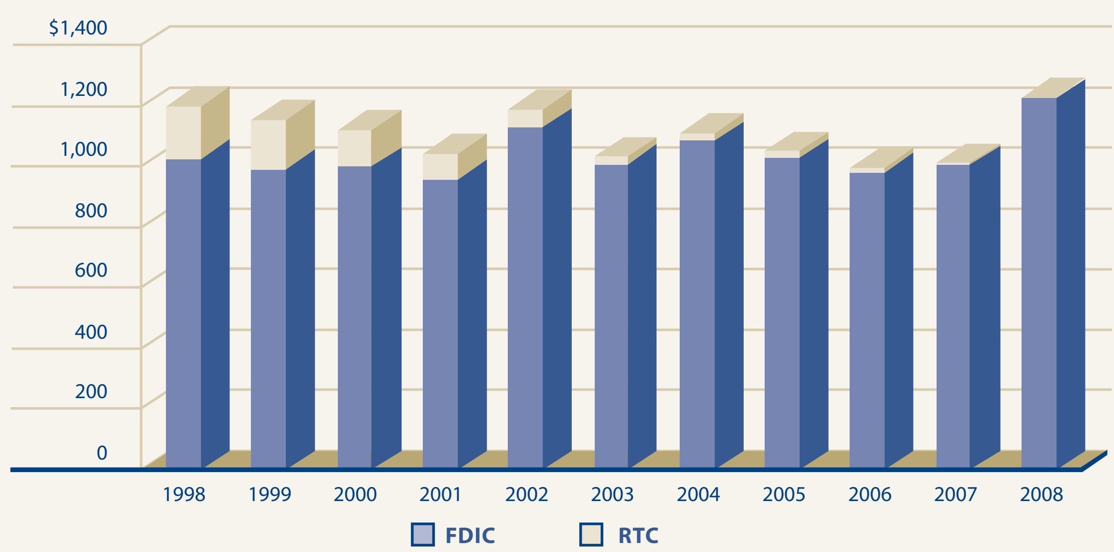
CHAPTER SIX

APPENDICES

A. Key Statistics

FDIC EXPENDITURES 1998-2008

Dollars in millions



The FDIC's Strategic Plan and Annual Performance Plan provide the basis for annual planning and budgeting for needed resources. The 2008 aggregate budget (for corporate, receivership and investment spending) was $1.25 billion, while actual expenditures for the year were $1.23 billion, about $217 million more than 2007 expenditures.

Over the past ten years, the FDIC's expenditures have varied in response to workload. During the past decade, expenditures generally declined due to decreasing resolution and receivership activity. Total expenditures increased in 2002 and 2008 due to an increase in receivership-related expenses.

ESTIMATED INSURED DEPOSITS AND THE DEPOSIT INSURANCE FUND, DECEMBER 31, 1934, THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 2008[1]

		Dollars in Millions					
		Deposits in Insured Institutions				Insurance Fund as a Percentage of	
Year	Insurance Coverage[2]	Total Domestic Deposits	Est. Insured Deposits[3]	Percentage of Insured Deposits	Deposit Insurance Fund	Total Domestic Deposits	Est. Insured Deposits
2008	$100,000	$7,505,360	$4,756,809	63.4	$17,276.3	0.23	0.36
2007	100,000	6,921,686	4,292,163	62.0	52,413.0	0.76	1.22
2006	100,000	6,640,105	4,153,786	62.6	50,165.3	0.76	1.21
2005	100,000	6,229,764	3,890,941	62.5	48,596.6	0.78	1.25
2004	100,000	5,724,621	3,622,059	63.3	47,506.8	0.83	1.31
2003	100,000	5,223,922	3,452,497	66.1	46,022.3	0.88	1.33
2002	100,000	4,916,078	3,383,598	68.8	43,797.0	0.89	1.29
2001	100,000	4,564,064	3,215,581	70.5	41,373.8	0.91	1.29
2000	100,000	4,211,895	3,055,108	72.5	41,733.8	0.99	1.37
1999	100,000	3,885,826	2,869,208	73.8	39,694.9	1.02	1.38
1998	100,000	3,817,150	2,850,452	74.7	39,452.1	1.03	1.38
1997	100,000	3,602,189	2,746,477	76.2	37,660.8	1.05	1.37
1996	100,000	3,454,556	2,690,439	77.9	35,742.8	1.03	1.33
1995	100,000	3,318,595	2,663,873	80.3	28,811.5	0.87	1.08
1994	100,000	3,184,410	2,588,619	81.3	23,784.5	0.75	0.92
1993	100,000	3,220,302	2,602,781	80.8	14,277.3	0.44	0.55
1992	100,000	3,275,530	2,677,709	81.7	178.4	0.01	0.01
1991	100,000	3,331,312	2,733,387	82.1	(6,934.0)	(0.21)	(0.25)
1990	100,000	3,415,464	2,784,838	81.5	4,062.7	0.12	0.15
1989	100,000	3,412,503	2,755,471	80.7	13,209.5	0.39	0.48
1988	100,000	2,337,080	1,756,771	75.2	14,061.1	0.60	0.80
1987	100,000	2,198,648	1,657,291	75.4	18,301.8	0.83	1.10
1986	100,000	2,162,687	1,636,915	75.7	18,253.3	0.84	1.12
1985	100,000	1,975,030	1,510,496	76.5	17,956.9	0.91	1.19
1984	100,000	1,805,334	1,393,421	77.2	16,529.4	0.92	1.19
1983	100,000	1,690,576	1,268,332	75.0	15,429.1	0.91	1.22
1982	100,000	1,544,697	1,134,221	73.4	13,770.9	0.89	1.21
1981	100,000	1,409,322	988,898	70.2	12,246.1	0.87	1.24
1980	100,000	1,324,463	948,717	71.6	11,019.5	0.83	1.16

ESTIMATED INSURED DEPOSITS AND THE DEPOSIT INSURANCE FUND, DECEMBER 31, 1934, THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 2008[1] *(continued)*

		Dollars in Millions					
		Deposits in Insured Institutions				Insurance Fund as a Percentage of	
Year	Insurance Coverage[2]	Total Domestic Deposits	Est. Insured Deposits[3]	Percentage of Insured Deposits	Deposit Insurance Fund	Total Domestic Deposits	Est. Insured Deposits
1979	40,000	1,226,943	808,555	65.9	9,792.7	0.80	1.21
1978	40,000	1,145,835	760,706	66.4	8,796.0	0.77	1.16
1977	40,000	1,050,435	692,533	65.9	7,992.8	0.76	1.15
1976	40,000	941,923	628,263	66.7	7,268.8	0.77	1.16
1975	40,000	875,985	569,101	65.0	6,716.0	0.77	1.18
1974	40,000	833,277	520,309	62.4	6,124.2	0.73	1.18
1973	20,000	766,509	465,600	60.7	5,615.3	0.73	1.21
1972	20,000	697,480	419,756	60.2	5,158.7	0.74	1.23
1971	20,000	610,685	374,568	61.3	4,739.9	0.78	1.27
1970	20,000	545,198	349,581	64.1	4,379.6	0.80	1.25
1969	20,000	495,858	313,085	63.1	4,051.1	0.82	1.29
1968	15,000	491,513	296,701	60.4	3,749.2	0.76	1.26
1967	15,000	448,709	261,149	58.2	3,485.5	0.78	1.33
1966	15,000	401,096	234,150	58.4	3,252.0	0.81	1.39
1965	10,000	377,400	209,690	55.6	3,036.3	0.80	1.45
1964	10,000	348,981	191,787	55.0	2,844.7	0.82	1.48
1963	10,000	313,304	177,381	56.6	2,667.9	0.85	1.50
1962	10,000	297,548	170,210	57.2	2,502.0	0.84	1.47
1961	10,000	281,304	160,309	57.0	2,353.8	0.84	1.47
1960	10,000	260,495	149,684	57.5	2,222.2	0.85	1.48
1959	10,000	247,589	142,131	57.4	2,089.8	0.84	1.47
1958	10,000	242,445	137,698	56.8	1,965.4	0.81	1.43
1957	10,000	225,507	127,055	56.3	1,850.5	0.82	1.46
1956	10,000	219,393	121,008	55.2	1,742.1	0.79	1.44
1955	10,000	212,226	116,380	54.8	1,639.6	0.77	1.41
1954	10,000	203,195	110,973	54.6	1,542.7	0.76	1.39
1953	10,000	193,466	105,610	54.6	1,450.7	0.75	1.37
1952	10,000	188,142	101,841	54.1	1,363.5	0.72	1.34
1951	10,000	178,540	96,713	54.2	1,282.2	0.72	1.33
1950	10,000	167,818	91,359	54.4	1,243.9	0.74	1.36
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

