

Appendix A – Key Statistics

Selected Statistics

Dollars in millions

For the year ended December 31

	2002	2001	2000
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Bank Insurance Fund

Financial Results

Revenue	\$ 1,796	\$ 1,997	\$ 1,906
Operating Expenses	821	786	773
Insurance Losses and Expenses	(70)	1,774	(128)
Net Income/(Loss)	1,045	(563)	1,261
Comprehensive Income/(Loss)	1,611	(536)	1,561
Insurance Fund Balance	\$ 32,050	\$ 30,439	\$ 30,975
Fund as a Percentage of Insured Deposits	1.25% [▼]	1.26%	1.35%

Selected Statistics

Total BIF-Member Institutions [•]	8,171 [▼]	8,326	8,572
Problem Institutions	124 [▼]	90	74
Total Assets of Problem Institutions	\$ 34,000 [▼]	\$ 32,000	\$ 11,000
Institution Failures	10	3	6
Total Assets of Current Year Failed Institutions	\$ 2,508	\$ 54	\$ 378
Number of Active Failed Institution Receiverships	37	36	51

Savings Association Insurance Fund

Financial Results

Revenue	\$ 589	\$ 733	\$ 664
Operating Expenses	124	102	111
Insurance Losses and Expenses	(156)	462	189
Net Income	620	169	364
Comprehensive Income	812	176	478
Insurance Fund Balance	\$ 11,747	\$ 10,935	\$ 10,759
Fund as a Percentage of Insured Deposits	1.38% [▼]	1.36%	1.43%

Selected Statistics

Total SAIF-Member Institutions [▪]	1,244 [▼]	1,287	1,333
Problem Institutions	24 [▼]	24	20
Total Assets of Problem Institutions	\$ 8,000 [▼]	\$ 8,000	\$ 13,000
Institution Failures	1	1	1
Total Assets of Current Year Failed Institutions	\$ 50	\$ 2,180	\$ 30
Number of Active Failed Institution Receiverships	3	3	3

▼ As of September 30, 2002.

- Commercial banks and savings institutions. Does not include U.S. branches of foreign banks.
- Savings institutions and commercial banks.

Number and Deposits of BIF-Insured Banks Closed Because of Financial Difficulties, 1934 through 2002¹

Dollars in Thousands

Year	Number of Insured Banks			Deposits of Insured Banks			Assets
	Total	Without Disbursements by FDIC	With Disbursements by FDIC	Total	Without Disbursements by FDIC	With Disbursements by FDIC	
Total	2,110	19	2,091	\$ 216,820,335	\$ 4,298,814	\$ 212,521,521	\$ 257,321,694
2002	10	–	10	2,124,501	–	2,124,501	2,507,565
2001	3	–	3	49,926	–	49,926	54,470
2000	6	–	6	311,950	–	311,950	378,088
1999	7	–	7	1,268,151	–	1,268,151	1,423,819
1998	3	–	3	335,076	–	335,076	370,400
1997	1	–	1	26,800	–	26,800	25,921
1996	5	–	5	168,228	–	168,228	182,502
1995	6	–	6	632,700	–	632,700	753,024
1994	13	1	12	1,236,488	–	1,236,488	1,392,140
1993	41	–	41	3,132,177	–	3,132,177	3,539,373
1992	120	10	110	41,150,898	4,257,667	36,893,231	44,197,009
1991	124	–	124	53,751,763	–	53,751,763	63,119,870
1990	168	–	168	14,473,300	–	14,473,300	15,660,800
1989	206	–	206	24,090,551	–	24,090,551	29,168,596
1988	200	–	200	24,931,302	–	24,931,302	35,697,789
1987	184	–	184	6,281,500	–	6,281,500	6,850,700
1986	138	–	138	6,471,100	–	6,471,100	6,991,600
1985	120	–	120	8,059,441	–	8,059,441	8,741,268
1984	79	–	79	2,883,162	–	2,883,162	3,276,411
1983	48	–	48	5,441,608	–	5,441,608	7,026,923
1982	42	–	42	9,908,379	–	9,908,379	11,632,415
1981	10	–	10	3,826,022	–	3,826,022	4,859,060
1980	10	–	10	216,300	–	216,300	236,164
1979	10	–	10	110,696	–	110,696	132,988
1978	7	–	7	854,154	–	854,154	994,035
1977	6	–	6	205,208	–	205,208	232,612
1976	16	–	16	864,859	–	864,859	1,039,293
1975	13	–	13	339,574	–	339,574	419,950
1974	4	–	4	1,575,832	–	1,575,832	3,822,596
1973	6	–	6	971,296	–	971,296	1,309,675
1972	1	–	1	20,480	–	20,480	22,054
1971	6	–	6	132,058	–	132,058	196,520
1970	7	–	7	54,806	–	54,806	62,147
1969	9	–	9	40,134	–	40,134	43,572
1968	3	–	3	22,524	–	22,524	25,154
1967	4	–	4	10,878	–	10,878	11,993
1966	7	–	7	103,523	–	103,523	120,647
1965	5	–	5	43,861	–	43,861	58,750
1964	7	–	7	23,438	–	23,438	25,849
1963	2	–	2	23,444	–	23,444	26,179
1962	1	1	0	3,011	3,011	0	N/A
1961	5	–	5	8,936	–	8,936	9,820
1960	1	–	1	6,930	–	6,930	7,506
1959	3	–	3	2,593	–	2,593	2,858
1958	4	–	4	8,240	–	8,240	8,905
1957	2	1	1	11,247	10,084	1,163	1,253
1956	2	–	2	11,330	–	11,330	12,914
1955	5	–	5	11,953	–	11,953	11,985
1954	2	–	2	998	–	998	1,138
1953	4	2	2	44,711	26,449	18,262	18,811
1952	3	–	3	3,170	–	3,170	2,388
1951	2	–	2	3,408	–	3,408	3,050
1950	4	–	4	5,513	–	5,513	4,005
1949	5	1	4	6,665	1,190	5,475	4,886
1948	3	–	3	10,674	–	10,674	10,360
1947	5	–	5	7,040	–	7,040	6,798
1946	1	–	1	347	–	347	351
1945	1	–	1	5,695	–	5,695	6,392
1944	2	–	2	1,915	–	1,915	2,098
1943	5	–	5	12,525	–	12,525	14,058
1942	20	–	20	19,185	–	19,185	22,254
1941	15	–	15	29,717	–	29,717	34,804
1940	43	–	43	142,430	–	142,430	161,898
1939	60	–	60	157,772	–	157,772	181,514
1938	74	–	74	59,684	–	59,684	69,513
1937	77	2	75	33,677	328	33,349	40,370
1936	69	–	69	27,508	–	27,508	31,941
1935	26	1	25	13,405	85	13,320	17,242
1934	9	–	9	1,968	–	1,968	2,661

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

Recoveries and Losses by the Bank Insurance Fund on Disbursements for the Protection of Depositors, 1934 through 2002

