Quarterly Banking Profile Second Quarter 2013

INSURED INSTITUTION PERFORMANCE

- ***Earnings Rise 23 Percent to $42.2 Billion***
- ***Lower Loss Provisions, Higher Trading Income Boost Net Income***
- ***Noncurrent Loan Balances Decline by $21.7 Billion***
- ***Number of Insured Institutions Falls Below 7,000***

Earnings Rise for Sixteenth Consecutive Quarter

Rising noninterest income and falling loan loss expenses continued to lift bank earnings in the second quarter. FDIC-insured institutions reported net income of $42.2 billion, an increase of $7.8 billion (22.6 percent) compared with second quarter 2012 when industry earnings were reduced by losses on credit derivatives. This is the 16th consecutive quarter that earnings have registered a year-over-year increase. For a second consecutive quarter, industry earnings reached a new nominal high. However, the quarterly return on assets (ROA) of 1.17 percent, while up from 0.99 percent a year ago, remained below the 1.27 percent average for the industry from 2000 through 2006. More than half of all banks—53.8 percent—reported higher quarterly net income than a year ago, and only 8.2 percent reported negative net income. This is the lowest proportion of unprofitable institutions since third quarter 2006.

Noninterest Income Growth Outweighs Drop in Net Interest Income

Net operating revenue—the sum of net interest income and total noninterest income—totaled $170.6 billion, an increase of $4.9 billion (3 percent) from a year ago. Noninterest income was $6.7 billion (11.1 percent) higher than in second quarter 2012. Income from trading rose by $5.1 billion (238.3 percent) compared with a year ago, when the industry reported a net loss on credit derivatives. Net gains on sales of loans and other assets were $1.9 billion (63.7 percent) above the level of a year earlier. For the third quarter in a row and fourth time in the last five quarters, net interest income posted a year-over-year decline, falling by $1.8 billion (1.7 percent) as interest income from loans and other investments declined faster than interest expense on deposits and other liabilities. Banks set aside $8.6 billion in provisions for loan losses during the quarter, a $5.6 billion (39.6 percent) reduction from a year earlier. This is the lowest quarterly loss provision for the industry since third quarter 2006, when quarterly provisions totaled $7.6 billion. Total noninterest expense was $1.4 billion (1.4 percent) lower than in second quarter 2012, when industry expenses were elevated by restructuring charges.

Chart 1

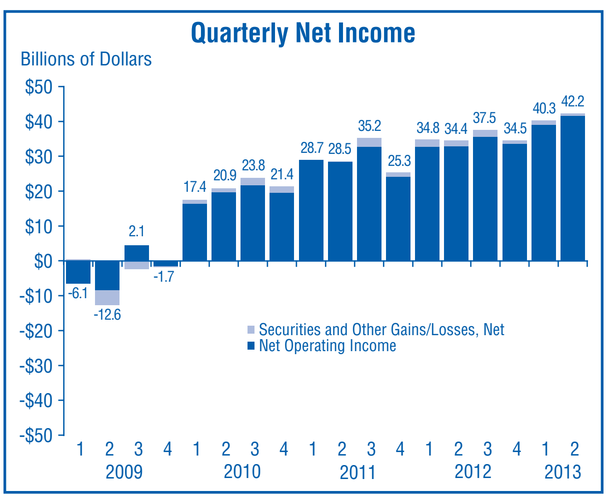
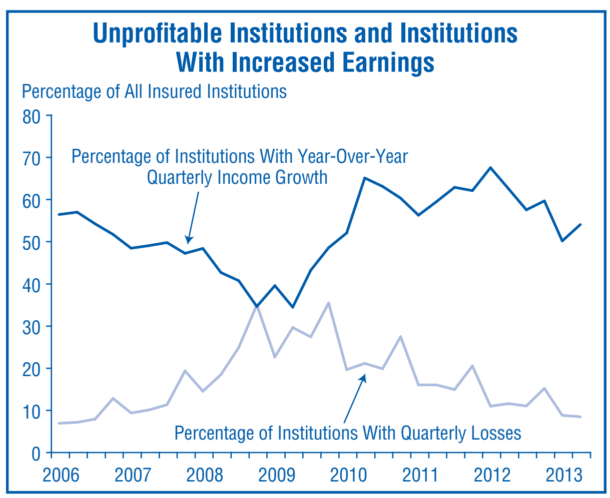


Chart 2



Loan Losses Fall to Lowest Level Since 2007

Net loan and lease charge-offs totaled $14.2 billion, a $6.3 billion (30.7 percent) year-over-year decline. This is the smallest quarterly total since third quarter 2007. While charge-offs were down across all major loan categories, the overall decline was led by residential real estate loans. Charge-offs of home equity lines of credit were $1.1 billion (41.7 percent) below the level of a year ago, while charge-offs of other loans secured by 1-to-4 family residential properties were $1.4 billion (32.1 percent) lower. Smaller reductions occurred in charge-offs of real estate construction and land loans (down $772 million, or 67 percent), real estate loans secured by nonfarm nonresidential properties (down $775 million, or 52.5 percent), commercial and industrial loans (down $760 million, or 37.3 percent), and credit cards (down $748 million, or 11 percent).

Noncurrent Loans Post Thirteenth Consecutive Quarterly Decline

Noncurrent loan levels also showed improvement across all major loan categories. The amount of loans and leases that were 90 days or more past due or in nonaccrual status fell by $21.7 billion (8.3 percent) during the second quarter, marking the 13th consecutive quarter that noncurrent balances have declined. Noncurrent first lien mortgage loans declined by $13.3 billion (8.2 percent), while noncurrent real estate construction and land loans dropped by $2.8 billion (19.1 percent), and noncurrent real estate loans secured by nonfarm nonresidential properties fell by $2.5 billion (8.8 percent). During the quarter, the percentage of total loans and leases that were noncurrent declined from 3.41 percent to 3.09 percent, the lowest level since fourth quarter 2008.

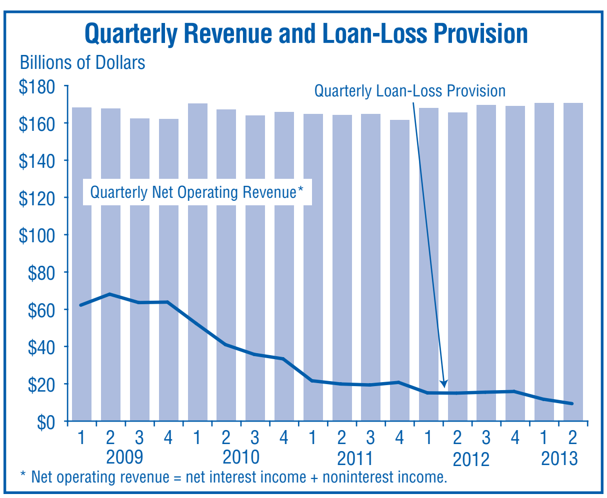
Reserve Coverage of Troubled Loans Improves

For the 13th quarter in a row, the banking industry's reserves for loan losses posted a quarterly decline. Between the end of March and the end of June, total reserves fell by $6.4 billion (4.1 percent), as net charge-offs removed $14.2 billion from reserves and loan-loss provisions added only $8.6 billion to reserves. As has been typically the case, most of the reduction in reserves occurred at large institutions, but quarterly charge-offs exceeded loss provisions at almost 40 percent of all banks in the quarter. Even with the reserve reductions, the industry's coverage ratio of reserves to noncurrent loans rose from 59.6 percent to 62.3 percent during the quarter because of the sizable decline in noncurrent loan balances.

Lower Securities Values Lead to a Decline in Equity Capital

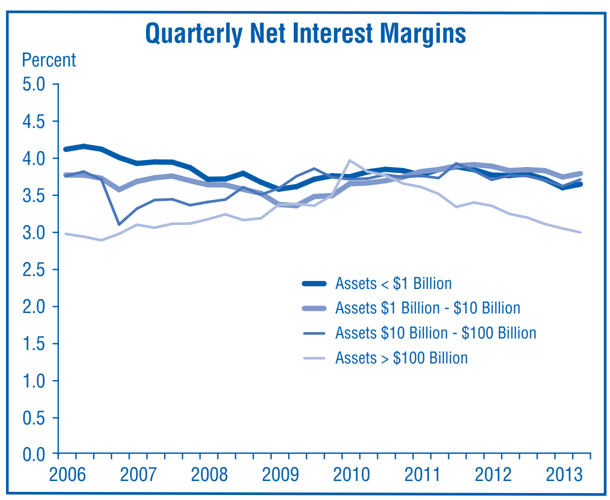
Equity capital of insured institutions declined by $14 billion (0.9 percent), largely due to declines in the market values of securities caused by rising medium- and long-term interest rates. Higher interest rates were primarily responsible for a $51.1 billion drop in

Chart 3



* Net operating revenue = net interest income + noninterest income.