ESTIMATED INSURED DEPOSITS AND THE DEPOSIT INSURANCE FUND, DECEMBER 31, 1934, THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 2008[1] *(continued)*

		Dollars in Millions					
		Deposits in Insured Institutions				Insurance Fund as a Percentage of	
Year	Insurance Coverage[2]	Total Domestic Deposits	Est. Insured Deposits[3]	Percentage of Insured Deposits	Deposit Insurance Fund	Total Domestic Deposits	Est. Insured Deposits
1946	5,000	148,458	73,759	49.7	1,058.5	0.71	1.44
1945	5,000	157,174	67,021	42.6	929.2	0.59	1.39
1944	5,000	134,662	56,398	41.9	804.3	0.60	1.43
1943	5,000	111,650	48,440	43.4	703.1	0.63	1.45
1942	5,000	89,869	32,837	36.5	616.9	0.69	1.88
1941	5,000	71,209	28,249	39.7	553.5	0.78	1.96
1940	5,000	65,288	26,638	40.8	496.0	0.76	1.86
1939	5,000	57,485	24,650	42.9	452.7	0.79	1.84
1938	5,000	50,791	23,121	45.5	420.5	0.83	1.82
1937	5,000	48,228	22,557	46.8	383.1	0.79	1.70
1936	5,000	50,281	22,330	44.4	343.4	0.68	1.54
1935	5,000	45,125	20,158	44.7	306.0	0.68	1.52
1934	5,000	40,060	18,075	45.1	291.7	0.73	1.61

1 Prior to 1989, figures are for BIF only and exclude insured branches of foreign banks. For 1989 to 2005, figures represent sum of BIF and SAIF amounts; for 2006 to 2008, figures are for DIF. Amounts from 1989 - 2008 include insured branches of foreign banks.

2 Coverage for certain retirement accounts increased to $250,000 in 2006. Coverage limits do not reflect temporary increases authorized by the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008. Initial coverage limit was $2,500 from January 1 to June 30, 1934.

3 Prior to year-end 1991, insured deposits were estimated using percentages determined from June Call and Thrift Financial reports.

INCOME AND EXPENSES, DEPOSIT INSURANCE FUND, FROM BEGINNING OF OPERATIONS, SEPTEMBER 11, 1933, THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 2008

Dollars in Millions

	Income					Expenses and Losses					
Year	Total	Assess-ment Income	Assess-ment Credits	Invest-ment and Other Sources	Effective Assess-ment Rate[1]	Total	Provision for Losses	Admin. and Oper. Expenses[2]	Interest & Other Ins. Expenses	Funding Transfer from the FSLIC Resolu-tion Fund	Net Income (Loss)
Total	**$117,690.2**	**$70,403.2**	**$11,243.0**	**$59,118.8**		**$103,555.5**	**$78,030.6**	**$16,867.8**	**$8,663.1**	**$139.5**	**$14,274.2**
2008	7,306.3	4,410.4	1,445.9	4,341.8	0.0418%	44,339.5	41,838.8	1,033.5	1,467.2	0	(37,033.2)
2007	3,196.2	3,730.9	3,088.0	2,553.3	0.0093%	1,090.9	95.0	992.6	3.3	0	2,105.3
2006	2,643.5	31.9	0.0	2,611.6	0.0005%	904.3	(52.1)	950.6	5.8	0	1,739.2
2005	2,420.5	60.9	0.0	2,359.6	0.0010%	809.3	(160.2)	965.7	3.8	0	1,611.2
2004	2,240.3	104.2	0.0	2,136.1	0.0019%	607.6	(353.4)	941.3	19.7	0	1,632.7
2003	2,173.6	94.8	0.0	2,078.8	0.0019%	(67.7)	(1,010.5)	935.5	7.3	0	2,241.3
2002	1,795.9	107.8	0.0	2,276.9	0.0023%	719.6	(243.0)	945.1	17.5	0	1,076.3
2001	2,730.1	83.2	0.0	2,646.9	0.0019%	3,123.4	2,199.3	887.9	36.2	0	(393.3)
2000	2,570.1	64.3	0.0	2,505.8	0.0016%	945.2	28.0	883.9	33.3	0	1,624.9
1999	2,416.7	48.4	0.0	2,368.3	0.0013%	2,047.0	1,199.7	823.4	23.9	0	369.7
1998	2,584.6	37.0	0.0	2,547.6	0.0010%	817.5	(5.7)	782.6	40.6	0	1,767.1
1997	2,165.5	38.6	0.0	2,126.9	0.0011%	247.3	(505.7)	677.2	75.8	0	1,918.2
1996	7,156.8	5,294.2	0.0	1,862.6	0.1622%	353.6	(417.2)	568.3	202.5	0	6,803.2
1995	5,229.2	3,877.0	0.0	1,352.2	0.1238%	202.2	(354.2)	510.6	45.8	0	5,027.0
1994	7,682.1	6,722.7	0.0	959.4	0.2192%	(1,825.1)	(2,459.4)	443.2	191.1	0	9,507.2
1993	7,354.5	6,682.0	0.0	672.5	0.2157%	(6,744.4)	(7,660.4)	418.5	497.5	0	14,098.9
1992	6,479.3	5,758.6	0.0	720.7	0.1815%	(596.8)	(2,274.7)	614.8[3]	1,063.1	35.4	7,111.5
1991	5,886.5	5,254.0	0.0	632.5	0.1613%	16,925.3	15,496.2	326.1	1,103.0	42.4	(10,996.4)
1990	3,855.3	2,872.3	0.0	983.0	0.0868%	13,059.3	12,133.1	275.6	650.6	56.1	(9,147.9)
1989	3,496.6	1,885.0	0.0	1,611.6	0.0816%	4,352.2	3,811.3	219.9	321.0	5.6	(850.0)
1988	3,347.7	1,773.0	0.0	1,574.7	0.0825%	7,588.4	6,298.3	223.9	1,066.2	0	(4,240.7)
1987	3,319.4	1,696.0	0.0	1,623.4	0.0833%	3,270.9	2,996.9	204.9	69.1	0	48.5
1986	3,260.1	1,516.9	0.0	1,743.2	0.0787%	2,963.7	2,827.7	180.3	(44.3)	0	296.4
1985	3,385.5	1,433.5	0.0	1,952.0	0.0815%	1,957.9	1,569.0	179.2	209.7	0	1,427.6
1984	3,099.5	1,321.5	0.0	1,778.0	0.0800%	1,999.2	1,633.4	151.2	214.6	0	1,100.3
1983	2,628.1	1,214.9	164.0	1,577.2	0.0714%	969.9	675.1	135.7	159.1	0	1,658.2
1982	2,524.6	1,108.9	96.2	1,511.9	0.0769%	999.8	126.4	129.9	743.5	0	1,524.8
1981	2,074.7	1,039.0	117.1	1,152.8	0.0714%	848.1	320.4	127.2	400.5	0	1,226.6
1980	1,310.4	951.9	521.1	879.6	0.0370%	83.6	(38.1)	118.2	3.5	0	1,226.8