Dollars in Thousands

Year	All Cases ¹					Deposit Payoff Cases ²				
	Number of Banks	Disbursements	Recoveries	Estimated Additional Recoveries	Estimated Losses	Number of Banks	Disbursements	Recoveries	Estimated Additional Recoveries	Estimated Losses
Total	2,221	110,418,984	71,313,524	497,813	38,607,647	608	16,144,064	11,018,429	308,556	4,817,079
2002	10	2,031,006	941,288	461,419	628,299	5	1,586,551	789,550	308,501	488,500
2001	3	48,676	40,165	3,016	5,495	0	0	0	0	0
2000	6	268,730	228,911	3,824	35,995	0	0	0	0	0
1999	7	1,244,453	403,677	11,048	829,728	0	0	0	0	0
1998	3	286,597	53,152	5,966	227,479	0	0	0	0	0
1997	1	25,546	20,520	0	5,026	0	0	0	0	0
1996	5	169,386	130,736	0	38,650	0	0	0	0	0
1995	6	609,045	524,528	58	84,459	0	0	0	0	0
1994	13	1,224,769	1,045,691	32	179,046	0	0	0	0	0
1993	41	1,797,302	1,150,918	313	646,071	5	261,203	159,268	0	101,935
1992	122	14,172,884	10,495,954	1,711	3,675,219	25	1,890,869	1,398,731	0	492,138
1991	127	21,412,652	15,271,553	4,965	6,136,134	21	1,468,407	1,000,733	0	467,674
1990	169	10,816,602	8,028,290	1,978	2,786,334	20	2,182,583	1,648,969	0	533,614
1989	207	11,445,829	5,243,600	3,428	6,198,801	32	2,116,556	1,262,140	0	854,416
1988	280	12,163,006	5,246,912	0	6,916,094	36	1,252,160	822,612	0	429,548
1987	203	5,037,871	3,015,050	55	2,022,766	51	2,103,792	1,400,945	55	702,792
1986	145	4,790,969	3,015,252	0	1,775,717	40	1,155,981	739,659	0	416,322
1985	120	2,920,687	1,913,452	0	1,007,235	29	523,789	411,175	0	112,614
1984	80	7,696,215	6,056,061	0	1,640,154	16	791,838	699,483	0	92,355
1983	48	3,807,082	2,400,044	0	1,407,038	9	148,423	122,484	0	25,939
1982	42	2,275,150	1,106,579	0	1,168,571	7	277,240	206,247	0	70,993
1981	10	888,999	107,221	0	781,778	2	35,736	34,598	0	1,138
1980	11	152,355	121,675	0	30,680	3	13,732	11,427	0	2,305
1979	10	90,489	74,372	0	16,117	3	9,936	9,003	0	933
1978	7	548,568	512,927	0	35,641	1	817	613	0	204
1977	6	26,650	20,654	0	5,996	0	0	0	0	0
1976	17	599,397	561,532	0	37,865	3	11,416	9,660	0	1,756
1975	13	332,046	292,431	0	39,615	3	25,918	25,849	0	69
1974	5	2,403,277	2,259,633	0	143,644	0	0	0	0	0
1973	6	435,238	368,852	0	66,386	3	16,771	16,771	0	0
1972	2	16,189	14,501	0	1,688	1	16,189	14,501	0	1,688
1971	7	171,646	171,430	0	216	5	53,767	53,574	0	193
1970	7	51,566	51,294	0	272	4	29,265	28,993	0	272
1969	9	42,072	41,910	0	162	4	7,596	7,513	0	83
1968	3	6,476	6,464	0	12	0	0	0	0	0
1967	4	8,097	7,087	0	1,010	4	8,097	7,087	0	1,010
1966	7	10,020	9,541	0	479	1	735	735	0	0
1965	5	11,479	10,816	0	663	3	10,908	10,391	0	517
1964	7	13,712	12,171	0	1,541	7	13,712	12,171	0	1,541
1963	2	19,172	18,886	0	286	2	19,172	18,886	0	286
1962	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1961	5	6,201	4,700	0	1,501	5	6,201	4,700	0	1,501
1960	1	4,765	4,765	0	0	1	4,765	4,765	0	0
1959	3	1,835	1,738	0	97	3	1,835	1,738	0	97
1958	4	3,051	3,023	0	28	3	2,796	2,768	0	28
1957	1	1,031	1,031	0	0	1	1,031	1,031	0	0
1956	2	3,499	3,286	0	213	1	2,795	2,582	0	213
1955	5	7,315	7,085	0	230	4	4,438	4,208	0	230
1954	2	1,029	771	0	258	0	0	0	0	0
1953	2	5,359	5,359	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1952	3	1,525	733	0	792	0	0	0	0	0
1951	2	1,986	1,986	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1950	4	4,404	3,019	0	1,385	0	0	0	0	0
1949	4	2,685	2,316	0	369	0	0	0	0	0
1948	3	3,150	2,509	0	641	0	0	0	0	0
1947	5	2,038	1,979	0	59	0	0	0	0	0
1946	1	274	274	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1945	1	1,845	1,845	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1944	2	1,532	1,492	0	40	1	404	364	0	40
1943	5	7,230	7,107	0	123	4	5,500	5,377	0	123
1942	20	11,684	10,996	0	688	6	1,612	1,320	0	292
1941	15	25,061	24,470	0	591	8	12,278	12,065	0	213
1940	43	87,899	84,103	0	3,796	19	4,895	4,313	0	582
1939	60	81,828	74,676	0	7,152	32	26,196	20,399	0	5,797
1938	74	34,394	31,969	0	2,425	50	9,092	7,908	0	1,184
1937	75	20,204	16,532	0	3,672	50	12,365	9,718	0	2,647
1936	69	15,206	12,873	0	2,333	42	7,735	6,397	0	1,338
1935	25	9,108	6,423	0	2,685	24	6,026	4,274	0	1,752
1934	9	941	734	0	207	9	941	734	0	207

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Recoveries and Losses by the Bank Insurance Fund on Disbursements for the Protection of Depositors, 1934 through 2002 (continued)

Dollars in Thousands

Year	Deposit Assumption Cases					Assistance Transactions ¹				
	Number of Banks	Disbursements	Recoveries	Estimated Additional Recoveries	Estimated Losses	Number of Banks	Disbursements	Recoveries	Estimated Additional Recoveries	Estimated Losses
Total	1,472	82,644,564	54,095,220	189,257	28,360,087	141	11,630,356	6,199,875	0	5,430,481
2002	5	444,455	151,738	152,918	139,799	0	0	0	0	0
2001	3	48,676	40,165	3,016	5,495	0	0	0	0	0
2000	6	268,730	228,911	3,824	35,995	0	0	0	0	0
1999	7	1,244,453	403,677	11,048	829,728	0	0	0	0	0
1998	3	286,597	53,152	5,966	227,479	0	0	0	0	0
1997	1	25,546	20,520	0	5,026	0	0	0	0	0
1996	5	169,386	130,736	0	38,650	0	0	0	0	0
1995	6	609,045	524,528	58	84,459	0	0	0	0	0
1994	13	1,224,769	1,045,691	32	179,046	0	0	0	0	0
1993	36	1,536,099	991,650	313	544,136	0	0	0	0	0
1992	95	12,280,529	9,095,987	1,711	3,182,831	2	1,486	1,236	0	250
1991	103	19,938,128	14,267,727	4,965	5,665,436	3	6,117	3,093	0	3,024
1990	148	8,629,084	6,376,724	1,978	2,250,382	1	4,935	2,597	0	2,338
1989	174	9,326,725	3,981,208	3,428	5,342,089	1	2,548	252	0	2,296
1988	164	9,180,495	4,234,591	0	4,945,904	80	1,730,351	189,709	0	1,540,642
1987	133	2,773,202	1,613,392	0	1,159,810	19	160,877	713	0	160,164
1986	98	3,476,140	2,209,924	0	1,266,216	7	158,848	65,669	0	93,179
1985	87	1,631,166	1,095,601	0	535,565	4	765,732	406,676	0	359,056
1984	62	1,373,198	941,674	0	431,524	2	5,531,179	4,414,904	0	1,116,275
1983	35	2,893,969	1,850,553	0	1,043,416	4	764,690	427,007	0	337,683
1982	25	268,372	213,578	0	54,794	10	1,729,538	686,754	0	1,042,784
1981	5	79,208	71,358	0	7,850	3	774,055	1,265	0	772,790
1980	7	138,623	110,248	0	28,375	1	0	0	0	0
1979	7	80,553	65,369	0	15,184	0	0	0	0	0
1978	6	547,751	512,314	0	35,437	0	0	0	0	0
1977	6	26,650	20,654	0	5,996	0	0	0	0	0
1976	13	587,981	551,872	0	36,109	1	0	0	0	0
1975	10	306,128	266,582	0	39,546	0	0	0	0	0
1974	4	2,403,277	2,259,633	0	143,644	1	0	0	0	0
1973	3	418,467	352,081	0	66,386	0	0	0	0	0
1972	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
1971	1	117,879	117,856	0	23	1	0	0	0	0
1970	3	22,301	22,301	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1969	5	34,476	34,397	0	79	0	0	0	0	0
1968	3	6,476	6,464	0	12	0	0	0	0	0
1967	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1966	6	9,285	8,806	0	479	0	0	0	0	0
1965	2	571	425	0	146	0	0	0	0	0
1964	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1963	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1962	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1961	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1960	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1959	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1958	1	255	255	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1957	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1956	1	704	704	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1955	1	2,877	2,877	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1954	2	1,029	771	0	258	0	0	0	0	0
1953	2	5,359	5,359	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1952	3	1,525	733	0	792	0	0	0	0	0
1951	2	1,986	1,986	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1950	4	4,404	3,019	0	1,385	0	0	0	0	0
1949	4	2,685	2,316	0	369	0	0	0	0	0
1948	3	3,150	2,509	0	641	0	0	0	0	0
1947	5	2,038	1,979	0	59	0	0	0	0	0
1946	1	274	274	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1945	1	1,845	1,845	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1944	1	1,128	1,128	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1943	1	1,730	1,730	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1942	14	10,072	9,676	0	396	0	0	0	0	0
1941	7	12,783	12,405	0	378	0	0	0	0	0
1940	24	83,004	79,790	0	3,214	0	0	0	0	0
1939	28	55,632	54,277	0	1,355	0	0	0	0	0
1938	24	25,302	24,061	0	1,241	0	0	0	0	0
1937	25	7,839	6,814	0	1,025	0	0	0	0	0
1936	27	7,471	6,476	0	995	0	0	0	0	0
1935	1	3,082	2,149	0	933	0	0	0	0	0
1934	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