Chart 4



unrealized gains on banks' available-for-sale investment securities. Under Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP), changes in unrealized gains are reflected in equity capital. However, they are not reflected in regulatory capital. The industry's Tier 1 leverage capital increased by $17.1 billion (1.3 percent) during the quarter, while total risk-based capital rose by $15 billion (1 percent). Retained earnings totaled $21.3 billion in the second quarter, up from $14.9 billion in second quarter 2012. At the end of the quarter, almost 98 percent of all insured institutions, representing 99.7 percent of total industry assets, met or exceeded the requirements for the highest regulatory capital category, as defined for Prompt Corrective Action purposes.

Total Assets Fall by $14.8 Billion

For a second consecutive quarter, total industry assets posted a modest decline, falling by $14.8 billion (0.1 percent). Assets in trading accounts declined by $65.7 billion (9.1 percent), as balances of securities held for trading declined by $44.4 billion (14.6 percent). Trading securities are reported at market value, so it is likely that some of this decline was caused by the rise in medium- and long-term interest rates during the quarter. Balances of securities held in investment accounts declined by $53.2 billion (1.8 percent), due primarily to the $51.1 billion drop in unrealized gains noted above.

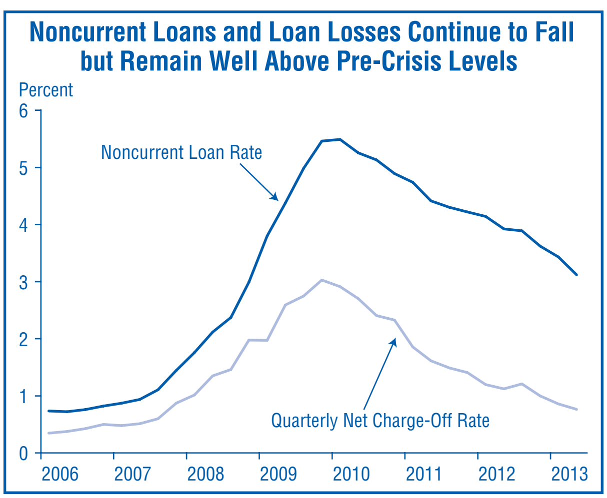
Loan Balances Rise by $73.8 Billion

Total loans and leases increased by $73.8 billion (1 percent), as commercial and industrial loan balances grew by $30.4 billion (2 percent), real estate loans secured by nonfarm nonresidential real estate properties rose by $11.1 billion (1 percent), auto loans increased by $10 billion (3.1 percent), and credit card balances grew by $10.1 billion (1.5 percent). Balances of 1-to-4 family residential real estate loans declined by $31.9 billion (1.3 percent), with home equity lines falling by $9.8 billion (1.8 percent), and other 1-to-4 family residential real estate loans declining by $22.1 billion (1.2 percent).

FHLB Borrowings Increase

Total liabilities of insured institutions registered a small $457 million decline in the second quarter. Deposit balances fell by $38.7 billion (0.4 percent), while Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB) advances increased by $38.2 billion (11.6 percent). Most of the increase in FHLB borrowings—$34.6 billion—consisted of borrowings maturing in one year or less. Interest-bearing deposits in domestic offices declined by $44.4 billion (0.6 percent), while balances in noninterest-bearing accounts rose by $13.4 billion (0.5 percent). Foreign office deposits declined by $7.7 billion (0.6 percent).

Chart 5



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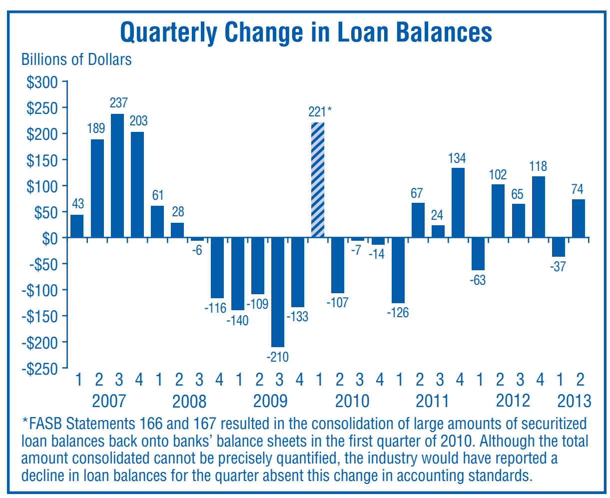

The Number of "Problem" Banks Falls Below 600

The number of FDIC-insured institutions filing quarterly Call Reports declined to 6,940 at mid-year, from 7,019 at the end of the first quarter. During the second quarter, 62 insured institutions were merged into other institutions and 12 failed. For the eighth consecutive quarter, no new reporting institutions were added. The last *de novo* charter occurred in fourth quarter 2010. The number of institutions on the FDIC's "Problem List" declined for a ninth consecutive quarter, from 612 to 553. Total assets of "problem" banks fell from $213.3 billion to $192.5 billion. Insured institutions reported 2,097,292 full-time equivalent employees in the second quarter, down 5,544 from the previous quarter, and 10,900 fewer than in second quarter 2012.