INCOME AND EXPENSES, DEPOSIT INSURANCE FUND, FROM BEGINNING OF OPERATIONS, SEPTEMBER 11, 1933, THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 2008 *(continued)*

Dollars in Millions

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

INCOME AND EXPENSES, DEPOSIT INSURANCE FUND, FROM BEGINNING OF OPERATIONS, SEPTEMBER 11, 1933, THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 2008 *(continued)*

Dollars in Millions

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

1 *Figures represent only BIF insured institutions prior to 1990, BIF and SAIF insured institutions from 1990 through 2005, and DIF insured institutions beginning in 2006. After 1995, all thrift closings became the responsibility of the FDIC and amounts are reflected in the SAIF. The effective assessment rate is calculated from annual assessment income (net of assessment credits) excluding transfers to the Financing Corporation (FICO), Resolution Funding Corporation (REFCORP) and the FSLIC Resolution Fund, divided by the four quarter average assessment base. The effective rates from 1950 through 1984 varied from the statutory rate of 0.0833 percent due to assessment credits provided in those years. The statutory rate increased to 0.12 percent in 1990 and to a minimum of 0.15 percent in 1991. The effective rates in 1991 and 1992 varied because the FDIC exercised new authority to increase assessments above the statutory minimum rate when needed. Beginning in 1993, the effective rate was based on a risk-related premium system under which institutions paid assessments in the range of 0.23 percent to 0.31 percent. In May 1995, the BIF reached the mandatory recapitalization level of 1.25 percent. As a result, BIF assessment rates were reduced to a range of 0.04 percent to 0.31 percent of assessable deposits, effective June 1995, and assessments totaling $1.5 billion were refunded in September 1995. Assessment rates for BIF were lowered again to a range of 0 to 0.27 percent of assessable deposits, effective the start of 1996. In 1996, the SAIF collected a one-time special assessment of $4.5 billion. Subsequently, assessment rates for SAIF were lowered to the same range as BIF, effective October 1996. This range of rates remained unchanged for both funds through 2006. As part of the implementation of the Federal Deposit Insurance Reform Act of 2005, assessment rates were increased to a range of 0.05 percent to 0.43 percent of assessable deposits effective at the start of 2007, but many institutions received a one-time assessment credit ($4.7 billion in total) to offset the new assessments.*

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

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

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

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

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

NUMBER, ASSETS, DEPOSITS, LOSSES, AND LOSS TO FUNDS OF INSURED THRIFTS TAKEN OVER OR CLOSED BECAUSE OF FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES, 1989 THROUGH 1995[1]

Dollars in Thousands

Year	Total	Assets	Deposits	Estimated Receivership Loss[2]	Loss to Funds[3]
Total	747	$393,986,274	$317,499,876	$75,315,668	$81,580,421
1995	2	423,819	414,692	28,192	27,750
1994	2	136,815	127,508	11,472	14,599
1993	9	6,147,962	4,881,461	267,595	65,212
1992	59	44,196,946	34,773,224	3,234,947	3,780,184
1991	144	78,898,704	65,173,122	8,624,447	9,122,686
1990	213	129,662,398	98,963,960	16,063,923	19,258,817
1989[4]	318	134,519,630	113,165,909	47,085,092	49,311,173

1 *Beginning in 1989 through July 1, 1995, all thrift closings were the responsibility of the Resolution Trust Corporation (RTC). Since the RTC was terminated on December 31, 1995, and all assets and liabilities transferred to the FSLIC Resolution Fund (FRF), all the results of the thrift closing activity from 1989 through 1995 are now reflected on FRF's books. Year is the year of failure, not the year of resolution.*

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

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

4 *Total for 1989 excludes nine failures of the former FSLIC.*

FDIC- INSURED INSTITUTIONS CLOSED DURING 2008

Dollars in Thousands

Name and Location	Bank Class	No. of Deposit Accounts	Total Assets[2]	Total Deposits[2]	FDIC Disburse-ments[3]	Estimated Loss[1]	Date of Closing or Acquisition	Receiver/Assuming Bank and Location
Purchase and Assumption – Insured Deposits								
Hume Bank, Hume, MO	NM	1,330	$18,682	$13,566	$13,794	$4,324	03/07/08	Security Bank, Rich Hill, MO
ANB Financial Bentonville, AR	N	20,904	$1,895,545	$1,815,691	$1,745,038	$819,436	05/09/08	Pulaski Bank and Trust Company, Little Rock, AR
IndyMac Bank, FSB, Pasadena, CA	SA	281,930	$30,698,512	$18,941,727	$15,314,602	$10,724,595	07/11/08	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
First Priority Bank, Bradenton, FL	NM	6,326	$258,610	$226,698	$201,988	$81,196	08/01/08	SunTrust Bank, Atlanta, GA
The Columbian Bank and Trust Company, Topeka, KS	NM	10,273	$735,071	$620,354	$586,285	$232,127	08/22/08	Citizens Bank, and Trust, Chillicothe, MO
Silver State Bank, Henderson, NV	NM	20,014	$1,957,120	$1,733,091	$1,460,245	$553,095	09/05/08	Nevada State Bank, Las Vegas, NV
Alpha Bank & Trust, Alpharetta, GA	NM	7,589	$354,090	$344,231	$331,163	$159,914	10/24/08	Sterns Bank, National Association, St. Cloud, MN
First Georgia Community Bank, Jackson, GA	SM	9,051	$256,371	$215,287	$187,065	$52,015	12/05/08	United Bank, Zebulon, GA
Sanderson State Bank, Sanderson, TX	NM	855	$38,217	$32,012	$27,225	$9,646	12/12/08	The Pecos County State Bank, Fort Stockton, TX
Haven Trust Bank, Duluth, GA	NM	10,041	$559,551	$489,692	$506,700	$207,957	12/12/08	Branch Bankings & Trust, Winston-Salem, NC
Whole Bank Purchase and Assumption – All Deposits								
Douglass National Bank, Kansas City, MO	N	4,904	$52,824	$50,250	$10,400	$6,544	01/25/08	Liberty Bank and Trust Company, New Orleans, LA
First Integrity Bank, Staples, MN	N	5,372	$52,916	$50,178	$49,710	$10,108	05/30/08	First International Bank and Trust, Watford City, ND
Washington Mutual Bank, Henderson, NV	SA	20,933,279	$307,021,614	$188,260,793	$0	$0	09/25/08	JPMorgan Chase
Downey Savings & Loan Assoc., Newport Beach, CA	SA	605,841	$12,779,371	$9,653,169	$0	$1,374,607	11/21/08	U.S. Bank, National Association, Minneapolis, MN
PFF Bank & Trust, Pomona, CA	SA	143,421	$3,715,433	$2,393,845	$0	$729,561	11/21/08	U.S. Bank, National Association, Minneapolis, MN