² Includes insured deposit transfer cases.

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

**Income and Expenses, Bank Insurance Fund, from Beginning of Operations,
September 11, 1933, through December 31, 2002**

Dollars in Millions

Year	Income					Expenses and Losses				Net Income/ (Loss)
	Total	Assessment Income	Assessment Credits	Investment and Other Sources	Effective Assessment Rate ¹	Total	Provision for Losses	Administrative and Operating Expenses ²	Interest and Other Insur. Expenses	
Total	\$ 85,503.1	\$ 53,344.6	\$ 6,709.1	\$ 38,867.6		\$ 54,264.6	\$ 37,121.0	\$ 10,160.6	\$ 6,989.0	\$ 31,238.5
2002	1,795.9	84.0	0.0	\$ 1,711.9	0.0022%	750.6	(87.0)	821.1	16.5	1,045.3
2001	1,996.7	47.8	0.0	1,948.9	0.0014%	2,559.4	1,756.3	785.9	17.2	(562.7)
2000	1,905.9	45.1	0.0	1,860.8	0.0014%	645.2	(163.0)	772.9	25.3	1,260.7
1999	1,815.6	33.3	0.0	1,782.3	0.0011%	1,922.0	1,168.7	730.4	22.9	(106.4)
1998	2,000.3	21.7	0.0	1,978.6	0.0008%	691.5	(37.7)	697.6	31.6	1,308.8
1997	1,615.6	24.7	0.0	1,590.9	0.0008%	177.3	(503.7)	605.2	75.8	1,438.3
1996	1,655.3	72.7	0.0	1,582.6	0.0024%	254.6	(325.2)	505.3	74.5	1,400.7
1995	4,089.1	2,906.9	0.0	1,182.2	0.1240%	483.2	(33.2)	470.6	45.8	3,605.9
1994	6,467.0	5,590.6	0.0	876.4	0.2360%	(2,259.1)	(2,873.4)	423.2	191.1	8,726.1
1993	6,430.8	5,784.3	0.0	646.5	0.2440%	(6,791.4)	(7,677.4)	388.5	497.5	13,222.2
1992	6,301.5	5,587.8	0.0	713.7	0.2300%	(625.8)	(2,259.7)	570.8	1,063.1	6,927.3
1991	5,790.0	5,160.5	0.0	629.5	0.2125%	16,862.3	15,476.2	284.1	1,102.0	(11,072.3)
1990	3,838.3	2,855.3	0.0	983.0	0.1200%	13,003.3	12,133.1	219.6	650.6	(9,165.0)
1989	3,494.6	1,885.0	0.0	1,609.6	0.0833%	4,346.2	3,811.3	213.9	321.0	(851.6)
1988	3,347.7	1,773.0	0.0	1,574.7	0.0833%	7,588.4	6,298.3	223.9	1,066.2	(4,240.7)
1987	3,319.4	1,696.0	0.0	1,623.4	0.0833%	3,270.9	2,996.9	204.9	69.1	48.5
1986	3,260.1	1,516.9	0.0	1,743.2	0.0833%	2,963.7	2,827.7	180.3	(44.3)	296.4
1985	3,385.4	1,433.4	0.0	1,952.0	0.0833%	1,957.9	1,569.0	179.2	209.7	1,427.5
1984	3,099.5	1,321.5	0.0	1,778.0	0.0800%	1,999.2	1,633.4	151.2	214.6	1,100.3
1983	2,628.1	1,214.9	164.0	1,577.2	0.0714%	969.9	675.1	135.7	159.1	1,658.2
1982	2,524.6	1,108.9	96.2	1,511.9	0.0769%	999.8	126.4	129.9	743.5	1,524.8
1981	2,074.7	1,039.0	117.1	1,152.8	0.0714%	848.1	320.4	127.2	400.5	1,226.6
1980	1,310.4	951.9	521.1	879.6	0.0370%	83.6	(38.1)	118.2	3.5	1,226.8
1979	1,090.4	881.0	524.6	734.0	0.0333%	93.7	(17.2)	106.8	4.1	996.7
1978	952.1	810.1	443.1	585.1	0.0385%	148.9	36.5	103.3	9.1	803.2
1977	837.8	731.3	411.9	518.4	0.0370%	113.6	20.8	89.3	3.5	724.2
1976	764.9	676.1	379.6	468.4	0.0370%	212.3	28.0	180.4	3.9	552.6
1975	689.3	641.3	362.4	410.4	0.0357%	97.5	27.6	67.7	2.2	591.8
1974	668.1	587.4	285.4	366.1	0.0435%	159.2	97.9	59.2	2.1	508.9
1973	561.0	529.4	283.4	315.0	0.0385%	108.2	52.5	54.4	1.3	452.8
1972	467.0	468.8	280.3	278.5	0.0333%	59.7	10.1	49.6	6.0	407.3
1971	415.3	417.2	241.4	239.5	0.0345%	60.3	13.4	46.9	0.0	355.0
1970	382.7	369.3	210.0	223.4	0.0357%	46.0	3.8	42.2	0.0	336.7
1969	335.8	364.2	220.2	191.8	0.0333%	34.5	1.0	33.5	0.0	301.3
1968	295.0	334.5	202.1	162.6	0.0333%	29.1	0.1	29.0	0.0	265.9
1967	263.0	303.1	182.4	142.3	0.0333%	27.3	2.9	24.4	0.0	235.7
1966	241.0	284.3	172.6	129.3	0.0323%	19.9	0.1	19.8	0.0	221.1
1965	214.6	260.5	158.3	112.4	0.0323%	22.9	5.2	17.7	0.0	191.7
1964	197.1	238.2	145.2	104.1	0.0323%	18.4	2.9	15.5	0.0	178.7
1963	181.9	220.6	136.4	97.7	0.0313%	15.1	0.7	14.4	0.0	166.8
1962	161.1	203.4	126.9	84.6	0.0313%	13.8	0.1	13.7	0.0	147.3

continued on next page



**Income and Expenses, Bank Insurance Fund, from Beginning of Operations,
September 11, 1933, through December 31, 2002** (continued)