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Chart 7

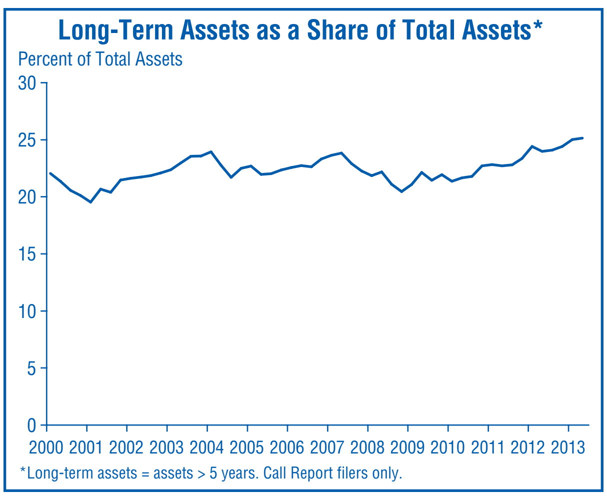

Chart 8

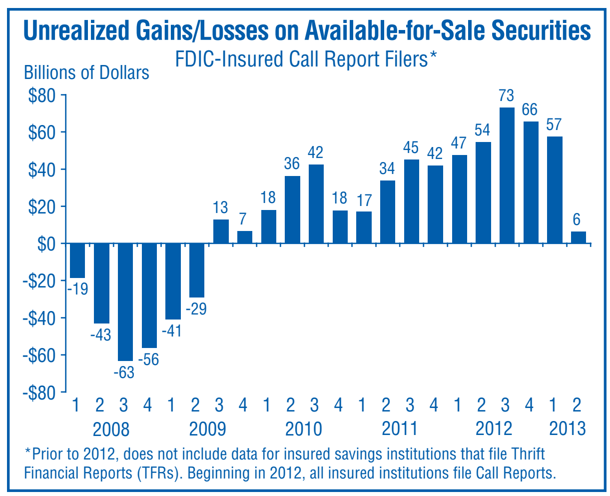

Chart 9

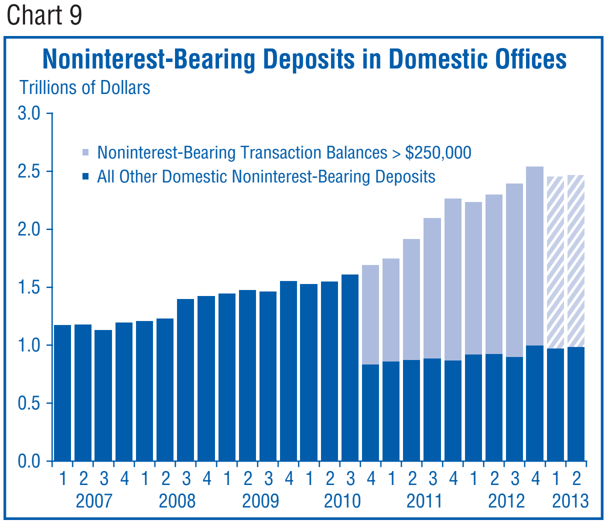

Chart 10

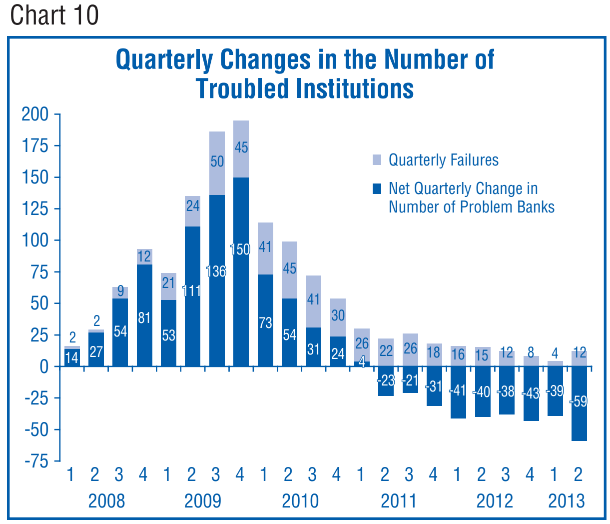

TABLE I-A. Selected Indicators, All FDIC-Insured Institutions*

	2013**	2012**	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
Return on assets (%)	1.15	0.99	1.00	0.88	0.65	-0.08	0.03
Return on equity (%)	10.22	8.84	8.91	7.79	5.85	-0.73	0.35
Core capital (leverage) ratio (%)	9.34	9.25	9.15	9.07	8.89	8.60	7.47
Noncurrent assets plus other real estate owned to assets (%)	1.90	2.40	2.20	2.60	3.11	3.37	1.91
Net charge-offs to loans (%)	0.78	1.13	1.10	1.55	2.55	2.52	1.29
Asset growth rate (%)	2.70	3.15	4.02	4.30	1.77	-5.45	6.19
Net interest margin (%)	3.27	3.48	3.42	3.60	3.76	3.49	3.16
Net operating income growth (%)	22.89	14.18	17.80	43.58	1594.73	-155.98	-90.71
Number of institutions reporting	6,940	7,245	7,083	7,357	7,658	8,012	8,305
Commercial banks	5,980	6,222	6,096	6,291	6,530	6,840	7,087
Savings institutions	960	1,023	987	1,066	1,128	1,172	1,218
Percentage of unprofitable institutions (%)	8.16	10.89	10.89	16.22	22.15	30.84	24.89
Number of problem institutions	553	732	651	813	884	702	252
Assets of problem institutions (in billions)	$192	$282	$233	$319	$390	$403	$159
Number of failed institutions	16	31	51	92	157	140	25
Number of assisted institutions	0	0	0	0	0	8	5

* Excludes insured branches of foreign banks (IBAs).
** Through June 30, ratios annualized where appropriate. Asset growth rates are for 12 months ending June 30.

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

(dollar figures in millions)	2nd Quarter 2013	1st Quarter 2013	2nd Quarter 2012	%Change 12Q2-13Q2
Number of institutions reporting	6,940	7,019	7,245	-4.2
Total employees (full-time equivalent)	2,097,292	2,102,836	2,108,192	-0.5
CONDITION DATA				
Total assets	$14,409,675	$14,424,502	$14,031,315	2.7
Loans secured by real estate	4,046,948	4,058,725	4,086,306	-1.0
1-4 Family residential mortgages	1,855,206	1,877,257	1,874,709	-1.0
Nonfarm nonresidential	1,083,339	1,072,289	1,058,370	2.4
Construction and development	202,491	201,594	217,397	-6.9
Home equity lines	528,652	538,501	580,601	-8.9
Commercial & industrial loans	1,563,227	1,532,786	1,423,307	9.8
Loans to individuals	1,310,290	1,291,638	1,282,444	2.2
Credit cards	670,283	660,218	664,734	0.8
Farm loans	65,079	59,837	64,010	1.7
Other loans & leases	748,975	717,871	659,291	13.6
Less: Unearned income	1,831	1,926	2,042	-10.3
Total loans & leases	7,732,687	7,658,931	7,513,315	2.9
Less: Reserve for losses	149,043	155,466	176,597	-15.6
Net loans and leases	7,583,644	7,503,465	7,336,718	3.4
Securities	2,945,355	2,998,536	2,937,399	0.3
Other real estate owned	32,615	35,893	41,749	-21.9
Goodwill and other intangibles	371,516	367,040	366,713	1.3
All other assets	3,476,546	3,519,568	3,348,735	3.8
Total liabilities and capital	14,409,675	14,424,502	14,031,315	2.7
Deposits	10,780,493	10,819,218	10,322,536	4.4
Domestic office deposits	9,395,551	9,426,586	8,913,731	5.4
Foreign office deposits	1,384,942	1,392,632	1,408,805	-1.7
Other borrowed funds	1,328,763	1,300,318	1,390,005	-4.4
Subordinated debt	113,621	116,075	116,634	-2.6
All other liabilities	559,612	547,333	595,006	-5.9
Total equity capital (includes minority interests)	1,627,187	1,641,557	1,607,133	1.2
Bank equity capital	1,612,371	1,626,394	1,588,810	1.5
Loans and leases 30-89 days past due	75,429	80,031	83,874	-10.1
Noncurrent loans and leases	239,323	261,006	292,964	-18.3
Restructured loans and leases	102,091	105,819	106,663	-4.3
Mortgage-backed securities	1,678,439	1,698,273	1,713,698	-2.1
Earning assets	12,704,468	12,753,203	12,272,406	3.5
FHLB Advances	368,399	330,183	325,850	13.1
Unused loan commitments	5,994,947	5,927,576	5,805,908	3.3
Trust assets	17,992,424	18,134,329	16,664,683	8.0
Assets securitized and sold	765,368	811,651	988,944	-22.6
Notional amount of derivatives	236,526,457	232,672,271	225,035,729	5.1

INCOME DATA	First Half 2013	First Half 2012	%Change	2nd Quarter 2013	2nd Quarter 2012	%Change 12Q2-13Q2
Total interest income	$235,235	$246,591	-4.6	$117,293	$122,488	-4.2
Total interest expense	27,773	34,846	-20.3	13,608	17,051	-20.2
Net interest income	207,462	211,745	-2.0	103,685	105,437	-1.7
Provision for loan and lease losses	19,608	28,543	-31.3	8,600	14,227	-39.6
Total noninterest income	133,352	121,605	9.7	66,867	60,182	11.1
Total noninterest expense	204,004	209,801	-2.8	101,991	103,408	-1.4
Securities gains (losses)	3,436	5,549	-38.1	1,368	2,536	-46.0
Applicable income taxes	37,571	30,873	21.7	18,835	15,734	19.7
Extraordinary gains, net	-91	-12	N/M	-32	-126	N/M
Total net income (includes minority interests)	82,976	69,669	19.1	42,463	34,658	22.5
Bank net income	82,549	69,290	19.1	42,235	34,449	22.6
Net charge-offs	30,133	42,202	-28.6	14,167	20,450	-30.7
Cash dividends	35,346	40,481	-12.7	20,947	19,540	7.2
Retained earnings	47,203	28,809	63.9	21,288	14,910	42.8
Net operating income	80,601	65,590	22.9	41,541	32,888	26.3

N/M - Not Meaningful

TABLE III-A. Second Quarter 2013, All FDIC-Insured Institutions

SECOND QUARTER (The way it is...)	All Insured Institutions	Asset Concentration Groups*: Credit Card Banks	International Banks	Agricultural Banks	Commercial Lenders	Mortgage Lenders	Consumer Lenders	Other Specialized <$1 Billion	All Other <$1 Billion	All Other >$1 Billion
Number of institutions reporting	6,940	16	4	1,521	3,455	603	47	416	809	69
Commercial banks	5,980	14	4	1,501	3,123	167	36	376	703	56
Savings institutions	960	2	0	20	332	436	11	40	106	13
Total assets (in billions)	$14,409.7	$590.4	$3,645.4	$236.0	$4,625.4	$562.0	$103.9	$64.1	$143.7	$4,438.7
Commercial banks	13,350.1	518.5	3,645.4	229.5	4,275.5	224.6	26.0	59.8	119.0	4,251.8
Savings institutions	1,059.5	71.9	0.0	6.5	350.0	337.4	77.9	4.3	24.8	186.9
Total deposits (in billions)	10,780.5	324.3	2,522.1	196.4	3,623.5	419.9	86.7	51.7	121.0	3,434.8
Commercial banks	9,973.5	276.6	2,522.1	192.4	3,363.7	172.6	19.9	48.7	101.1	3,276.3
Savings institutions	807.0	47.7	0.0	4.1	259.8	247.3	66.8	3.0	19.9	158.5
Bank net income (in millions)	42,235	4,857	9,329	717	12,688	1,483	436	295	347	12,083
Commercial banks	38,892	3,921	9,329	685	11,797	813	170	165	290	11,722
Savings institutions	3,343	936	0	32	890	671	266	129	58	360
Performance Ratios (annualized, %)										
Yield on earning assets	3.69	10.17	2.84	4.15	4.02	3.57	4.65	3.00	4.02	3.08
Cost of funding earning assets	0.43	0.74	0.44	0.57	0.47	0.72	0.75	0.45	0.57	0.27
Net interest margin	3.26	9.42	2.40	3.58	3.56	2.85	3.90	2.55	3.44	2.81
Noninterest income to assets	1.86	4.33	2.02	0.66	1.43	1.17	2.57	4.56	1.21	1.96
Noninterest expense to assets	2.83	5.76	2.51	2.48	2.94	2.28	3.11	4.47	3.08	2.65
Loan and lease loss provision to assets	0.24	2.01	0.10	0.12	0.22	0.07	0.53	0.07	0.15	0.16
Net operating income to assets	1.15	3.30	1.01	1.18	1.08	1.03	1.67	1.73	0.91	1.06
Pretax return on assets	1.70	5.16	1.49	1.40	1.48	1.53	2.64	2.44	1.21	1.64
Return on assets	1.17	3.28	1.03	1.21	1.10	1.07	1.68	1.80	0.96	1.08
Return on equity	10.44	21.84	11.52	10.88	9.31	9.42	17.35	12.41	8.40	9.04
Net charge-offs to loans and leases	0.74	3.46	1.05	0.14	0.46	0.41	1.07	0.45	0.37	0.48
Loan and lease loss provision to net charge-offs	60.70	75.51	28.13	147.27	71.90	27.00	73.29	55.76	75.83	66.56
Efficiency ratio	58.76	42.80	60.64	62.03	62.92	59.11	48.78	64.54	70.04	58.71
% of unprofitable institutions	8.16	0.00	0.00	3.35	9.93	10.78	2.13	11.54	6.92	2.90
% of institutions with earnings gains	53.76	75.00	100.00	47.47	59.25	45.44	42.55	47.60	51.05	59.42
Structural Changes										
New reporters	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Institutions absorbed by mergers	62	0	0	9	42	3	0	1	5	2
Failed institutions	12	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	2	0
PRIOR SECOND QUARTERS (The way it was...)										
Return on assets (%) 2012	0.99	2.97	0.72	1.27	0.96	0.85	1.82	1.07	0.90	0.98
2010	0.63	1.45	1.00	1.03	0.18	0.66	1.26	1.57	0.43	0.65
2008	0.14	2.39	0.26	1.17	0.24	-1.46	0.82	1.85	0.99	0.12
Net charge-offs to loans & leases (%) 2012	1.10	4.02	1.37	0.23	0.75	0.64	1.53	0.55	0.43	0.92
2010	2.68	11.59	2.04	0.65	1.97	1.15	2.20	0.60	0.49	1.90
2008	1.32	5.87	1.27	0.26	1.00	1.82	1.75	0.66	0.29	0.94