FDIC-INSURED INSTITUTIONS CLOSED DURING 2008 *(continued)*

Dollars in Thousands

Name and Location	Bank Class	No. of Deposit Accounts	Total Assets[2]	Total Deposits[2]	FDIC Disburse-ments[3]	Estimated Loss[1]	Date of Closing or Acquisition	Receiver/Assuming Bank and Location
Purchase and Assumption – All Deposits								
First National Bank of Nevada, Reno, NV	N	81,758	$3,411,145	$3,038,053	$2,806,600	$706,119	07/25/08	Mutual of Omaha Bank, Omaha, NE
First Heritage Bank, Newport Beach, CA	N	4,572	$255,376	$234,812	$256,700	$33,125	07/25/08	Mutual of Omaha Bank, Omaha, NE
Integrity Bank, Alpharetta, GA	NM	22,767	$1,107,514	$962,456	$933,932	$210,779	08/29/08	Regions Bank, Birmingham, AL
Ameribank, Inc., Northfork, WV	SA	13,052	$103,965	$100,901	$90,789	$33,413	09/19/08	Pioneer Community Bank, Inc., Iaeger, WV
								The Citizens Savings Bank, Martins Ferry, OH
Meridian Bank, Eldred, IL	NM	4,252	$38,223	$36,090	$36,100	$14,482	10/10/08	National Bank, Hillsboro, IL
Main Street Bank, Northville, MI	NM	2,395	$112,368	$98,934	$85,686	$32,058	10/10/08	Monroe Bank & Trust, Monroe, MI
Freedom Bank, Bradenton, FL	NM	6,698	$270,842	$256,793	$256,618	$92,853	10/31/08	Fifth Third Bank, Grand Rapids, MI
Security Pacific Bank, Los Angeles, CA	NM	5,417	$527,959	$456,472	$478,800	$175,478	11/07/08	Pacific Western Bank, Los Angeles, CA
Franklin Bank, SSB, Houston, TX	SB	111,394	$5,089,260	$3,692,887	$4,288,427	$1,361,570	11/07/08	Prosperity Bank, El Campo, TX
The Community Bank, Loganville, GA	NM	13,391	$634,901	$603,733	$619,550	$247,275	11/21/08	Bank of Essex, Tappahannock, VA

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

1 *Estimated losses are as of 12/31/08. Estimated losses are routinely adjusted with updated information from new appraisals and asset sales, which ultimately affect the asset values and projected recoveries.*

2 *Total Assets and Total Deposits data are based upon the last Call Report filed by the institution prior to failure.*

3 *Represents corporate cash disbursements.*

Recoveries and Losses by the Deposit Insurance Fund on Disbursements for the Protection of Depositors, 1934-2008

BANK AND THRIFT FAILURES[3]

Dollars in Thousands

Year[1]	Number of Banks/ Thrifts	Total Assets	Total Deposits	Disburse-ments	Recoveries	Estimated Additional Recoveries	Estimated Losses
	2,120	**$617,286,408**	**$437,381,931**	**$299,321,807**	**$241,801,868**	**$6,507,981**	**$51,011,958**
2008	25	371,945,480	234,321,715	194,052,076	170,329,549	5,850,250	17,872,277
2007	3	2,614,928	2,424,187	1,909,549	1,315,770	399,758	194,021
2006	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2004	4	170,099	156,733	138,895	134,978	0	3,917
2003	3	947,317	901,978	883,772	812,933	8,189	62,650
2002	11	2,872,720	2,512,834	2,068,519	1,628,771	70,338	369,410
2001	4	1,821,760	1,661,214	1,605,147	1,113,270	159,823	332,054
2000	7	410,160	342,584	297,313	265,175	0	32,138
1999	8	1,592,189	1,320,573	1,307,045	685,154	6,641	615,250
1998	3	290,238	260,675	286,678	52,248	9,134	225,296
1997	1	27,923	27,511	25,546	20,520	0	5,026
1996	6	232,634	230,390	201,533	140,918	0	60,615
1995	6	802,124	776,387	609,043	524,571	0	84,472
1994	13	1,463,874	1,397,018	1,224,769	1,045,718	0	179,051
1993	41	3,828,939	3,509,341	3,841,658	3,209,012	0	632,646
1992	120	45,357,237	39,921,310	14,173,886	10,499,873	0	3,674,013
1991	124	64,556,512	52,972,034	21,190,376	15,194,417	3,848	5,992,111
1990	168	16,923,462	15,124,454	10,812,484	8,041,033	0	2,771,451
1989	206	28,930,572	24,152,468	11,443,281	5,247,995	0	6,195,286
1988	200	38,402,475	26,524,014	10,432,655	5,055,157	0	5,377,498
1987	184	6,928,889	6,599,180	4,876,994	3,014,502	0	1,862,492
1986	138	7,356,544	6,638,903	4,632,121	2,949,583	0	1,682,538
1985	116	3,090,897	2,889,801	2,154,955	1,506,776	0	648,179
1984	78	2,962,179	2,665,797	2,165,036	1,641,157	0	523,879
1983	44	3,580,132	2,832,184	3,042,392	1,973,037	0	1,069,355
1982	32	1,213,316	1,056,483	545,612	419,825	0	125,787
1981	7	108,749	100,154	114,944	105,956	0	8,988
1980	10	239,316	219,890	152,355	121,675	0	30,680
1934 - 1979	558	8,615,743	5,842,119	5,133,173	4,752,295	0	380,878

RECOVERIES AND LOSSES BY THE DEPOSIT INSURANCE FUND ON DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE PROTECTION OF DEPOSITORS, 1934-2008 *(continued)*

ASSISTANCE TRANSACTIONS

Dollars in Thousands

Year[1]	Number of Banks/ Thrifts	Total Assets	Total Deposits	Disburse- ments	Recoveries	Estimated Additional Recoveries	Estimated Losses
	146	**$1,399,617,070**	**$351,855,135**	**$11,630,356**	**$6,199,875**	**$0**	**$5,430,481**
2008[2]	5	1,306,041,994	280,806,966	0	0	0	0
2007	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2006	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1998	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1997	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1996	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1995	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1994	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1993	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1992	2	33,831	33,117	1,486	1,236	0	250
1991	3	78,524	75,720	6,117	3,093	0	3,024
1990	1	14,206	14,628	4,935	2,597	0	2,338
1989	1	4,438	6,396	2,548	252	0	2,296
1988	80	15,493,939	11,793,702	1,730,351	189,709	0	1,540,642
1987	19	2,478,124	2,275,642	160,877	713	0	160,164
1986	7	712,558	585,248	158,848	65,669	0	93,179
1985	4	5,886,381	5,580,359	765,732	406,676	0	359,056
1984	2	40,470,332	29,088,247	5,531,179	4,414,904	0	1,116,275
1983	4	3,611,549	3,011,406	764,690	427,007	0	337,683
1982	10	10,509,286	9,118,382	1,729,538	686,754	0	1,042,784
1981	3	4,838,612	3,914,268	774,055	1,265	0	772,790
1980	1	7,953,042	5,001,755	0	0	0	0
1934 - 1979	4	1,490,254	549,299	0	0	0	0

1 For 1990 through 2005, amounts represent the sum of BIF and SAIF failures (excluding those handled by the RTC); prior to 1990, figures are only for BIF. After 1995, all thrift closings became the responsibility of the FDIC and amounts are reflected in the SAIF. For 2006 to 2008, figures are for DIF. Assets and deposit data are based on the last call or TFR Report filed before failure.

