 capital as reported in its report of condition as of June 30, 2009. The special assessment was collected September 30, 2009, at the same time that the risk-based assessment for the second quarter of 2009 was collected. The special assessment for any institution was capped at 10 basis points of the institution's assessment base for the second quarter of 2009 risk-based assessment.

**Prepaid Deposit Insurance Assessments** – In November 2009, the FDIC Board of Directors adopted a final rule requiring insured depository institutions (except those that are exempted) to prepay their quarterly risk-based deposit insurance assessments for the fourth quarter of 2009, and for all of 2010, 2011, and 2012, on December 30, 2009. Each institution's regular risk-based deposit insurance assessment for the third quarter of 2009, which is paid in arrears, also is payable on December 30, 2009.

**Risk-weighted assets** – assets adjusted for risk-based capital definitions which include on-balance-sheet as well as off-balance-sheet items multiplied by risk-weights that range from zero to 200 percent. A conversion factor is used to assign a balance sheet equivalent amount for selected off-balance-sheet accounts.

**Securities** – excludes securities held in trading accounts. Banks' securities portfolios consist of securities designated as "held-to-maturity," which are reported at amortized cost (book value), and securities designated as "available-for-sale," reported at fair (market) value.

**Securities gains (losses)** – realized gains (losses) on held-to-maturity and available-for-sale securities, before adjustments for income taxes. Thrift Financial Report (TFR) filers also include gains (losses) on the sales of assets held for sale.

**Seller's interest in institution's own securitizations** – the reporting bank's ownership interest in loans and other assets that have been securitized, except an interest that is a form of recourse or other seller-provided credit enhancement. Seller's interests differ from the securities issued to investors by the securitization structure. The principal amount of a seller's interest is generally equal to the total principal amount of the pool of assets included in the securitization structure less the principal amount of those assets attributable to investors, i.e., in the form of securities issued to investors.

**Subchapter S Corporation** – a Subchapter S corporation is treated as a pass-through entity, similar to a partnership, for federal income tax purposes. It is generally not subject to any federal income taxes at the corporate level. This can have the effect of reducing institutions' reported taxes and increasing their after-tax earnings.

**Temporary Liquidity Guarantee Program (TLGP)** – was approved by the FDIC Board on October 13, 2008. The TLGP was designed to help relieve the crisis in the credit markets by

giving banks access to liquidity during a time of global financial distress. Participation in the TLGP is voluntary. The TLGP has two components:

**Transaction Account Guarantee Program (TAGP)** provides a full guarantee of non-interest-bearing deposit transaction accounts above \$250,000, at depository institutions that elected to participate in the program. On August 26, 2009, the FDIC Board voted to extend the TAGP six months beyond its original expiration date to June 30, 2010. On April 13, 2010 the FDIC Board adopted an interim rule extending the TAG program for six months through December 31, 2010, with a possibility of an additional 12-month extension, through December 31, 2011.

**Debt Guarantee Program (DGP)** provides a full guarantee of senior unsecured debt<sup>1</sup> issued by eligible institutions after October 14, 2008. Initially, debt issued before June 30, 2009, and maturing on or before June 30, 2012, could be guaranteed. On March 17, 2009, the deadline for issuance under the program was extended to October 31, 2009, and the expiration of the guarantee was set at the earlier of maturity of the debt or December 31, 2012. Institutions eligible for participation in the debt guarantee program include insured depository institutions, U.S. bank holding companies, certain U.S. savings and loan holding companies, and other affiliates of an insured depository institution that the FDIC designates as eligible entities. The FDIC Board adopted a final rule on October 20, 2009, that established a limited six-month emergency guarantee facility upon expiration of the DGP.

**Trust assets** – market value, or other reasonably available value of fiduciary and related assets, to include marketable securities, and other financial and physical assets. Common physical assets held in fiduciary accounts include real estate, equipment, collectibles, and household goods. Such fiduciary assets are not included in the assets of the financial institution.

**Unearned income & contra accounts** – unearned income for Call Report filers only.

**Unused loan commitments** – includes credit card lines, home equity lines, commitments to make loans for construction, loans secured by commercial real estate, and unused commitments to originate or purchase loans. (Excluded are commitments after June 2003 for originated mortgage loans held for sale, which are accounted for as derivatives on the balance sheet.)

**Volatile liabilities** – the sum of large-denomination time deposits, foreign-office deposits, federal funds purchased, securities sold under agreements to repurchase, and other borrowings.

**Yield on earning assets** – total interest, dividend, and fee income earned on loans and investments as a percentage of average earning assets.

<sup>1</sup> Senior unsecured debt generally includes term Federal funds purchased, promissory notes, commercial paper, unsubordinated unsecured notes, certificates of deposit (CDs) standing to the credit of a bank, and U.S. dollar denominated bank deposits owed to an insured depository institution.