* See Table V-A (page 10) for explanations.

Note: Blue font identifies data that are also presented in the prior quarters data at bottom of table.

TABLE III-A. Second Quarter 2013, All FDIC-Insured Institutions

		Asset Size Distribution				Geographic Regions*					
SECOND QUARTER (The way it is...)	**All Insured Institutions**	**Less Than $100 Million**	**$100 Million to $1 Billion**	**$1 Billion to $10 Billion**	**Greater Than $10 Billion**	**New York**	**Atlanta**	**Chicago**	**Kansas City**	**Dallas**	**San Francisco**
Number of institutions reporting	6,940	2,141	4,146	546	107	858	884	1,483	1,686	1,468	561
Commercial banks	5,980	1,898	3,556	438	88	467	796	1,230	1,610	1,369	508
Savings institutions	960	243	590	108	19	391	88	253	76	99	53
Total assets (in billions)	$14,409.7	$124.8	$1,256.8	$1,413.9	$11,614.1	$2,859.5	$2,980.3	$3,344.8	$3,082.9	$867.2	$1,274.9
Commercial banks	13,350.1	111.1	1,050.6	1,143.0	11,045.4	2,401.0	2,894.0	3,230.6	3,024.2	764.5	1,035.9
Savings institutions	1,059.5	13.7	206.2	270.9	568.7	458.5	86.3	114.2	58.7	102.8	239.0
Total deposits (in billions)	10,780.5	106.1	1,052.7	1,101.8	8,520.0	2,107.0	2,280.0	2,355.4	2,361.1	717.9	959.1
Commercial banks	9,973.5	95.2	886.8	896.8	8,094.6	1,770.5	2,215.5	2,268.6	2,313.9	632.9	772.1
Savings institutions	807.0	10.9	165.8	205.0	425.4	336.5	64.5	86.8	47.3	85.0	186.9
Bank net income (in millions)	42,235	246	2,973	4,494	34,521	7,886	7,667	9,329	9,817	2,532	5,004
Commercial banks	38,892	226	2,555	3,697	32,413	7,001	7,486	8,958	9,710	2,103	3,634
Savings institutions	3,343	20	418	796	2,108	885	181	371	107	429	1,370
Performance Ratios (annualized, %)											
Yield on earning assets	3.69	4.17	4.22	4.30	3.55	4.00	3.68	2.90	3.94	3.95	4.26
Cost of funding earning assets	0.43	0.56	0.59	0.53	0.40	0.47	0.37	0.38	0.47	0.41	0.51
Net interest margin	3.26	3.61	3.63	3.77	3.15	3.54	3.31	2.52	3.47	3.54	3.75
Noninterest income to assets	1.86	1.05	1.15	1.40	2.00	1.67	1.74	2.15	1.82	1.48	2.12
Noninterest expense to assets	2.83	3.31	3.17	3.07	2.76	2.81	2.97	2.72	2.73	3.04	2.93
Loan and lease loss provision to assets	0.24	0.14	0.19	0.16	0.25	0.41	0.23	0.09	0.26	0.15	0.30
Net operating income to assets	1.15	0.76	0.90	1.25	1.17	1.08	0.99	1.10	1.28	1.15	1.56
Pretax return on assets	1.70	0.92	1.19	1.64	1.77	1.61	1.47	1.57	1.89	1.54	2.40
Return on assets	1.17	0.78	0.94	1.28	1.19	1.11	1.02	1.12	1.28	1.17	1.59
Return on equity	10.44	6.60	8.64	10.81	10.63	9.07	8.33	12.21	11.69	10.83	11.98
Net charge-offs to loans and leases	0.74	0.36	0.37	0.43	0.84	1.02	0.70	0.48	0.95	0.34	0.58
Loan and lease loss provision to net charge-offs	60.70	73.72	81.02	59.14	59.56	76.02	56.60	39.27	50.32	74.63	84.74
Efficiency ratio	58.76	76.02	70.28	62.77	56.91	57.23	63.49	61.85	54.47	64.05	52.02
% of unprofitable institutions	8.16	12.47	6.85	2.56	0.93	8.74	13.01	9.10	4.98	6.61	10.70
% of institutions with earnings gains	53.76	49.18	54.58	62.82	67.29	51.63	60.41	51.85	50.12	55.18	58.82
Structural Changes											
New reporters	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Institutions absorbed by mergers	62	26	28	6	2	7	4	18	11	11	11
Failed institutions	12	7	5	0	0	0	6	2	0	1	3
PRIOR SECOND QUARTERS (The way it was...)											
Return on assets (%) 2012	0.99	0.67	0.80	1.42	0.96	0.85	0.72	0.90	1.02	1.02	2.09
2010	0.63	0.52	0.24	0.12	0.75	0.75	0.15	0.75	0.72	0.69	0.88
2008	0.14	0.58	0.53	0.25	0.07	0.76	0.16	0.11	0.91	0.59	-0.79
Net charge-offs to loans & leases (%) 2012	1.10	0.44	0.66	0.76	1.22	1.34	1.11	0.84	1.34	0.56	0.92
2010	2.68	0.71	1.14	1.93	3.08	4.09	2.56	1.91	2.94	1.26	2.31
2008	1.32	0.30	0.47	1.00	1.53	1.30	1.14	1.27	1.31	0.65	1.80

* See Table V-A (page 11) for explanations.

Note: Blue font identifies data that are also presented in the prior quarters data at bottom of table.