2 Includes institutions where assistance was provided under a systemic risk determination. Any costs that exceed the amounts estimated under the least cost resolution requirement would be recovered through a special assessment on all FDIC-insured institutions.

3 Institutions closed by the FDIC, including deposit payoff, insured deposit transfer, and deposit assumption cases.

FDIC ACTIONS ON FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS APPLICATIONS 2006 – 2008

	2008	2007	2006
Deposit Insurance	123	215	142
Approved	123	215	142
Denied	0	0	0
New Branches	1,012	1,480	1,257
Approved	1,012	1,480	1,257
Denied	0	0	0
Mergers	275	306	229
Approved	275	306	229
Denied	0	0	0
Requests for Consent to Serve[1]	283	177	138
Approved	283	177	138
Section 19	8	24	11
Section 32	275	153	127
Denied	0	0	0
Section 19	0	0	0
Section 32	0	0	0
Notices of Change in Control	28	17	3
Letters of Intent Not to Disapprove	28	15	2
Disapproved	0	2	1
Broker Deposit Waivers	38	22	26
Approved	38	22	26
Denied	0	0	0
Savings Association Activities[2]	45	54	33
Approved	45	54	33
Denied	0	0	0
State Bank Activities/Investments[3]	11	21	14
Approved	11	21	14
Denied	0	0	0
Conversion of Mutual Institutions	10	10	9
Non-Objection	10	10	9
Objection	0	0	0

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

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

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

COMPLIANCE, ENFORCEMENT AND OTHER RELATED LEGAL ACTIONS 2006-2008

	2008	2007	2006
Total Number of Actions Initiated by the FDIC	273	205	244
Termination of Insurance			
Involuntary Termination			
Sec. 8a For Violations, Unsafe/Unsound Practices or Conditions	0	0	0
Voluntary Termination			
Sec. 8a By Order Upon Request	1	0	1
Sec. 8p No Deposits	2	2	2
Sec. 8q Deposits Assumed	1	4	3
Sec. 8b Cease-and-Desist Actions			
Notices of Charges Issued*	21	3	0
Consent Orders	97	48	29
Sec. 8e Removal/Prohibition of Director or Officer			
Notices of Intention to Remove/Prohibit	4	1	3
Consent Orders	62	40	89
Sec. 8g Suspension/Removal When Charged With Crime	0	0	0
Civil Money Penalties Issued			
Sec. 7a Call Report Penalties	0	0	0
Sec. 8i Civil Money Penalties	98	96	93
Sec. 10c Orders of Investigation	2	7	17
Sec. 19 Denials of Service After Criminal Conviction	0	0	0
Sec. 32 Notices Disapproving Officer/Director's Request for Review	0	0	0
Truth-in-Lending Act Reimbursement Actions			
Denials of Requests for Relief	1	0	0
Grants of Relief	0	0	2
Banks Making Reimbursement*	94	91	110
Suspicious Activity Reports (Open and closed institutions)*	133,153	137,548	119,384
Other Actions Not Listed**	5	7	5

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

** Other Actions Not Listed includes two Section 19 Waiver grants and three Other Formal Actions.

B. More About the FDIC

FDIC Board of Directors

Martin J. Gruenberg, Sheila C. Bair, Chairman (seated), John C. Dugan, Thomas J. Curry, and John M. Reich (standing, left to right)

Sheila C. Bair

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Martin J. Gruenberg

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

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

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

Thomas J. Curry

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

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

Further, Mr. Curry serves on the Board of Directors of the HOPE for Homeowners Program. The HOPE for Homeowners Program is a temporary Federal Housing Administration mortgage insurance program created by the Housing and Economic Recovery Act of 2008.

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

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

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

John C. Dugan

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

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

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

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

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

John M. Reich

John M. Reich was sworn in August 9, 2005, as Director of the Office of Thrift Supervision (OTS). The President nominated Mr. Reich to be OTS Director on June 7, 2005, and the Senate confirmed his nomination on July 29, 2005. In this capacity, Mr. Reich also served as a member of the Board of Directors of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) until his retirement on February 27, 2009.

Prior to joining OTS, Mr. Reich served as Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors of the FDIC since November 2002. He has been a member of the FDIC Board since January 2001. He also served as Acting Chairman of the FDIC from July to August 2001.

Prior to coming to Washington, DC, Mr. Reich spent 23 years as a community banker in Illinois and Florida, including ten years as President and CEO of the National Bank of Sarasota, in Sarasota, Florida.

Mr. Reich also served 12 years on the staff of U.S. Senator Connie Mack (R-FL), before joining the FDIC. 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 those at the Senate Banking Committee.

Mr. Reich's 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.

FDIC Organization Chart/Officials

as of December 31, 2008

Board of Directors
Sheila C. Bair
Martin J. Gruenberg
Thomas J. Curry
John C. Dugan
John M. Reich

Office of the Chairman
Sheila C. Bair
Chairman

Vice Chairman
Martin J. Gruenberg

Office of Inspector General
Jon T. Rymer
Inspector General

Chief Information Officer and Chief Privacy Officer
Michael E. Bartell

Chief of Staff
Jesse O. Villarreal, Jr.

Office of Public Affairs
Andrew Gray
Director

Deputy to the Chairman and Chief Financial Officer
Steven O. App

Deputy to the Chairman and Chief Operating Officer
John F. Bovenzi

Deputy to the Chairman
Jason C. Cave

General Counsel
John V. Thomas
Acting General Counsel

Division of Finance
Bret D. Edwards
Director

Office of Enterprise Risk Management
James H. Angel, Jr.
Director

Division of Supervision and Consumer Protection
Sandra L. Thompson
Director

Division of Insurance and Research
Arthur J. Murton
Director

Division of Information Technology
Michael E. Bartell
Director

Division of Resolutions and Receiverships
Mitchell L. Glassman
Director

Office of Diversity and Economic Opportunity
D. Michael Collins
Director

Division of Administration
Arleas Upton Kea
Director

Office of the Ombudsman
Cottrell L. Webster
Ombudsman

Corporate University
Thom H. Terwilliger
Chief Learning Officer

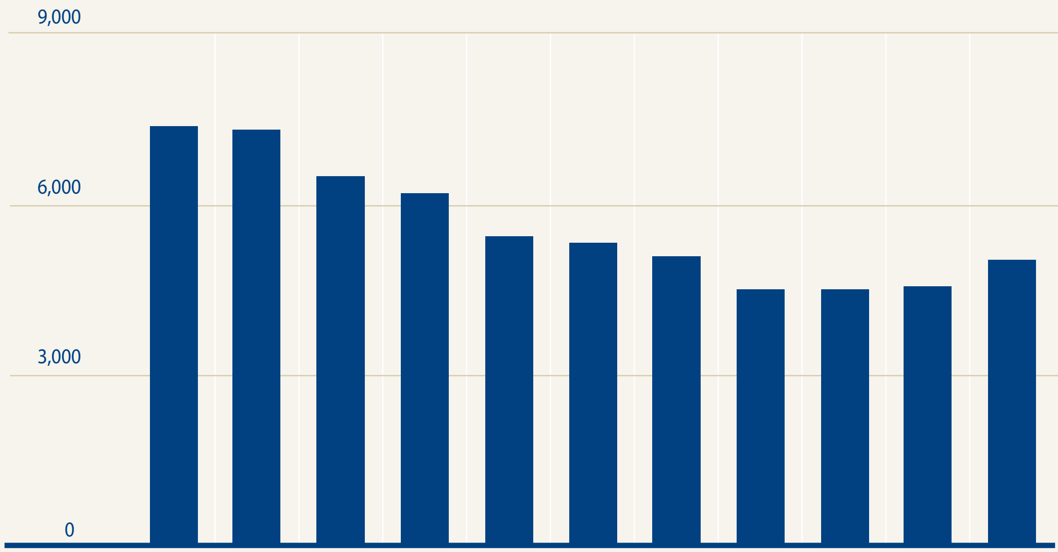
Office of International Affairs
Fred S. Carns
Director