Dollars in Millions

Year	Income					Expenses and Losses				
	Total	Assessment Income	Assessment Credits	Investment and Other Sources	Effective Assessment Rate ¹	Total	Provision for Losses	Administrative and Operating Expenses ²	Interest and Other Insur. Expenses	Net Income/(Loss)
Total	\$ 85,503.1	\$ 53,344.6	\$ 6,709.1	\$ 38,867.6		\$ 54,264.6	\$ 37,121.0	\$ 10,160.6	\$ 6,989.0	\$ 31,238.5
1961	147.3	188.9	115.5	73.9	0.0323%	14.8	1.6	13.2	0.0	132.5
1960	144.6	180.4	100.8	65.0	0.0370%	12.5	0.1	12.4	0.0	132.1
1959	136.5	178.2	99.6	57.9	0.0370%	12.1	0.2	11.9	0.0	124.4
1958	126.8	166.8	93.0	53.0	0.0370%	11.6	0.0	11.6	0.0	115.2
1957	117.3	159.3	90.2	48.2	0.0357%	9.7	0.1	9.6	0.0	107.6
1956	111.9	155.5	87.3	43.7	0.0370%	9.4	0.3	9.1	0.0	102.5
1955	105.8	151.5	85.4	39.7	0.0370%	9.0	0.3	8.7	0.0	96.8
1954	99.7	144.2	81.8	37.3	0.0357%	7.8	0.1	7.7	0.0	91.9
1953	94.2	138.7	78.5	34.0	0.0357%	7.3	0.1	7.2	0.0	86.9
1952	88.6	131.0	73.7	31.3	0.0370%	7.8	0.8	7.0	0.0	80.8
1951	83.5	124.3	70.0	29.2	0.0370%	6.6	0.0	6.6	0.0	76.9
1950	84.8	122.9	68.7	30.6	0.0370%	7.8	1.4	6.4	0.0	77.0
1949	151.1	122.7	0.0	28.4	0.0833%	6.4	0.3	6.1	0.0	144.7
1948	145.6	119.3	0.0	26.3	0.0833%	7.0	0.7	6.3 ⁶	0.0	138.6
1947	157.5	114.4	0.0	43.1	0.0833%	9.9	0.1	9.8	0.0	147.6
1946	130.7	107.0	0.0	23.7	0.0833%	10.0	0.1	9.9	0.0	120.7
1945	121.0	93.7	0.0	27.3	0.0833%	9.4	0.1	9.3	0.0	111.6
1944	99.3	80.9	0.0	18.4	0.0833%	9.3	0.1	9.2	0.0	90.0
1943	86.6	70.0	0.0	16.6	0.0833%	9.8	0.2	9.6	0.0	76.8
1942	69.1	56.5	0.0	12.6	0.0833%	10.1	0.5	9.6	0.0	59.0
1941	62.0	51.4	0.0	10.6	0.0833%	10.1	0.6	9.5	0.0	51.9
1940	55.9	46.2	0.0	9.7	0.0833%	12.9	3.5	9.4	0.0	43.0
1939	51.2	40.7	0.0	10.5	0.0833%	16.4	7.2	9.2	0.0	34.8
1938	47.7	38.3	0.0	9.4	0.0833%	11.3	2.5	8.8	0.0	36.4
1937	48.2	38.8	0.0	9.4	0.0833%	12.2	3.7	8.5	0.0	36.0
1936	43.8	35.6	0.0	8.2	0.0833%	10.9	2.6	8.3	0.0	32.9
1935	20.8	11.5	0.0	9.3	0.0833%	11.3	2.8	8.5	0.0	9.5
1933 ⁴	7.0	0.0	0.0	7.0	N/A	10.0	0.2	9.8	0.0	(3.0)

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

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

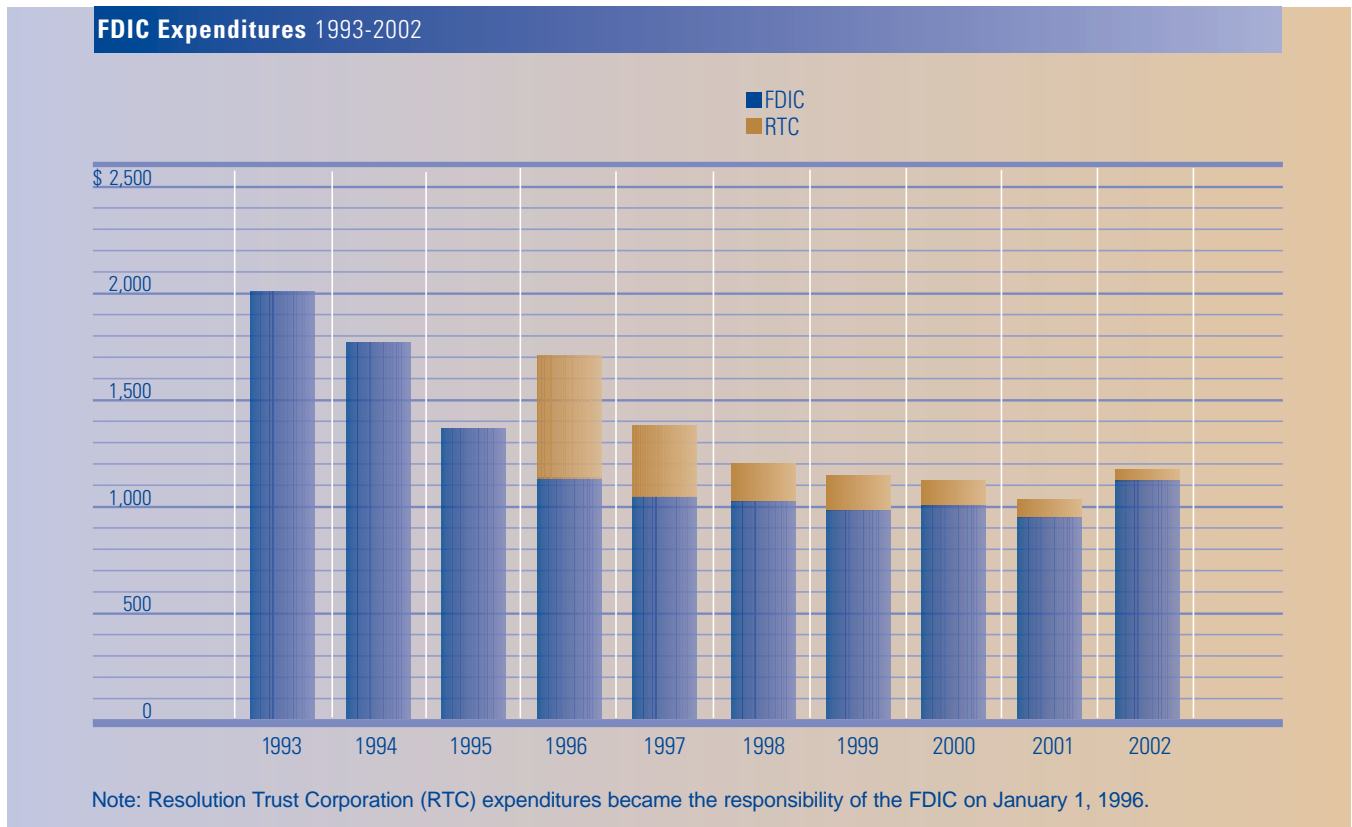
³ Includes \$210 million for the cumulative effect of an accounting change for certain postretirement benefits.

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

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

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

Dollars in Millions



The FDIC's Strategic Plan and Annual Performance Plan provide the basis for annual planning and budgeting for needed resources. The 2002 aggregate budget (for corporate, receivership and capital spending) was \$1.22 billion, while actual expenditures for the year were \$1.19 billion, about \$146 million more than 2001 expenditures.