TABLE IV-A. First Half 2013, All FDIC-Insured Institutions

FIRST HALF (The way it is...)	All Insured Institutions	Asset Concentration Groups* Credit Card Banks	International Banks	Agricultural Banks	Commercial Lenders	Mortgage Lenders	Consumer Lenders	Other Specialized <$1 Billion	All Other <$1 Billion	All Other >$1 Billion
Number of institutions reporting	6,940	16	4	1,521	3,455	603	47	416	809	69
Commercial banks	5,980	14	4	1,501	3,123	167	36	376	703	56
Savings institutions	960	2	0	20	332	436	11	40	106	13
Total assets (in billions)	$14,409.7	$590.4	$3,645.4	$236.0	$4,625.4	$562.0	$103.9	$64.1	$143.7	$4,438.7
Commercial banks	13,350.1	518.5	3,645.4	229.5	4,275.5	224.6	26.0	59.8	119.0	4,251.8
Savings institutions	1,059.5	71.9	0.0	6.5	350.0	337.4	77.9	4.3	24.8	186.9
Total deposits (in billions)	10,780.5	324.3	2,522.1	196.4	3,623.5	419.9	86.7	51.7	121.0	3,434.8
Commercial banks	9,973.5	276.6	2,522.1	192.4	3,363.7	172.6	19.9	48.7	101.1	3,276.3
Savings institutions	807.0	47.7	0.0	4.1	259.8	247.3	66.8	3.0	19.9	158.5
Bank net income (in millions)	82,549	9,482	18,019	1,388	23,674	2,791	821	571	682	25,122
Commercial banks	76,462	7,964	18,019	1,328	22,068	1,461	339	325	571	24,388
Savings institutions	6,087	1,518	0	59	1,606	1,331	482	247	111	734
Performance Ratios (annualized, %)										
Yield on earning assets	3.71	10.18	2.91	4.12	4.03	3.59	4.70	2.99	4.03	3.06
Cost of funding earning assets	0.44	0.76	0.46	0.58	0.48	0.73	0.76	0.46	0.59	0.27
Net interest margin	3.27	9.42	2.45	3.54	3.55	2.86	3.94	2.53	3.44	2.79
Noninterest income to assets	1.85	4.17	1.94	0.64	1.38	1.14	2.49	4.49	1.21	2.07
Noninterest expense to assets	2.83	5.65	2.52	2.47	2.93	2.30	3.11	4.45	3.08	2.66
Loan and lease loss provision to assets	0.27	2.12	0.14	0.11	0.23	0.13	0.63	0.07	0.15	0.20
Net operating income to assets	1.12	3.21	0.96	1.14	1.00	0.96	1.59	1.66	0.90	1.10
Pretax return on assets	1.67	5.01	1.46	1.36	1.43	1.45	2.52	2.38	1.19	1.67
Return on assets	1.15	3.19	1.00	1.17	1.03	1.01	1.60	1.74	0.95	1.12
Return on equity	10.22	21.45	11.16	10.51	8.71	8.92	16.57	11.43	8.23	9.40
Net charge-offs to loans and leases	0.78	3.46	1.12	0.12	0.49	0.42	1.13	0.44	0.33	0.55
Loan and lease loss provision to net charge-offs	65.07	78.90	35.30	149.72	71.57	49.53	81.17	55.97	86.70	72.98
Efficiency ratio	58.80	42.45	61.21	62.77	63.44	59.74	48.91	65.11	70.20	57.93
% of unprofitable institutions	8.16	0.00	25.00	2.96	9.93	10.78	0.00	11.78	7.54	2.90
% of institutions with earnings gains	53.16	75.00	50.00	46.29	59.51	45.61	57.45	43.75	48.33	57.97
Condition Ratios (%)										
Earning assets to total assets	88.17	91.60	86.18	92.51	89.33	93.54	94.86	91.60	92.10	86.89
Loss allowance to:										
Loans and leases	1.93	3.83	2.66	1.52	1.66	1.33	1.74	1.95	1.58	1.62
Noncurrent loans and leases	62.28	325.52	79.33	128.53	74.14	40.70	141.39	84.94	78.66	34.23
Noncurrent assets plus other real estate owned to assets	1.90	0.92	1.28	1.03	1.95	2.30	0.89	0.99	1.59	2.54
Equity capital ratio	11.19	15.10	8.87	11.01	11.78	11.23	9.84	14.43	11.32	11.95
Core capital (leverage) ratio	9.34	13.32	7.41	10.28	10.14	10.46	9.67	13.43	11.13	9.24
Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio	13.00	15.20	11.52	14.82	12.85	20.62	13.62	31.71	19.28	12.74
Total risk-based capital ratio	14.93	17.46	13.95	15.95	14.53	21.74	14.71	32.74	20.45	14.73
Net loans and leases to deposits	70.35	136.53	49.23	72.61	84.59	79.99	80.37	34.03	64.12	63.78
Net loans to total assets	52.63	75.00	34.06	60.43	66.27	59.77	67.02	27.43	53.98	49.35
Domestic deposits to total assets	65.20	52.16	41.36	83.23	77.23	74.58	83.37	80.55	84.19	70.58
Structural Changes										
New reporters	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Institutions absorbed by mergers	117	0	0	17	79	5	0	1	10	5
Failed institutions	16	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	2	0
PRIOR FIRST HALVES (The way it was...)										
Number of institutions 2012	7,245	18	5	1,542	3,637	711	50	402	815	65
2010	7,830	21	4	1,579	4,267	744	84	293	776	62
2008	8,451	27	6	1,585	4,788	844	98	306	754	43
Total assets (in billions) 2012	$14,031.3	$567.7	$3,710.9	$220.4	$4,161.7	$823.7	$96.9	$64.5	$144.4	$4,241.1
2010	13,199.5	698.2	3,059.4	189.0	4,357.9	794.5	97.1	38.1	124.3	3,841.2
2008	13,300.4	450.1	2,980.5	165.7	5,362.4	1,376.1	71.3	32.8	98.8	2,762.6
Return on assets (%) 2012	0.99	3.14	0.76	1.27	0.90	0.84	1.81	1.18	0.92	1.00
2010	0.59	1.14	0.87	1.00	0.20	0.72	1.37	1.46	0.62	0.64
2008	0.36	3.49	0.31	1.18	0.51	-0.84	1.04	2.30	1.01	0.12
Net charge-offs to loans & leases (%) 2012	1.13	4.08	1.43	0.20	0.76	0.80	1.54	0.37	0.38	0.96
2010	2.78	13.44	2.40	0.53	1.89	1.19	2.39	0.55	0.44	2.09
2008	1.16	5.38	1.20	0.21	0.86	1.48	1.72	0.46	0.22	0.78
Noncurrent assets plus OREO to assets (%) 2012	2.40	1.12	1.47	1.33	2.64	2.29	1.34	1.20	1.66	3.31
2010	3.33	2.25	2.60	1.71	3.90	3.17	1.05	0.79	1.59	3.70
2008	1.41	1.67	0.86	1.06	1.69	2.56	0.80	0.27	0.79	0.90
Equity capital ratio (%) 2012	11.32	14.75	9.04	11.49	11.90	10.75	9.69	14.67	11.51	12.38
2010	11.11	14.20	9.27	11.33	10.99	10.02	10.64	18.38	11.36	12.29
2008	10.16	21.98	7.86	10.94	11.31	7.90	9.39	20.93	11.16	9.42

* See Table V-A (page 10) for explanations.

Note: Blue font identifies data that are also presented in the prior years data at bottom of table.