Office of Legislative Affairs
Eric J. Spitler
Director

Legal Division
John V. Thomas
Acting General Counsel

Corporate Staffing

STAFFING TRENDS 1998-2008



	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*
FDIC Staff	**7,359**	**7,266**	**6,452**	**6,167**	**5,430**	**5,311**	**5,078**	**4,514**	**4,476**	**4,532**	**4,988**

** 2008 staffing totals reflect year-end full time equivalents, prior year totals reflect year-end on-board head counts.*

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES OF THE FDIC BY DIVISION/OFFICE 2007-2008 (YEAR-END)

	TOTAL			WASHINGTON			REGIONAL/FIELD		
	2008 FTEs[2]	2008 Staffing	2007 Staffing	2008 FTEs[2]	2008 Staffing	2007 Staffing	2008 FTEs[2]	2008 Staffing	2007 Staffing
Division of Supervision and Consumer Protection	2,733	2,770	2,557	207	207	183	2,526	2,563	2,374
Legal Division	472	475	398	275	276	252	197	199	146
Division of Resolutions and Receiverships	391	391	218	60	60	56	331	331	162
Division of Administration	316	317	310	209	210	208	107	107	102
Division of Information Technology	283	284	276	221	222	213	62	62	63
Corporate University	240	240	214	47	47	52	193	193	162
Division of Insurance and Research	182	184	177	145	147	145	36	37	32
Division of Finance	159	160	167	148	149	155	11	11	12
Office of Inspector General	111	111	114	81	81	81	30	30	33
Executive Offices[1]	48	48	46	48	48	46	0	0	0
Office of Diversity and Economic Opportunity	31	31	31	31	31	31	0	0	0
Office of Enterprise Risk Management	12	12	12	12	12	12	0	0	0
Office of the Ombudsman	11	11	12	8	8	12	3	3	0
Total	**4,988**	**5,034**	**4,532**	**1,493**	**1,498**	**1,446**	**3,496**	**3,536**	**3,086**

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

[2] FTEs are based on the work schedules of on-board employees at year-end. Totals may not foot due to rounding.

Sources of Information

Home Page on the Internet

www.fdic.gov

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

FDIC Call Center

Phone: 877-275-3342 (877-ASK FDIC)
703-562-2222
Hearing Impaired: 800-925-4618

The FDIC Call Center in Washington, DC, is the primary telephone point of contact for general questions from the banking community, the public and FDIC employees. The Call Center directly, or in concert with other FDIC subject-matter experts, responds to questions about deposit insurance and other consumer issues and concerns, as well as questions about FDIC programs and activities. The Call Center also makes referrals to other federal and state agencies as needed. Hours of operation are 7:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m., Eastern Time Monday – Friday; 8:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m., Saturday - Sunday. 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

3501 Fairfax Drive
Room E-1005
Arlington, VA 22226

Phone: 877-275-3342 (877-ASK FDIC), or 703-562-2200
Fax: 703-562-2296
E-mail: publicinfo@fdic.gov

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

Office of the Ombudsman

3501 Fairfax Drive
Room E-2022
Arlington, VA 22226

Phone: 877-275-3342 (877-ASK FDIC)
Fax: 703-562-6057
E-mail: ombudsman@fdic.gov

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

Regional and Area Offices

ATLANTA REGIONAL OFFICE

10 Tenth Street, NE
Suite 800
Atlanta, GA 30309

678-916-2200

- ★ *Alabama*
- ★ *Florida*
- ★ *Georgia*
- ★ *North Carolina*
- ★ *South Carolina*
- ★ *Virginia*
- ★ *West Virginia*

DALLAS REGIONAL OFFICE

1601 Bryan Street
Dallas, TX 75201

214-754-0098

- ★ *Colorado*
- ★ *New Mexico*
- ★ *Oklahoma*
- ★ *Texas*

MEMPHIS AREA OFFICE

5100 Poplar Avenue
Suite 1900
Memphis, TN 38137

901-685-1603

- ★ *Arkansas*
- ★ *Louisiana*
- ★ *Mississippi*
- ★ *Tennessee*

KANSAS CITY REGIONAL OFFICE

2345 Grand Boulevard
Suite 1200
Kansas City, MO 64108

816-234-8000

- ★ *Iowa*
- ★ *Kansas*
- ★ *Minnesota*
- ★ *Missouri*
- ★ *Nebraska*
- ★ *North Dakota*
- ★ *South Dakota*

SAN FRANCISCO REGIONAL OFFICE

25 Jesse Street at Ecker Square
Suite 2300
San Francisco, CA 94105

415-546-0160

- ★ *Alaska*
- ★ *Arizona*
- ★ *California*
- ★ *Guam*
- ★ *Hawaii*
- ★ *Idaho*
- ★ *Montana*
- ★ *Nevada*
- ★ *Oregon*
- ★ *Utah*
- ★ *Washington*
- ★ *Wyoming*

Regional and Area Offices *(continued)*

CHICAGO REGIONAL OFFICE

500 West Monroe Street
Suite 3500
Chicago, IL 60661

312-382-6000

- ★ *Illinois*
- ★ *Indiana*
- ★ *Kentucky*
- ★ *Michigan*
- ★ *Ohio*
- ★ *Wisconsin*

NEW YORK REGIONAL OFFICE

20 Exchange Place
4th Floor
New York, NY 10005

917-320-2500

- ★ *Delaware*
- ★ *District of Columbia*
- ★ *Maryland*
- ★ *New Jersey*
- ★ *New York*
- ★ *Pennsylvania*
- ★ *Puerto Rico*
- ★ *Virgin Islands*

BOSTON AREA OFFICE

15 Braintree Hill Office Park
Suite 100
Braintree, MS 02184

781-794-5500

- ★ *Connecticut*
- ★ *Maine*
- ★ *Massachusetts*
- ★ *New Hampshire*
- ★ *Rhode Island*
- ★ *Vermont*

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

2009 Management and Performance Challenges

Unprecedented events and turmoil in the economy and financial services industry have impacted every facet of the FDIC's mission and operations. In looking at the current environment and anticipating to the extent possible what the future holds, the Office of Inspector General (OIG) believes the FDIC faces challenges in the areas listed below. We would also point out that the Administration and the Congress continue to broadly consider a number of new programs to restore stability in the financial system and strengthen the economy. If the FDIC were to be made responsible for any or certain aspects of such programs, it could also be faced with a set of corresponding new challenges. While the Corporation's most pressing priority may be on efforts to restore and maintain public confidence and stability, as outlined below, challenges will persist in the other areas described as the Corporation carries out its mounting resolution and receivership workload, meets its deposit insurance responsibilities, continues its supervision of financial institutions, protects consumers, and manages its internal workforce and other corporate resources in the months ahead. The Corporation will face daunting challenges as it carries out its longstanding mission, responds to new demands, and plays a key part in shaping the future of bank regulation.