Over the past 10 years, the FDIC's expenditures have increased and decreased in response to workload. During the past decade, expenditures generally declined due to decreasing resolution and receivership activity,

although they temporarily increased in 1996 in conjunction with the absorption of the Resolution Trust Corporation (RTC) and its residual operations and workload. Total expenditures increased in 2002 due to an increase in receivership-related expenses.

The largest component of FDIC spending is for the costs associated with staffing. The FDIC's staff has declined each year during the past seven years. Staffing decreased by 12.0 percent in 2002, from 6,167 employees at the beginning of the year to 5,430 at the end of the year.

Estimated Insured Deposits and the Bank Insurance Fund, December 31, 1934, through September 30, 2002¹

Year ²	Deposits in Insured Banks (\$ millions)				Insurance Fund as a Percentage of		
	Insurance Coverage	Total Domestic Deposits	Estimated Insured Deposits ³	Percentage of Insured Deposits	Deposit Insurance Fund	Total Domestic Deposits	Estimated Insured Deposits
2002	\$ 100,000	\$ 3,764,891	\$ 2,508,918	66.6	\$ 31,383.3	0.83	1.25
2001	100,000	3,584,610	2,408,878	67.2	30,438.8	0.85	1.26
2000	100,000	3,326,745	2,301,604	69.2	30,975.2	0.93	1.35
1999	100,000	3,038,385	2,157,536	71.0	29,414.2	0.97	1.36
1998	100,000	2,996,396	2,141,268	71.5	29,612.3	0.99	1.38
1997	100,000	2,785,990	2,055,874	73.8	28,292.5	1.02	1.38
1996	100,000	2,642,107	2,007,447	76.0	26,854.4	1.02	1.34
1995	100,000	2,575,966	1,952,543	75.8	25,453.7	0.99	1.30
1994	100,000	2,463,813	1,896,060	77.0	21,847.8	0.89	1.15
1993	100,000	2,493,636	1,906,885	76.5	13,121.6	0.53	0.69
1992	100,000	2,512,278	1,945,623	77.4	(100.6)	(0.00)	(0.01)
1991	100,000	2,520,074	1,957,722	77.7	(7,027.9)	(0.28)	(0.36)
1990	100,000	2,540,930	1,929,612	75.9	4,044.5	0.16	0.21
1989	100,000	2,465,922	1,873,837	76.0	13,209.5	0.54	0.70
1988	100,000	2,330,768	1,750,259	75.1	14,061.1	0.60	0.80
1987	100,000	2,201,549	1,658,802	75.3	18,301.8	0.83	1.10
1986	100,000	2,167,596	1,634,302	75.4	18,253.3	0.84	1.12
1985	100,000	1,974,512	1,503,393	76.1	17,956.9	0.91	1.19
1984	100,000	1,806,520	1,389,874	76.9	16,529.4	0.92	1.19
1983	100,000	1,690,576	1,268,332	75.0	15,429.1	0.91	1.22
1982	100,000	1,544,697	1,134,221	73.4	13,770.9	0.89	1.21
1981	100,000	1,409,322	988,898	70.2	12,246.1	0.87	1.24
1980	100,000	1,324,463	948,717	71.6	11,019.5	0.83	1.16
1979	40,000	1,226,943	808,555	65.9	9,792.7	0.80	1.21
1978	40,000	1,145,835	760,706	66.4	8,796.0	0.77	1.16
1977	40,000	1,050,435	692,533	65.9	7,992.8	0.76	1.15
1976	40,000	941,923	628,263	66.7	7,268.8	0.77	1.16
1975	40,000	875,985	569,101	65.0	6,716.0	0.77	1.18
1974	40,000	833,277	520,309	62.5	6,124.2	0.73	1.18
1973	20,000	766,509	465,600	60.7	5,615.3	0.73	1.21
1972	20,000	697,480	419,756	60.2	5,158.7	0.74	1.23
1971	20,000	610,685	374,568	61.3	4,739.9	0.78	1.27
1970	20,000	545,198	349,581	64.1	4,379.6	0.80	1.25
1969	20,000	495,858	313,085	63.1	4,051.1	0.82	1.29
1968	15,000	491,513	296,701	60.2	3,749.2	0.76	1.26
1967	15,000	448,709	261,149	58.2	3,485.5	0.78	1.33
1966	15,000	401,096	234,150	58.4	3,252.0	0.81	1.39
1965	10,000	377,400	209,690	55.6	3,036.3	0.80	1.45
1964	10,000	348,981	191,787	55.0	2,844.7	0.82	1.48
1963	10,000	313,304	177,381	56.6	2,667.9	0.85	1.50
1962	10,000	297,548	170,210	57.2	2,502.0	0.84	1.47
1961	10,000	281,304	160,309	57.0	2,353.8	0.84	1.47
1960	10,000	260,495	149,684	57.5	2,222.2	0.85	1.48
1959	10,000	247,589	142,131	57.4	2,089.8	0.84	1.47
1958	10,000	242,445	137,698	56.8	1,965.4	0.81	1.43
1957	10,000	225,507	127,055	56.3	1,850.5	0.82	1.46
1956	10,000	219,393	121,008	55.2	1,742.1	0.79	1.44
1955	10,000	212,226	116,380	54.8	1,639.6	0.77	1.41
1954	10,000	203,195	110,973	54.6	1,542.7	0.76	1.39
1953	10,000	193,466	105,610	54.6	1,450.7	0.75	1.37
1952	10,000	188,142	101,841	54.1	1,363.5	0.72	1.34
1951	10,000	178,540	96,713	54.2	1,282.2	0.72	1.33
1950	10,000	167,818	91,359	54.4	1,243.9	0.74	1.36
1949	5,000	156,786	76,589	48.8	1,203.9	0.77	1.57
1948	5,000	153,454	75,320	49.1	1,065.9	0.69	1.42
1947	5,000	154,096	76,254	49.5	1,006.1	0.65	1.32
1946	5,000	148,458	73,759	49.7	1,058.5	0.71	1.44
1945	5,000	157,174	67,021	42.4	929.2	0.59	1.39
1944	5,000	134,662	56,398	41.9	804.3	0.60	1.43
1943	5,000	111,650	48,440	43.4	703.1	0.63	1.45
1942	5,000	89,869	32,837	36.5	616.9	0.69	1.88
1941	5,000	71,209	28,249	39.7	553.5	0.78	1.96
1940	5,000	65,288	26,638	40.8	496.0	0.76	1.86
1939	5,000	57,485	24,650	42.9	452.7	0.79	1.84
1938	5,000	50,791	23,121	45.5	420.5	0.83	1.82
1937	5,000	48,228	22,557	46.8	383.1	0.79	1.70
1936	5,000	50,281	22,330	44.4	343.4	0.68	1.54
1935	5,000	45,125	20,158	44.7	306.0	0.68	1.52
1934 ⁴	5,000	40,060	18,075	45.1	291.7	0.73	1.61

¹ For 2002, the numbers are as of September 30, and prior years reflect December 31.