TABLE IV-A. First Half 2013, All FDIC-Insured Institutions

		Asset Size Distribution				Geographic Regions*					
FIRST HALF (The way it is...)	All Insured Institutions	Less Than $100 Million	$100 Million to $1 Billion	$1 Billion to $10 Billion	Greater Than $10 Billion	New York	Atlanta	Chicago	Kansas City	Dallas	San Francisco
Number of institutions reporting	6,940	2,141	4,146	546	107	858	884	1,483	1,686	1,468	561
Commercial banks	5,980	1,898	3,556	438	88	467	796	1,230	1,610	1,369	508
Savings institutions	960	243	590	108	19	391	88	253	76	99	53
Total assets (in billions)	$14,409.7	$124.8	$1,256.8	$1,413.9	$11,614.1	$2,859.5	$2,980.3	$3,344.8	$3,082.9	$867.2	$1,274.9
Commercial banks	13,350.1	111.1	1,050.6	1,143.0	11,045.4	2,401.0	2,894.0	3,230.6	3,024.2	764.5	1,035.9
Savings institutions	1,059.5	13.7	206.2	270.9	568.7	458.5	86.3	114.2	58.7	102.8	239.0
Total deposits (in billions)	10,780.5	106.1	1,052.7	1,101.8	8,520.0	2,107.0	2,280.0	2,355.4	2,361.1	717.9	959.1
Commercial banks	9,973.5	95.2	886.8	896.8	8,094.6	1,770.5	2,215.5	2,268.6	2,313.9	632.9	772.1
Savings institutions	807.0	10.9	165.8	205.0	425.4	336.5	64.5	86.8	47.3	85.0	186.9
Bank net income (in millions)	82,549	481	5,763	8,386	67,919	14,007	16,235	18,393	19,388	4,934	9,592
Commercial banks	76,462	439	4,941	6,873	64,210	12,379	15,922	17,698	19,125	4,135	7,203
Savings institutions	6,087	43	822	1,512	3,709	1,628	313	695	264	799	2,389
Performance Ratios (annualized, %)											
Yield on earning assets	3.71	4.17	4.21	4.30	3.57	4.00	3.67	2.93	4.00	3.93	4.24
Cost of funding earning assets	0.44	0.58	0.60	0.54	0.40	0.47	0.38	0.38	0.49	0.42	0.52
Net interest margin	3.27	3.59	3.61	3.76	3.16	3.53	3.29	2.55	3.51	3.52	3.72
Noninterest income to assets	1.85	1.02	1.13	1.35	2.00	1.59	1.94	2.09	1.77	1.45	2.07
Noninterest expense to assets	2.83	3.30	3.16	3.06	2.76	2.80	2.99	2.73	2.73	3.03	2.91
Loan and lease loss provision to assets	0.27	0.14	0.19	0.19	0.29	0.42	0.26	0.11	0.32	0.15	0.36
Net operating income to assets	1.12	0.73	0.87	1.15	1.15	0.95	1.05	1.07	1.25	1.12	1.49
Pretax return on assets	1.67	0.90	1.16	1.57	1.74	1.54	1.58	1.52	1.82	1.50	2.29
Return on assets	1.15	0.76	0.92	1.19	1.17	0.98	1.07	1.11	1.26	1.14	1.53
Return on equity	10.22	6.41	8.35	10.15	10.48	8.04	8.80	12.12	11.59	10.59	11.54
Net charge-offs to loans and leases	0.78	0.31	0.35	0.42	0.90	1.07	0.76	0.52	1.00	0.35	0.61
Loan and lease loss provision to net charge-offs	65.07	80.26	85.62	71.53	63.50	73.78	60.02	46.75	59.33	71.19	97.70
Efficiency ratio	58.80	76.53	70.67	63.46	56.86	57.90	61.43	62.64	54.79	64.58	52.34
% of unprofitable institutions	8.16	12.38	6.78	3.30	1.87	9.79	13.12	9.37	4.98	5.86	10.16
% of institutions with earnings gains	53.16	47.97	54.20	63.37	64.49	50.58	62.33	52.12	49.11	52.45	59.36
Condition Ratios (%)											
Earning assets to total assets	88.17	91.50	92.10	91.08	87.35	88.12	86.60	87.27	88.01	91.13	92.63
Loss allowance to:											
Loans and leases	1.93	1.73	1.70	1.69	2.00	1.85	1.83	2.08	2.20	1.60	1.63
Noncurrent loans and leases	62.28	85.36	80.14	67.28	60.02	88.38	43.20	63.61	60.48	71.69	103.42
Noncurrent assets plus other real estate owned to assets	1.90	1.90	2.10	2.13	1.85	1.26	2.77	1.73	2.18	1.87	1.13
Equity capital ratio	11.19	11.77	10.85	11.78	11.15	12.13	12.22	9.16	10.85	10.74	13.13
Core capital (leverage) ratio	9.34	11.46	10.54	10.64	9.02	9.83	9.35	7.80	9.27	9.80	12.19
Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio	13.00	19.09	15.80	15.07	12.40	13.95	12.81	11.28	12.38	14.36	16.25
Total risk-based capital ratio	14.93	20.20	16.99	16.28	14.51	15.61	14.72	13.58	14.60	15.75	17.59
Net loans and leases to deposits	70.35	64.89	74.08	81.55	68.50	71.15	74.73	62.75	68.77	72.13	79.36
Net loans to total assets	52.63	55.16	62.05	63.54	50.25	52.43	57.17	44.19	52.67	59.71	59.70
Domestic deposits to total assets	65.20	85.00	83.73	77.51	61.49	64.48	73.43	58.24	56.93	82.39	74.16
Structural Changes											
New reporters	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Institutions absorbed by mergers	117	46	59	10	2	11	9	32	23	24	18
Failed institutions	16	10	6	0	0	0	7	3	1	1	4
PRIOR FIRST HALVES (The way it was...)											
Number of institutions 2012	7,245	2,341	4,244	553	107	898	929	1,539	1,754	1,524	601
2010	7,830	2,746	4,424	555	105	969	1,064	1,619	1,852	1,643	683
2008	8,451	3,303	4,474	558	116	1,034	1,214	1,738	1,959	1,722	784
Total assets (in billions) 2012	$14,031.3	$135.4	$1,274.7	$1,425.8	$11,195.4	$2,877.3	$2,934.7	$3,193.0	$3,000.2	$831.6	$1,194.5
2010	13,199.5	154.7	1,324.8	1,428.3	10,291.8	2,672.0	2,987.4	2,865.9	1,656.3	787.4	2,230.6
2008	13,300.4	177.0	1,333.3	1,464.5	10,325.6	2,478.4	3,397.0	2,937.6	989.0	763.8	2,734.6
Return on assets (%) 2012	0.99	0.70	0.81	1.24	0.99	0.91	0.78	0.88	1.05	1.08	1.85
2010	0.59	0.54	0.33	0.22	0.68	0.68	0.22	0.64	0.69	0.71	0.82
2008	0.36	0.67	0.66	0.50	0.30	0.90	0.24	0.43	1.15	0.76	-0.41
Net charge-offs to loans & leases (%) 2012	1.13	0.39	0.62	0.76	1.27	1.35	1.19	0.87	1.39	0.56	0.90
2010	2.78	0.66	0.99	1.78	3.28	4.10	2.63	2.12	3.13	1.24	2.45
2008	1.16	0.25	0.38	0.85	1.35	1.23	0.95	1.06	1.24	0.55	1.59
Noncurrent assets plus OREO to assets (%) 2012	2.40	2.21	2.73	2.85	2.31	1.58	3.62	2.18	2.56	2.31	1.65
2010	3.33	2.38	3.40	3.63	3.29	2.23	4.03	3.22	4.62	3.18	2.94
2008	1.41	1.20	1.57	1.77	1.34	0.96	1.43	1.26	1.69	1.35	1.86
Equity capital ratio (%) 2012	11.32	11.97	10.90	11.92	11.29	12.34	12.21	9.02	11.04	11.03	13.78
2010	11.11	12.19	10.21	11.06	11.22	12.29	11.43	9.15	11.55	10.57	11.65
2008	10.16	13.35	10.27	10.96	9.98	12.04	10.06	9.20	9.73	9.86	9.84

* See Table V-A (page 11) for explanations.
Note: Blue font identifies data that are also presented in the prior years data at bottom of table.

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

June 30, 2013	All Insured Institutions	Asset Concentration Groups*								
		Credit Card Banks	International Banks	Agricultural Banks	Commercial Lenders	Mortgage Lenders	Consumer Lenders	Other Specialized <$1 Billion	All Other <$1 Billion	All Other >$1 Billion
Percent of Loans 30-89 Days Past Due										
All loans secured by real estate	1.27	0.22	1.80	0.79	0.86	1.11	0.81	1.52	1.39	1.83
Construction and development	0.81	0.00	2.62	0.96	0.72	1.03	0.24	1.44	1.12	0.77
Nonfarm nonresidential	0.60	0.00	0.55	0.66	0.57	0.50	1.19	1.19	1.05	0.66
Multifamily residential real estate	0.38	0.00	0.24	0.77	0.37	0.45	0.34	1.49	0.54	0.56
Home equity loans	0.77	2.36	1.09	0.60	0.63	0.70	0.60	0.65	0.78	0.76
Other 1-4 family residential	2.03	0.16	2.80	1.49	1.43	1.24	0.96	1.98	1.70	2.70
Commercial and industrial loans	0.31	0.91	0.30	1.00	0.30	0.63	0.81	1.21	1.16	0.25
Loans to individuals	1.33	1.15	1.40	1.56	1.23	1.16	0.93	1.50	2.29	1.63
Credit card loans	1.19	1.14	1.29	1.06	1.21	1.83	0.63	1.47	0.96	1.43
Other loans to individuals	1.47	1.36	1.58	1.61	1.23	1.08	1.07	1.51	2.34	1.68
All other loans and leases (including farm)	0.19	0.16	0.15	0.39	0.20	0.12	0.11	0.45	0.49	0.20
Total loans and leases	0.98	1.12	1.04	0.76	0.72	1.05	0.89	1.42	1.38	1.26
Percent of Loans Noncurrent**										
All real estate loans	5.22	1.16	7.77	1.50	3.12	3.50	2.61	2.84	2.25	8.67
Construction and development	5.95	0.00	2.32	3.80	6.25	5.87	2.93	6.30	5.45	5.63
Nonfarm nonresidential	2.40	7.87	1.63	2.21	2.35	2.23	3.40	3.12	2.71	2.72
Multifamily residential real estate	1.13	0.00	0.62	1.24	1.24	1.04	1.03	1.63	2.40	1.29
Home equity loans	2.83	0.00	4.19	0.96	1.56	2.19	3.10	1.47	0.93	3.46
Other 1-4 family residential	8.27	0.92	13.00	1.38	4.26	3.83	2.16	2.02	1.95	12.86
Commercial and industrial loans	0.74	1.08	0.67	1.38	0.86	1.82	1.41	1.49	1.82	0.50
Loans to individuals	1.05	1.19	1.24	0.59	0.90	0.77	0.77	0.63	1.45	0.87
Credit card loans	1.23	1.20	1.27	0.23	1.47	1.93	1.05	0.93	0.72	1.25
Other loans to individuals	0.86	1.09	1.20	0.62	0.81	0.64	0.63	0.61	1.47	0.79
All other loans and leases (including farm)	0.34	0.23	0.31	0.39	0.48	0.23	0.12	0.73	0.43	0.25
Total loans and leases	3.09	1.18	3.36	1.18	2.24	3.27	1.23	2.29	2.01	4.74
Percent of Loans Charged-Off (net, YTD)										
All real estate loans	0.61	0.18	1.13	0.12	0.51	0.42	1.19	0.46	0.28	0.64
Construction and development	0.81	0.00	4.06	0.48	0.82	0.47	2.26	1.48	0.90	0.37
Nonfarm nonresidential	0.32	0.00	0.13	0.14	0.36	0.40	0.33	0.59	0.29	0.19
Multifamily residential real estate	0.11	0.00	0.01	0.08	0.16	0.10	0.26	0.41	0.13	0.04
Home equity loans	1.26	-0.35	1.27	0.21	0.84	1.43	1.81	0.15	0.44	1.63
Other 1-4 family residential	0.66	0.23	1.60	0.17	0.60	0.36	0.76	0.20	0.25	0.51
Commercial and industrial loans	0.35	3.30	0.27	0.23	0.36	0.37	1.20	0.27	0.50	0.17
Loans to individuals	2.27	3.49	3.13	0.31	0.99	1.26	1.11	0.46	0.57	1.23
Credit card loans	3.65	3.54	4.24	0.62	3.83	5.02	2.30	2.04	2.03	3.14
Other loans to individuals	0.81	2.38	1.26	0.28	0.55	0.85	0.51	0.36	0.52	0.81
All other loans and leases (including farm)	0.08	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.16	0.14	0.07	0.60	0.00	0.02
Total loans and leases	0.78	3.46	1.12	0.12	0.49	0.42	1.13	0.44	0.33	0.55
Loans Outstanding (in billions)										
All real estate loans	$4,046.9	$0.2	$476.5	$86.2	$1,935.0	$309.8	$17.5	$12.6	$59.2	$1,150.0
Construction and development	202.5	0.0	5.6	4.2	144.6	6.0	0.3	1.0	3.1	37.6
Nonfarm nonresidential	1,083.3	0.0	35.9	24.0	764.7	29.0	1.0	4.5	14.8	209.4
Multifamily residential real estate	244.2	0.0	44.6	2.3	150.6	11.9	0.2	0.3	1.5	32.8
Home equity loans	528.7	0.0	96.0	1.6	192.7	18.3	7.2	0.4	2.4	209.9
Other 1-4 family residential	1,855.2	0.2	240.3	22.2	649.9	243.2	8.7	5.6	33.1	652.0
Commercial and industrial loans	1,563.2	35.3	279.1	18.3	719.1	9.6	0.5	2.3	6.7	492.3
Loans to individuals	1,310.3	421.9	247.6	6.3	249.6	7.0	52.8	2.1	6.9	316.1
Credit card loans	670.3	405.7	155.2	0.5	32.8	0.7	17.5	0.1	0.3	57.5
Other loans to individuals	640.0	16.2	92.4	5.7	216.8	6.3	35.3	1.9	6.6	258.6
All other loans and leases (including farm)	814.1	3.1	273.0	34.2	214.2	14.0	0.1	1.0	6.1	268.4
Total loans and leases (plus unearned income)	7,734.5	460.5	1,276.1	144.9	3,118.0	340.5	71.0	17.9	78.9	2,226.8
Memo: Other Real Estate Owned (in millions)										
All other real estate owned	32,615.3	0.2	2,676.5	711.5	20,052.7	1,734.9	51.3	221.5	681.5	6,485.2
Construction and development	10,063.6	0.0	3.2	253.2	7,982.8	374.7	9.3	94.6	202.8	1,143.1
Nonfarm nonresidential	8,169.2	0.0	33.4	268.6	6,174.1	237.5	24.5	78.9	212.7	1,139.5
Multifamily residential real estate	927.7	0.0	8.0	14.9	709.5	35.7	0.5	2.4	19.7	137.0
1-4 family residential	6,982.2	0.2	708.9	118.2	3,743.1	623.9	16.0	42.8	228.0	1,501.2
Farmland	354.8	0.0	0.0	55.1	258.9	3.4	1.0	2.9	17.8	15.6
GNMA properties	6,053.4	0.0	1,862.0	1.4	1,183.1	459.6	0.0	0.0	0.5	2,546.8