Restoring and Maintaining Public Confidence and Stability in the Financial System

The FDIC is participating with other regulators, the Congress, banks, and other stakeholders in multiple new and changing initiatives, each with its unique challenges and risks, to address current crises. The initiatives have been formed in response to crisis conditions, are very large in scale, and the FDIC's corresponding governance and supervisory controls, in many cases, are still under development. Among the initiatives are the following:

- Temporarily increasing basic deposit insurance coverage limits from $100,000 to $250,000 per depositor through December 31, 2009. There is also a possibility of making this increase permanent to help restore public confidence and stability.
- Implementing the Temporary Liquidity Guarantee Program. Designed to free up funding for banks to make loans to creditworthy businesses and borrowers, this program is entirely funded by industry fees that totaled $3.4 billion as of year-end. This program (1) guarantees senior unsecured debt of insured depository institutions and most depository institution holding companies and (2) guarantees noninterest bearing transaction deposit accounts in excess of deposit insurance limits. The guarantees can go out as many as 3 years under the current program, and we understand that the Corporation has proposed the guarantees be extended to 10 years if they are collateralized by new loans. At the end of December 2008, $224 billion in FDIC-guaranteed debt was outstanding, and more than half a million deposit accounts received over $680 billion in additional FDIC coverage through the transaction account guarantee.
- Engaging in loan modification programs at IndyMac Federal Bank, for example, intended to achieve affordable and sustainable mortgage payments for borrowers and increase the value of distressed mortgages by rehabilitating them into performing loans. In the case of IndyMac, as of the end of 2008, the FDIC had sent approximately 30,000 proposals to borrowers and about 8,500 had accepted. Other institutions have agreed to implement loan modification programs as part of their financial stability agreements with the FDIC and other financial regulatory agencies.
- Processing applications for those FDIC-supervised institutions applying to the Department of the Treasury's Troubled Asset Relief Program (TARP) Capital Purchase Program (CPP). This program authorizes the Treasury to purchase up to $250 billion of senior preferred shares from qualifying insured depository institutions. As of January 15, 2009, the FDIC had received over 1,600 applications requesting nearly $34 billion in TARP funding.

- Participating with the other federal bank regulatory agencies in conducting stress testing and a capital program to ensure that the largest institutions have sufficient capital to perform their role in the financial system on an on-going basis and can support economic recovery, even in more severe economic environments.
- Participating in the government's plan to remove toxic assets from banks by creating investment partnerships with private investors.

With so many new initiatives now set in motion to restore confidence and stability, multiple and sometimes interrelated new risks will present themselves, and demands will likely be placed on FDIC systems, processes, policies, and human resources to successfully manage and carry out the initiatives and achieve intended results. In that connection, the FDIC needs to ensure that institutions themselves carefully track the use of funds made available through federal programs and provide appropriate information on the use of such funds to the FDIC, the Congress, and the public. Such efforts will require vigilant oversight and effective controls to ensure transparency, accountability, and successful outcomes. The Treasury Secretary's February 10, 2009, announcement of the Administration's Financial Stability Plan also suggests that, in the months ahead, the FDIC may be further involved in new activities to restart the flow of credit, strengthen the financial system, and provide aid for homeowners and small businesses.

Additionally, continuous coordination and cooperation with the other federal regulators and parties throughout the banking and financial services industries will be critical in the months ahead. Given recent attention on the financial regulatory system in the United States and its ability to keep pace with major developments and risks in financial markets and products, the FDIC, along with other regulators, will likely be subject to increased scrutiny and possible corresponding regulatory reform proposals that may have a substantial impact on the regulatory entities.

Resolving Failed Institutions

A key aspect of the FDIC mission is to plan and efficiently handle the resolutions of failing FDIC-insured institutions and to provide prompt, responsive, and efficient administration of failing and failed financial institutions in order to maintain confidence and stability in our financial system. The resolution process involves valuing a failing federally insured depository institution, marketing it, soliciting and accepting bids for the sale of the institution, considering the least costly resolution method, determining which bid to accept, and working with the acquiring institution through the closing process. The receivership process involves performing the closing function at the failed bank; liquidating any remaining assets; and distributing any proceeds to the FDIC, the bank customers, general creditors, and those with approved claims. Challenges include the following:

- Twenty-five financial institutions failed during 2008, with total assets at failure of $371.9 billion and total estimated losses to the Deposit Insurance Fund of approximately $17.9 billion.
- Large, complex failures and facilitated transactions, such as IndyMac Bank, F.S.B. (estimated $10.7 billion loss to the insurance fund) and Washington Mutual Bank ($307 billion in assets) are challenging to resolve.
- The FDIC's problem institution list grew—from 171 to 252 during the fourth quarter of 2008—and total assets of problem institutions increased from $115.6 billion to $159 billion, indicating a probability of more failures to come and an increased asset disposition workload.
- A reliable, accurate claims determination system is essential to resolving failures in the most cost-effective and least disruptive manner, and the Corporation is in the process of developing such a system.
- The Corporation needs to ensure that receivership and resolution processes, negotiations, and decisions made related to the future status of the failed or failing institutions are marked by fairness, transparency, and integrity.

★ The FDIC is retaining large volumes of assets as part of purchase and assumption agreements with institutions that are assuming the insured deposits of failed institutions. The FDIC will be responsible for disposing of the assets over an extended period of time. The Division of Resolutions and Receiverships' assets in inventory totaled about $15 billion as of the end of 2008.

★ Some FDIC-facilitated resolution and asset disposition agreements include loss-share provisions that involve pools of assets worth billions of dollars and extend up to 10 years. Citigroup, for example, involves $306 billion in loans and securities protected by loss-share provisions.

Ensuring the Viability of the Deposit Insurance Fund (DIF)

Federal deposit insurance remains at the core of the FDIC's commitment to maintain stability and public confidence in the Nation's financial system. A priority for the FDIC is to ensure that the DIF remains viable to protect insured depositors in the event of an institution's failure. To maintain sufficient DIF balances, the FDIC collects risk-based insurance premiums from insured institutions and invests deposit insurance funds. A number of important factors have affected and will continue to affect the solvency of the fund, as follows:

★ A higher level of losses for actual and anticipated failures caused the DIF balance to decrease during the fourth quarter 2008 by $16 billion to $19 billion (unaudited) as of December 31, 2008.

★ Communication and coordination with other federal regulators is vital to the FDIC as deposit insurer in its efforts to protect and administer the DIF.

★ Off-site monitoring systems and processes must be effective and efficient to mitigate risks to the funds to the fullest extent possible.

★ The FDIC relies to varying degrees on call report data for monitoring the financial institutions it insures, assessing premiums for insurance, determining guarantees it provides for deposits and debt, and processing institution applications under the TARP's CPP. The Corporation needs to ensure the reliability and accuracy of call report data reflecting an institution's financial condition in the interest of making good decisions associated with risk at institutions and preventing potential losses to the DIF.

★ In February 2009, the FDIC Board took action to ensure the continued strength of the DIF by imposing a one-time emergency special assessment on institutions of 20 basis points—or 20 cents on every $100 of domestic deposits, to be paid on September 30, 2009. The Chairman subsequently considered lowering the assessment to 10 basis points, while seeking to expand the Corporation's line of credit with the Treasury Department from its current $30 billion. The Congress is considering a permanent increase to $100 billion, and authority for the FDIC to request a temporary increase up to $500 billion with required approval from the Federal Reserve, the Treasury Department, and the President. The Board also set assessment rates that generally increase the amount that institutions pay each quarter for insurance and made adjustments that improve how the assessment system differentiates for risk. The FDIC will need to carefully manage these changes to the assessment process.

★ The Corporation adopted a restoration plan in October 2008 to increase the reserve ratio to the 1.15 percent threshold within 5 years. The ratio declined from 0.76 percent at September 30, 2008 to 0.40 percent at year-end. In February 2009, the Board invoked the "extenuating circumstances" provision in the Federal Deposit Insurance Act and voted to extend the restoration plan horizon to 7 years.