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

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

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

**Income and Expenses, Savings Association Insurance Fund, by Year,
from Beginning of Operations, August 9, 1989, through December 31, 2002**

Dollars in Thousands

Year	Income				Expenses and Losses					Net Income (Loss)
	Total	Assessment Income	Investment and Other Sources	Effective Assessment Rate	Total	Provision for Losses	Interest and Other Insurance Expenses	Administrative and Operating Expenses	Funding Transfer from the FSLIC Resolut. Fund	
Total	\$ 12,794,479	\$ 8,627,989	\$ 4,166,490		\$ 1,468,260	\$ 551,239	\$ 29,800	\$ 887,221	\$ 139,498	\$ 11,465,717
2002	588,821	23,783	565,038	0.003%	(31,380)	(156,494)	751	124,363	0	620,201
2001	733,121	35,402	697,719	0.004%	564,083	443,103	19,389	101,591	0	169,038
2000	664,090	19,237	644,843	0.002%	300,018	180,805	8,293	110,920	0	364,062
1999	600,995	15,116	585,879	0.002%	124,156	30,648	626	92,882	0	476,839
1998	583,859	15,352	568,507	0.002%	116,629	31,992	9	84,628	0	467,230
1997	549,912	13,914	535,998	0.004%	69,986	(1,879)	0	71,865	0	479,926
1996	5,501,684	5,221,560	280,124	0.204%	(28,890)	(91,636)	128	62,618	0	5,530,574
1995	1,139,916	970,027	169,889	0.234%	(281,216)	(321,000)	0	39,784	0	1,421,132
1994	1,215,289	1,132,102	83,187	0.244%	434,303	414,000	0	20,303	0	780,986
1993	923,516	897,692	25,824	0.250%	46,814	16,531	0	30,283	0	876,702
1992	178,643	172,079	6,564	0.230%	28,982	(14,945)	(5)	43,932	35,446	185,107
1991	96,446	93,530	2,916	0.230%	63,085	20,114	609	42,362	42,362	75,723
1990	18,195	18,195	0	0.208%	56,088	0	0	56,088	56,088	18,195
1989	2	0	2	0.208%	5,602	0	0	5,602	5,602	2

FDIC-Insured Institutions Closed During 2002

Dollars in Thousands

Name and Location	Bank Class	Number of Deposit Accounts	Total Assets	Total Deposits	FDIC Disbursements	Estimated Loss ¹	Date of Closing or Acquisition	Receiver/Assuming Bank and Location
Bank Insurance Fund								
Insured Deposit Payouts								
Hamilton Bank, NA Miami, FL	N	29,540	\$ 1,231,646	\$ 1,081,788	\$ 1,028,668	\$ 171,500	01.11.02	Israel Discount Bank of New York New York, NY
NextBank, NA Phoenix, AZ	N	4,017	668,681	502,858	548,511	300,000-350,000	02.07.02	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
New Century Bank Shelby Township, MI	SM	687	18,714	17,954	17,372	6,300	03.28.02	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
AmTrade Inter. Bank of Georgia Atlanta, GA	SM	1,223	9,620	10,595	7,195	7,400	09.30.02	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Bank of Alamo Alamo, TN	NM	6,295	\$ 59,818	\$ 50,066	\$ 59,208	\$ 3,300	11.08.02	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Purchase and Assumption - Insured Deposits								
The Farmers Bank and Trust of Cheneyville Cheneyville, LA	NM	2,587	\$ 35,424	\$ 32,954	\$ 29,659	\$ 10,600	12.17.02	Sabine State Bank and Trust Co. Many, LA
Insured Deposit Transfer - Asset Purchase								
Bank of Sierra Blanca Sierra Blanca, TX	NM	1,277	\$ 10,536	\$ 10,720	\$ 10,718	\$ 4,337	01.18.02	The Security State Bank of Pecos Pecos, TX
Oakwood Deposit Bank Company Oakwood, OH	SM	7,336	61,607	118,862	116,221	61,862	02.01.02	The State Bank and Trust Company Defiance, OH
Net First National Bank Boca Raton, FL	N	1,457	32,861	28,830	28,693	0	03.01.02	Bank Leumi USA New York, NY
Connecticut Bank of Commerce Stamford, CT	NM	18,381	\$ 378,658	\$ 269,874	\$ 259,165	\$ 63,000	06.26.02	Hudson United Bank Mahwah, NJ
Savings Association Insurance Fund								
Insured Deposit Transfer - Asset Purchase								
Universal Federal Savings Bank Chicago, IL	SA	5,370	\$ 50,246	\$ 50,542	\$ 37,021	\$ 1,497	06.27.02	Chicago Community Bank Chicago, IL

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

¹ Estimated losses are as of December 31, 2002. Estimated losses are routinely adjusted with updated information from new appraisals and asset sales, which ultimately affect the asset values and projected recoveries.

**Estimated Insured Deposits and the Savings Association Insurance Fund,
December 31, 1989, through September 30, 2002¹**

Year ²	Deposits in Insured Institutions (\$ Millions)					Insurance Fund as a Percentage of	
	Insurance Coverage	Total Domestic Deposits	Estimated Insured Deposits ³	Percentage of Insured Deposits	Deposit Insurance Fund	Total Domestic Deposits	Estimated Insured Deposits
2002	\$ 100,000	\$ 958,935	\$ 837,591	87.3	\$ 11,585.8	1.21	1.38
2001	100,000	897,278	801,849	89.4	10,935.0	1.22	1.36
2000	100,000	822,610	752,756	91.5	10,758.6	1.31	1.43
1999	100,000	764,359	711,345	93.1	10,280.7	1.35	1.45
1998	100,000	751,413	708,959	94.4	9,839.8	1.31	1.39
1997	100,000	721,503	690,132	95.7	9,368.3	1.30	1.36
1996	100,000	708,749	683,090	96.4	8,888.4	1.25	1.30
1995	100,000	742,547	711,017	95.8	3,357.8	0.45	0.47
1994	100,000	720,823	692,626	96.1	1,936.7	0.27	0.28
1993	100,000	726,473	695,158	95.7	1,155.7	0.16	0.17
1992	100,000	760,902	729,458	95.9	279.0	0.04	0.04
1991	100,000	810,664	776,351	95.8	93.9	0.01	0.01
1990	100,000	874,738	830,028	94.9	18.2	0.00	0.00
1989	100,000	948,144	882,920	93.1	0.0	0.00	0.00

¹ For 2002, the numbers are as of September 30, and prior years reflect December 31.

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

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

**Number, Assets, Deposits, Losses, and Loss to Funds of Insured Thrifts Taken Over
or Closed Because of Financial Difficulties, 1989 through 2002¹**

Dollars in Thousands

Year ²	Total	Assets	Deposits	Estimated Receivership Loss ³	Loss to Funds ⁴
Total	753	396,341,365	319,345,975	75,048,291	82,155,438
2002	1	50,246	50,542	1,497	1,497
2001	1	2,179,783	1,670,802	440,000	440,000
2000	1	29,530	28,583	1,402	1,402
1999	1	62,956	63,427	1,343	1,343
1998	0	0	0	0	0
1997	0	0	0	0	0
1996	1	32,576	32,745	21,222	21,222
1995	2	423,819	414,692	28,192	27,750
1994	2	136,815	127,508	11,472	14,599
1993	10	6,147,962	4,881,461	279,494	144,196
1992	59	44,196,946	34,773,224	3,102,343	3,676,057
1991	144	78,898,704	65,173,122	8,436,998	9,082,403
1990	213	129,662,398	98,963,960	16,034,438	19,230,580
1989 ⁵	318	134,519,630	113,165,909	46,689,890	49,514,389

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

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

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

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

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

FDIC Applications 2000-2002

	2002	2001	2000
Deposit Insurance	112	133	205
Approved	112	133	205
Denied	0	0	0
New Branches	1,285	1,010	1,286
Approved	1,285	1,010	1,286
Denied	0	0	0
Mergers	201	266	316
Approved	201	266	316
Denied	0	0	0
Requests for Consent to Serve*	295	231	249
Approved	295	231	248
Section 19	12	19	15
Section 32	283	212	233
Denied	0	0	1
Section 19	0	0	1
Section 32	0	0	0
Notices of Change in Control	31	21	28
Letters of Intent Not to Disapprove	31	21	28
Disapproved	0	0	0
Brokered Deposit Waivers	33	21	25
Approved	33	21	25
Denied	0	0	0
Savings Association Activities[†]	69	76	80
Approved	69	76	80
Denied	0	0	0
State Bank Activities/Investments[‡]	26	29	36
Approved	26	29	36
Denied	0	0	0
Conversions of Mutual Institutions	4	4	8
Non-Objection	4	4	8
Objection	0	0	0

- Under Section 19 of the Federal Deposit Insurance (FDI) Act, an insured institution must receive FDIC approval before employing a person convicted of dishonesty or breach of trust. Under Section 32, the FDIC must approve any change of directors or senior executive officers at a state nonmember bank that is not in compliance with capital requirements or is otherwise in troubled condition.
- † Amendments to Part 303 of the FDIC Rules and Regulations changed FDIC oversight responsibility in October 1998.
- ‡ Section 24 of the FDI Act, in general, precludes an insured state bank from engaging in an activity not permissible for a national bank and requires notices be filed with the FDIC.