***Asset Concentration Group Definitions (Groups are hierarchical and mutually exclusive):**
Credit-card Lenders - Institutions whose credit-card loans plus securitized receivables exceed 50 percent of total assets plus securitized receivables.
International Banks - Banks with assets greater than $10 billion and more than 25 percent of total assets in foreign offices.
Agricultural Banks - Banks whose agricultural production loans plus real estate loans secured by farmland exceed 25 percent of the total loans and leases.
Commercial Lenders - Institutions whose commercial and industrial loans, plus real estate construction and development loans, plus loans secured by commercial real estate properties exceed 25 percent of total assets.
Mortgage Lenders - Institutions whose residential mortgage loans, plus mortgage-backed securities, exceed 50 percent of total assets.
Consumer Lenders - Institutions whose residential mortgage loans, plus credit-card loans, plus other loans to individuals, exceed 50 percent of total assets.
Other Specialized < $1 Billion - Institutions with assets less than $1 billion, whose loans and leases are less than 40 percent of total assets.
All Other < $1 Billion - Institutions with assets less than $1 billion that do not meet any of the definitions above; they have significant lending activity with no identified asset concentrations.
All Other > $1 Billion - Institutions with assets greater than $1 billion that do not meet any of the definitions above; they have significant lending activity with no identified asset concentrations.
** Noncurrent loan rates represent the percentage of loans in each category that are past due 90 days or more or that are in nonaccrual status.

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

		Asset Size Distribution				Geographic Regions*					
June 30, 2013	All Insured Institutions	Less Than $100 Million	$100 Million to $1 Billion	$1 Billion to $10 Billion	Greater Than $10 Billion	New York	Atlanta	Chicago	Kansas City	Dallas	San Francisco
Percent of Loans 30-89 Days Past Due											
All loans secured by real estate	1.27	1.32	0.89	0.83	1.47	0.93	1.45	1.20	1.81	1.05	0.75
Construction and development	0.81	1.08	0.88	0.74	0.80	0.82	0.82	0.69	1.07	0.70	0.71
Nonfarm nonresidential	0.60	0.99	0.69	0.59	0.55	0.64	0.61	0.67	0.57	0.59	0.43
Multifamily residential real estate	0.38	0.54	0.53	0.41	0.34	0.28	0.55	0.33	0.65	0.69	0.30
Home equity loans	0.77	0.92	0.67	0.63	0.79	0.51	0.91	0.92	0.74	0.59	0.41
Other 1-4 family residential	2.03	1.89	1.26	1.31	2.27	1.43	2.12	1.84	3.00	1.73	1.21
Commercial and industrial loans	0.31	1.29	0.81	0.44	0.25	0.43	0.24	0.36	0.23	0.46	0.29
Loans to individuals	1.33	2.02	1.67	1.47	1.31	1.15	1.96	1.21	1.42	0.97	0.94
Credit card loans	1.19	1.87	1.43	1.75	1.17	1.02	1.77	1.01	1.33	0.61	1.11
Other loans to individuals	1.47	2.02	1.68	1.36	1.46	1.49	2.07	1.28	1.55	1.15	0.78
All other loans and leases (including farm)	0.19	0.43	0.38	0.25	0.18	0.14	0.15	0.27	0.16	0.25	0.32
Total loans and leases	0.98	1.26	0.89	0.79	1.01	0.84	1.13	0.89	1.20	0.87	0.67
Percent of Loans Noncurrent**											
All real estate loans	5.22	2.36	2.37	3.08	6.43	3.24	7.25	5.69	6.54	3.04	2.45
Construction and development	5.95	5.23	6.12	6.49	5.62	7.87	6.92	5.57	5.02	3.89	5.93
Nonfarm nonresidential	2.40	3.00	2.34	2.46	2.37	2.54	2.49	2.61	2.41	2.27	1.82
Multifamily residential real estate	1.13	2.65	1.65	1.29	0.96	0.85	1.53	1.26	1.37	2.07	0.73
Home equity loans	2.83	1.32	1.19	1.32	3.08	1.88	3.34	3.24	3.01	2.09	1.17
Other 1-4 family residential	8.27	2.13	2.01	3.92	10.04	4.17	10.94	9.41	10.65	3.94	3.28
Commercial and industrial loans	0.74	2.19	1.72	1.32	0.58	0.96	0.59	0.71	0.73	0.97	0.68
Loans to individuals	1.05	0.88	0.86	0.90	1.06	1.06	1.02	0.96	1.33	0.65	0.82
Credit card loans	1.23	0.85	1.05	1.37	1.22	1.11	1.52	1.23	1.30	1.02	1.22
Other loans to individuals	0.86	0.88	0.85	0.72	0.87	0.92	0.74	0.87	1.36	0.45	0.44
All other loans and leases (including farm)	0.34	0.48	0.58	0.54	0.31	0.20	0.22	0.28	0.49	0.53	0.57
Total loans and leases	3.09	2.03	2.12	2.51	3.33	2.09	4.24	3.27	3.64	2.23	1.58
Percent of Loans Charged-Off (net, YTD)											
All real estate loans	0.61	0.30	0.31	0.35	0.74	0.54	0.75	0.57	0.85	0.29	0.20
Construction and development	0.81	0.71	0.82	0.61	0.91	0.97	1.69	0.75	0.47	0.27	-0.23
Nonfarm nonresidential	0.32	0.42	0.28	0.30	0.34	0.42	0.47	0.35	0.13	0.24	0.13
Multifamily residential real estate	0.11	0.18	0.16	0.22	0.06	0.05	0.10	0.20	0.15	0.28	0.01
Home equity loans	1.26	0.27	0.47	0.57	1.38	0.75	1.78	1.04	1.55	0.98	0.41
Other 1-4 family residential	0.66	0.26	0.28	0.35	0.77	0.63	0.54	0.57	1.16	0.26	0.31
Commercial and industrial loans	0.35	0.50	0.52	0.39	0.33	0.62	0.31	0.27	0.23	0.27	0.49
Loans to individuals	2.27	0.41	0.75	1.40	2.37	2.82	2.00	1.28	3.01	1.09	1.70
Credit card loans	3.65	1.99	3.87	3.60	3.65	3.43	4.05	3.43	4.33	2.14	3.09
Other loans to individuals	0.81	0.40	0.55	0.54	0.85	1.08	0.80	0.59	1.24	0.53	0.37
All other loans and leases (including farm)	0.08	0.00	0.15	0.16	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.01	0.12	0.20	0.12
Total loans and leases	0.78	0.31	0.35	0.42	0.90	1.07	0.76	0.52	1.00	0.35	0.61
Loans Outstanding (in billions)											
All real estate loans	$4,046.9	$48.8	$610.9	$655.7	$2,731.6	$790.2	$946.3	$785.2	$811.2	$334.9	$379.1
Construction and development	202.5	2.8	49.3	49.4	101.0	37.6	48.2	31.6	31.0	37.9	16.3
Nonfarm nonresidential	1,083.3	13.9	244.9	270.0	554.6	246.5	225.3	184.2	161.8	126.3	139.3
Multifamily residential real estate	244.2	1.5	31.0	53.9	157.8	80.5	29.6	68.5	22.9	10.3	32.4
Home equity loans	528.7	1.3	28.9	43.8	454.6	91.6	139.7	135.1	114.7	19.3	28.3
Other 1-4 family residential	1,855.2	21.7	217.8	223.6	1,392.1	330.3	495.1	347.2	400.7	128.3	153.7
Commercial and industrial loans	1,563.2	8.7	104.5	144.8	1,305.2	231.1	387.4	327.3	335.3	107.7	174.3
Loans to individuals	1,310.3	4.5	34.8	68.7	1,202.3	372.3	235.0	191.1	281.8	49.7	180.4
Credit card loans	670.3	0.0	2.1	19.2	648.9	274.3	84.7	46.0	159.6	16.9	88.8
Other loans to individuals	640.0	4.5	32.7	49.5	553.4	98.0	150.3	145.0	122.2	32.8	91.6
All other loans and leases (including farm)	814.1	8.1	43.5	45.1	717.3	134.4	167.0	205.8	232.5	34.0	40.3
Total loans and leases (plus unearned income)	7,734.5	70.1	793.6	914.4	5,956.5	1,528.0	1,735.7	1,509.5	1,660.9	526.4	774.1
Memo: Other Real Estate Owned (in millions)											
All other real estate owned	32,615.3	944.3	9,484.8	7,024.0	15,162.3	3,794.6	8,371.1	7,948.1	6,009.8	4,344.3	2,147.4
Construction and development	10,063.6	305.0	4,255.9	3,081.2	2,421.5	874.1	2,827.7	1,448.0	2,013.6	1,974.0	926.2
Nonfarm nonresidential	8,169.2	323.4	3,192.7	2,229.5	2,423.7	1,071.6	1,690.6	1,755.9	1,584.9	1,379.7	686.7
Multifamily residential real estate	927.7	47.3	253.4	218.2	408.8	215.6	127.6	205.3	179.3	125.7	74.1
1-4 family residential	6,982.2	247.6	1,603.9	1,345.2	3,785.5	1,254.9	1,808.5	1,830.5	969.6	704.4	414.4
Farmland	354.8	20.7	174.3	116.8	43.0	17.3	76.4	63.8	63.1	104.7	29.4
GNMA properties	6,053.4	0.3	4.5	33.1	6,015.5	360.0	1,840.3	2,644.8	1,136.2	55.7	16.5