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

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

The Corporation's bank supervision program promotes the safety and soundness of FDIC-supervised insured depository institutions. As of December 31, 2008, the FDIC was the primary federal regulator for 5,116 FDIC-insured, state-chartered institutions that were not members of the Federal Reserve System (generally referred to as "state non-member" institutions). The Department of the Treasury (the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency and the Office of Thrift Supervision) or the Federal Reserve

Board supervise other banks and thrifts, depending on the institution's charter.

The examination of the banks that it regulates is a core FDIC supervisory function. The Corporation also has back-up examination authority to protect the interests of the Deposit Insurance Fund for about 3,200 national banks, state-chartered banks that are members of the Federal Reserve System, and savings associations. In the current environment, efforts to continue to ensure safety and soundness and carry out the examination function will be challenging in a number of ways.

- ★ The Corporation needs to ensure it has sufficient resources to keep pace with its rigorous examination schedule and the needed expertise to address complex transactions and new financial instruments that may affect an institution's safety and soundness.
- ★ In light of the many and varied new programs that financial institutions may engage in, the FDIC's examination workforce will be reviewing and commenting on a number of new issues when they assign examination ratings—both in terms of risk management and compliance examinations. For example, they will need to analyze banks' compliance with TARP CPP securities purchase agreements, use of TARP funding, and use of capital subscriptions to promote lending to creditworthy borrowers and encourage foreclosure prevention efforts.
- ★ The FDIC's follow-up processes must be effective to ensure institutions are promptly complying with any supervisory enforcement actions resulting from the FDIC's risk-management examination process.
- ★ The FDIC must seek to minimize the extent to which the institutions it supervises are involved in or victims of financial crimes and other abuse. The rapid changes in the banking industry, increase in electronic and on-line banking, growing sophistication of fraud schemes, and the mere complexity of financial transactions and financial instruments all create potential risks at FDIC-insured institutions and their service providers. These risks could negatively impact the FDIC and the integrity of the U.S. financial system and contribute to institution failures if existing checks and balances falter or are intentionally bypassed. FDIC examiners need to be alert to the possibility of fraudulent activity in financial institutions, and make good use of reports, information, and other resources available to them to help detect such fraud.

Protecting and Educating Consumers and Ensuring an Effective Compliance Program

The FDIC's efforts to ensure that banks serve their communities and treat consumers fairly continue to be a priority. The FDIC carries out its role by educating consumers, providing them with access to information about their rights and disclosures that are required by federal laws and regulations, and examining the banks where the FDIC is the primary federal regulator to determine the institutions' compliance with laws and regulations governing consumer protection, fair lending, and community investment. It has challenging initiatives underway in these areas.

- ★ The FDIC's compliance program, including examinations, visitations, and follow-up supervisory attention on violations and other program deficiencies, is critical to ensuring that consumers and businesses obtain the benefits and protections afforded them by law.
- ★ The FDIC will continue to conduct Community Reinvestment Act (CRA) examinations in accordance with the CRA, a 1977 law intended to encourage insured banks and thrifts to help meet the credit needs of the communities in which they are chartered to do business, including low- and moderate-income neighborhoods, consistent with safe and sound operations.
- ★ As part of the FDIC's 75th anniversary year, the Corporation conducted a nationwide financial education program to promote the importance of personal savings and responsible financial management and launched a nationwide campaign to help consumers learn about the benefits and limitations of deposit insurance. It will continue such endeavors to disseminate updated information to all consumers, including the unbanked and underbanked, going forward. To protect consumer privacy, the FDIC also conducts periodic examinations to verify that institutions comply with laws designed to protect personal information. The FDIC evaluates the adequacy of financial institutions' programs for securing customer data and may pursue informal or formal supervisory action if it finds a deficiency.

Effectively Managing the FDIC Workforce and Other Corporate Resources

The FDIC must effectively manage and utilize a number of critical strategic resources in order to carry out its mission successfully, particularly its human, financial, information technology, and physical resources. The FDIC will face challenges as it carries out activities to promote sound governance and effective stewardship of its core business processes and resources.

- ★ The FDIC continues work to ensure it has a sufficient, engaged, skilled, flexible workforce to handle its increased and changing workload. The Board approved an authorized FDIC staffing level of 6,269, reflecting an increase of 1,459 positions from the staffing level authorized at the beginning of 2008. These staff—mostly temporary—will perform bank examinations and other supervisory activities to address bank failures, including managing and selling assets retained by the FDIC when a failed bank is sold. The Board also approved opening a temporary West Coast Satellite Office for resolving failed financial institutions and managing the resulting receiverships. Rapidly hiring and training so many new staff along with expanded contracting activity will place heavy demands on the Corporation's human resources staff and operations.
- ★ The FDIC's numerous enterprise risk management activities need to consistently identify, analyze, and mitigate operational risks on an integrated, corporate-wide basis. Such risks need to be communicated throughout the Corporation and the relationship between internal and external risks and related risk mitigation activities should be understood by all involved.
- ★ With a new Administration and anticipated retirements in the executive ranks of the FDIC, Board make-up and composition of the FDIC's senior leadership team could be altered at a tumultuous time when significant policy, operational, and other issues warrant the high-level focus and attention of the Board members and reliance on the institutional and historical knowledge of senior FDIC management.
- ★ The Deposit Insurance Fund totaled $19 billion at the end of the fourth quarter 2008, compared to $52 billion at year-end 2007. FDIC investment policies and controls must ensure that these funds be invested in accordance with applicable requirements and sound investment strategies.
- ★ The Board approved a $2.24 billion 2009 Corporate Operating Budget, approximately $1.03 billion higher than for 2008. The FDIC's operating expenses are largely paid from the insurance fund, and consistent with sound corporate governance principles, the Corporation must continuously seek to be efficient and cost-conscious.
- ★ Ensuring the integrity, availability, and appropriate confidentiality of bank data, personally identifiable information, and other sensitive information in an environment of increasingly sophisticated security threats and global connectivity can pose challenges. Protecting the information that the FDIC possesses in its supervisory, resolution, and receivership capacities requires a strong records management program, a correspondingly effective enterprise-wide information security program, and continued attention to ensuring physical security for all FDIC resources.
- ★ The FDIC awarded approximately $500 million in contracts during 2008 as of September 30. Effective and efficient processes and related controls for identifying needed goods and services, acquiring them, and monitoring contractors after the contract award must be in place and operate well.
- ★ With increased resolution and receivership workload, the level of FDIC contracting for activities such as property management and marketing, loan servicing, due diligence, subsidiary management, financial advisory services, and legal services will increase significantly, and effective controls must be in place and operational. According to the Division of Resolutions and Receiverships, as of October 1, 2008, it had awarded $225.9 million in contracts during 2008, compared to $37.9 million in 2007.

The FDIC OIG is committed to its mission of assisting and augmenting the FDIC's contribution to stability and public confidence in the nation's financial system. Now more than ever, we have a crucial role to play to help ensure economy, efficiency, effectiveness, integrity, and transparency of programs and associated activities, and to protect against fraud, waste, and abuse that can undermine the FDIC's success. Our management and performance challenges evaluation is based primarily on the FDIC operating environment as of the end of 2008, unless otherwise noted. We will continue to communicate and coordinate closely with the Corporation, the Congress, and other financial regulatory OIGs as we address these issues and challenges. Results of OIG work will be posted at **www.fdicig.gov**.