Compliance, Enforcement and Other Related Legal Actions 2000-2002

	2002	2001	2000
Total Number of Actions Initiated by the FDIC	162	144	87
Termination of Insurance			
Involuntary Termination			
Sec. 8a For Violations, Unsafe/Unsound Practices or Condition	0	0	1
Voluntary Termination			
Sec.8a By Order Upon Request	0	0	0
Sec.8p No Deposits	7	4	6
Sec.8q Deposits Assumed	7	6	5
Sec. 8b Cease-and-Desist Actions			
Notices of Charges Issued	4 [*]	3	4 [*]
Consent Orders	44	33	26
Sec. 8e Removal/Prohibition of Director or Officer			
Notices of Intention to Remove/Prohibit	4	4	3 [■]
Consent Orders	15	11	17
Sec. 8g Suspension/Removal When Charged With Crime			
	0	0	0
Civil Money Penalties Issued			
Sec.7a Call Report Penalties	1	4	3
Sec.8i Civil Money Penalties	65	71	11
Sec. 10c Orders of Investigation			
	7	7	7
Sec. 19 Denials of Service After Criminal Conviction			
	0	0	1
Sec. 32 Notices Disapproving Officer/Director's Request for Review			
	0	0	0
Truth in Lending Act Reimbursement Actions			
Denials of Requests for Relief	0	1	0
Grants of Relief	0	0	0
Banks Making Reimbursement [▲]	106	189	127
Suspicious Activity Reports (Open and closed institutions)[▲]			
	42,123	28,750	20,720
Other Actions Not Listed			
	8	0	3

^{*} Two actions included Sec.8 (c) temporary orders.

[■] One action included a Sec.8 (e) suspension order.

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

Appendix B– More About the FDIC

Board of Directors



Donald E. Powell

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

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

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

He has been Chairman of the Board of Regents of the Texas A&M University System, which has more than 90,000 students. Mr. Powell also serves as Advisory Board Member of the George Bush School of Government and Public Service and as former Chairman of the Amarillo Chamber of Commerce.

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

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

John M. Reich

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

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

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

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

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

John D. Hawke, Jr.

Mr. Hawke was sworn in as the 28th Comptroller of the Currency on December 8, 1998. After serving 10 months under a recess appointment, he was sworn in for a full five-year term on October 13, 1999. As Comptroller, Mr. Hawke serves as an FDIC Board member.

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

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

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

James E. Gilleran

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

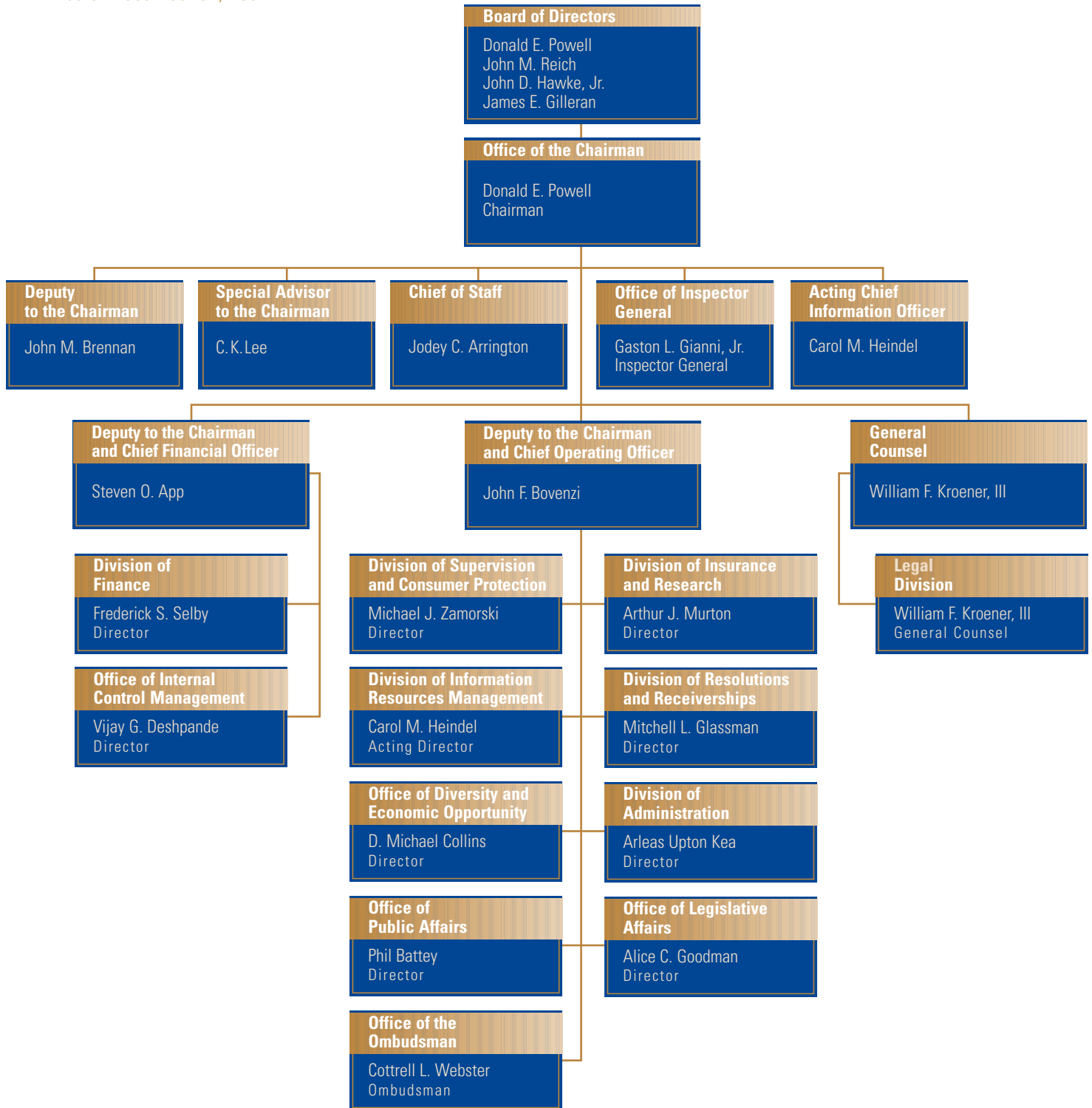
Mr. Gilleran was Chairman and CEO of the Bank of San Francisco from October 1994 until December 2000. From 1989 to 1994, he was the California State Banking Superintendent. He served as Chairman of the Conference of State Bank Supervisors (CSBS) from 1993 to 1994, and was a member of the CSBS's Bankers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

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

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

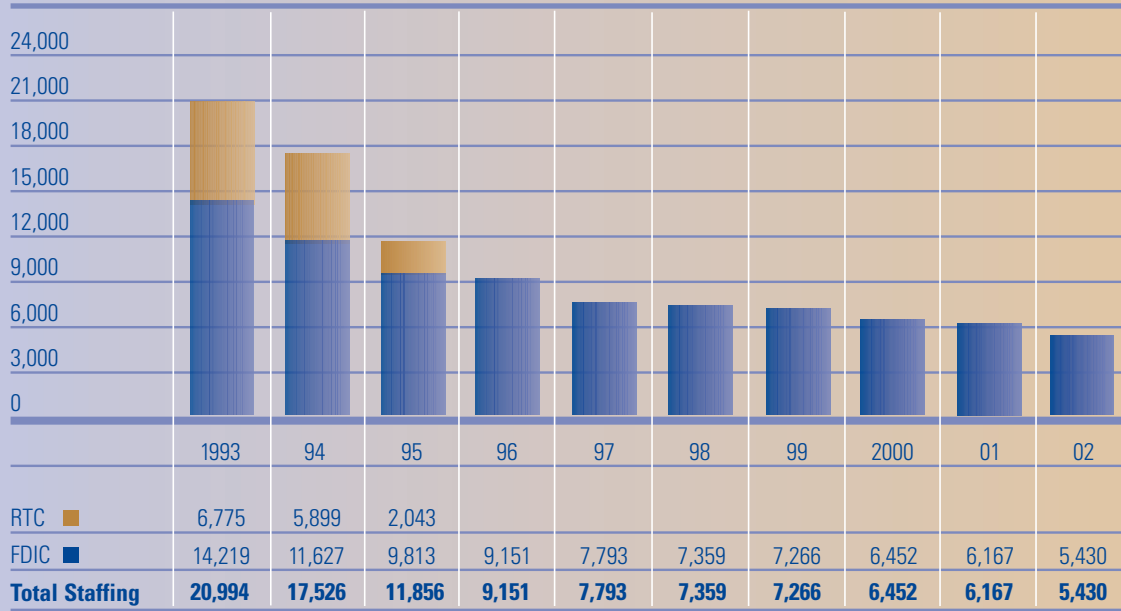
Mr. Gilleran is a certified public accountant and a member of the American Institute of CPAs. He graduated from Pace University in 1955, and received his law degree from Northwestern California University in 1996.

FDIC Organization Chart/Officials
as of December 31, 2002



Corporate Staffing

Staffing Trends 1993-2002



Note:

All staffing totals reflect year-end balances.

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

Number of Officials and Employees of the FDIC 2001-2002 (year-end)

	Total		Washington		Regional/Field	
	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001
Executive Offices [•]	45	89	44	89	1	0
Division of Supervision	0	2,532	0	198	0	2,334
Division of Compliance and Consumer Affairs	0	570	0	64	0	506
Division of Supervision and Consumer Protection [▼]	2,811	0	176	0	2,635	0
Division of Resolutions and Receiverships [▲]	522	454	111	124	411	330
Legal Division [■]	524	622	317	375	207	247
Division of Finance	229	384	229	284	0	100
Division of Information Resources Management	412	475	349	396	63	79
Division of Research and Statistics	0	101	0	101	0	0
Division of Insurance	0	75	0	43	0	32
Division of Insurance and Research [♦]	187	0	157	0	30	0
Division of Administration	475	584	321	397	154	187
Office of Inspector General	158	204	114	142	44	62
Office of Diversity and Economic Opportunity	34	36	34	31	0	5
Office of the Ombudsman	16	23	13	13	3	10
Office of Internal Control Management	17	18	17	18	0	0
Total	5,430	6,167	1,882	2,275	3,548	3,892

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

[▼] On June 30, 2002, the Division of Supervision and the Division of Compliance and Consumer Affairs were merged into the new Division of Supervision and Consumer Protection.

[▲] On June 30, 2002, the Dallas field operations of the Division of Finance and the Division of Information Resources Management were merged into the Division of Resolutions and Receiverships.

[■] On June 30, 2002, the Office of the Executive Secretary, formerly included in the Executive Offices' count, was merged into the Legal Division.

[♦] On June 30, 2002, the Division of Insurance and the Division of Research and Statistics were merged into the new Division of Insurance and Research.

Sources of Information

Home Page on the Internet

www.fdic.gov

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

FDIC Call Center

**Phone: 877-275-3342 (ASK FDIC)
202-736-0000**

TDD: 800-925-4618

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

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

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

Fax: 202-416-2076

E-mail: publicinfo@fdic.gov

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

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

Phone: 877-275-3342 (ASK FDIC)

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

E-mail: ombudsman@fdic.gov

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

Regional and Area Offices

Atlanta Regional Office

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

Alabama
Florida
Georgia
North Carolina
South Carolina

Virginia
West Virginia

Chicago Regional Office

500 West Monroe Street
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Chicago, Illinois 60661
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Illinois
Indiana
Kentucky
Michigan
Ohio

Wisconsin

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Oklahoma
Texas

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Kansas
Minnesota
Missouri
Nebraska

North Dakota
South Dakota

New York Regional Office

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Arizona
California
Guam
Hawaii
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Montana
Nevada
Oregon
Utah
Washington
Wyoming

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

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

Challenge	Brief Description
1 Adequacy of Corporate Governance in Insured Depository Institutions	A number of well-publicized announcements of business failures, including financial institution failures, have raised questions about the credibility of accounting practices and oversight in the United States. These recent events have increased public concern regarding the adequacy of corporate governance and, in part, prompted passage of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. The public’s confidence in the nation’s financial system can be shaken by deficiencies in the adequacy of corporate governance in insured depository institutions.
2 Protection of Consumer Interests	The FDIC is legislatively mandated to enforce various statutes and regulations regarding consumer protection and civil rights with respect to state-chartered, nonmember banks and to encourage community investment initiatives by these institutions.
3 Security of Critical Infrastructure	To effectively protect critical infrastructure, the FDIC’s challenge in this area is to implement measures to mitigate risks, plan for and manage emergencies through effective contingency and continuity planning, coordinate protective measures with other agencies, determine resource and organization requirements, and engage in education and awareness activities.
4 Management and Analysis of Risks to the Insurance Funds	A primary goal of the FDIC under its insurance program is to ensure that its deposit insurance funds do not require resuscitation by the U.S. Treasury. Achieving this goal is a considerable challenge, given that the FDIC supervises only a portion of the insured depository institutions.
5 Effectiveness of Resolution and Receivership Activities	One of the FDIC’s most important corporate responsibilities is planning and efficiently handling the franchise marketing of failing FDIC-insured institutions and providing prompt, responsive and efficient resolution of failed financial institutions. These activities maintain confidence and stability in our financial system.
6 Management and Security of Information Technology (IT) Resources	As corporate employees carry out the FDIC’s principal business lines of insuring deposits, examining and supervising financial institutions, and managing receiverships, they rely on information and corresponding technology as an essential resource. Information and analysis on banking, financial services and the economy form the basis for the development of public policies and promote public understanding and confidence in the nation’s financial system. IT is a critical resource that must be safeguarded.

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

	Challenge	Brief Description
7	Assessment of Corporate Performance	The Corporation has made significant progress in implementing the Results Act and needs to continue to address the challenges of developing more outcome-oriented performance measures, linking performance goals and budgetary resources, implementing processes to verify and validate reported performance data, and addressing crosscutting issues and programs that affect other federal financial institution regulatory agencies.
8	Transition to a New Financial Environment	Although the New Financial Environment (NFE) offers the FDIC significant benefits, it also presents significant challenges. These challenges will test the Corporation’s ability to (1) maintain unqualified opinions on the FDIC’s annual financial statements through the system implementation and associated business process reengineering; (2) manage contractor resources, schedules and costs; and (3) coordinate with planned and ongoing system development projects related to NFE.
9	Organizational Leadership and Management of Human Capital	The Corporation must also work to fill key vacancies in a timely manner, engage in careful succession planning, and continue to conserve and replenish the institutional knowledge and expertise that has guided the organization over the past years. A significant element relates to organizational leadership at the FDIC Board of Directors level. In order to ensure that the balance between various interests implicit in the Board’s structure is preserved, the Board should operate at full strength, with all five presidentially appointed positions filled.
10	Cost Containment and Procurement Integrity	The Corporation must continue to identify and implement measures to contain and reduce costs, either through more careful spending or assessing and making changes in business processes to increase efficiency. Also, the Corporation has taken a number of steps to strengthen internal controls and oversight of contractors. However, our work in this area continues to show that further improvements are necessary to ensure effective acquisition planning, fair and reasonable prices, and delivery of best value goods and services.