*** Regions:**
New York - Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island, Vermont, U.S. Virgin Islands
Atlanta - Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia
Chicago - Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin
Kansas City - Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota
Dallas - Arkansas, Colorado, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas
San Francisco - Alaska, Arizona, California, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Pacific Islands, Utah, Washington, Wyoming
** Noncurrent loan rates represent the percentage of loans in each category that are past due 90 days or more or that are in nonaccrual status.

Table VI-A. Derivatives, All FDIC-Insured Call Report Filers

(dollar figures in millions; notional amounts unless otherwise indicated)	2nd Quarter 2013	1st Quarter 2013	4th Quarter 2012	3rd Quarter 2012	2nd Quarter 2012	% Change 12Q2-13Q2	Asset Size Distribution: Less Than $100 Million	$100 Million to $1 Billion	$1 Billion to $10 Billion	Greater Than $10 Billion
ALL DERIVATIVE HOLDERS										
Number of institutions reporting derivatives	1,408	1,398	1,363	1,365	1,326	6.2	80	874	358	96
Total assets of institutions reporting derivatives	$12,693,494	$12,688,491	$12,662,756	$12,420,432	$12,211,090	4.0	$5,769	$355,659	$1,026,783	$11,305,283
Total deposits of institutions reporting derivatives	9,409,187	9,427,223	9,383,383	9,074,347	8,883,459	5.9	4,821	293,859	812,379	8,298,128
Total derivatives	236,526,457	232,672,271	224,081,074	229,350,281	225,035,729	5.1	285	23,400	93,037	236,409,735
Derivative Contracts by Underlying Risk Exposure										
Interest rate	188,303,466	184,950,557	178,936,077	181,462,870	178,823,511	5.3	284	23,111	82,802	188,197,268
Foreign exchange*	31,485,720	30,329,231	28,600,020	30,098,652	29,088,318	8.2	0	2	8,398	31,477,319
Equity	2,079,940	2,041,453	1,952,110	2,208,326	2,006,866	3.6	0	79	651	2,079,209
Commodity & other (excluding credit derivatives)	1,275,103	1,449,766	1,402,392	1,582,317	1,492,694	-14.6	1	19	845	1,274,238
Credit	13,382,229	13,901,264	13,190,476	13,998,117	13,624,340	-1.8	0	188	340	13,381,700
Total	236,526,457	232,672,271	224,081,074	229,350,281	225,035,729	5.1	285	23,400	93,037	236,409,735
Derivative Contracts by Transaction Type										
Swaps	141,710,059	138,360,520	134,927,013	135,584,411	134,469,463	5.4	29	6,803	45,682	141,657,545
Futures & forwards	43,358,499	45,599,448	43,442,591	44,034,379	40,616,309	6.8	127	8,405	27,350	43,322,617
Purchased options	17,640,943	16,632,836	15,629,868	16,596,691	16,910,332	4.3	24	679	4,219	17,636,020
Written options	17,761,211	17,145,285	15,964,285	16,818,793	16,721,541	6.2	105	7,323	15,167	17,738,615
Total	220,470,712	217,738,088	209,963,757	213,034,275	208,717,646	5.6	285	23,211	92,419	220,354,797
Fair Value of Derivative Contracts										
Interest rate contracts	61,423	67,452	96,553	98,516	92,904	-33.9	0	386	-40	61,077
Foreign exchange contracts	-5,177	-6,644	-5,822	-13,618	-3,883	N/M	0	0	2	-5,179
Equity contracts	1,396	-2,588	-2,029	-264	3,453	-59.6	0	2	8	1,387
Commodity & other (excluding credit derivatives)	1,319	-2,530	-2,467	-2,590	-1,538	N/M	0	1	38	1,279
Credit derivatives as guarantor	-8,729	-20,833	-40,693	-84,508	-179,196	N/M	0	0	-1	-8,728
Credit derivatives as beneficiary	13,886	25,372	42,352	87,900	185,191	-92.5	0	4	-23	13,906
Derivative Contracts by Maturity**										
Interest rate contracts < 1 year	88,194,564	86,868,881	83,071,641	84,190,393	82,514,198	6.9	82	7,436	24,520	88,162,526
1-5 years	30,699,973	29,343,805	30,498,385	30,961,899	30,337,240	1.2	30	2,936	22,790	30,674,217
> 5 years	20,837,681	20,313,212	21,448,437	21,990,686	21,795,550	-4.4	47	3,782	18,120	20,815,732
Foreign exchange contracts < 1 year	19,249,542	18,647,264	18,347,400	18,781,964	18,604,099	3.5	0	1	6,573	19,242,967
1-5 years	2,734,201	2,738,365	2,868,426	2,894,870	2,926,354	-6.6	0	0	115	2,734,086
> 5 years	1,455,297	1,389,930	1,442,901	1,453,914	1,422,938	2.3	0	0	0	1,455,297
Equity contracts < 1 year	660,941	648,510	627,310	638,274	597,782	10.6	0	3	177	660,761
1-5 years	271,218	255,625	262,230	290,474	262,864	3.2	0	14	113	271,091
> 5 years	80,891	74,515	81,851	85,427	81,390	-0.6	0	0	13	80,878
Commodity & other contracts < 1 year	424,514	480,077	391,393	460,565	442,919	-4.2	0	12	268	424,234
1-5 years	163,094	179,413	242,068	247,795	205,411	-20.6	0	0	52	163,043
> 5 years	15,300	21,538	28,823	25,053	24,628	-37.9	0	0	0	15,300
Risk-Based Capital: Credit Equivalent Amount										
Total current exposure to tier 1 capital (%)	30.5	32.6	35.9	37.2	38.9		0.1	0.4	1.0	34.7
Total potential future exposure to tier 1 capital (%)	62.8	62.1	62.8	66.4	66.1		0.1	0.2	0.5	71.8
Total exposure (credit equivalent amount) to tier 1 capital (%)	93.3	94.7	98.7	103.6	105.1		0.2	0.6	1.5	106.5
Credit losses on derivatives***	145.0	84.3	230.2	156.8	130.7	10.9	0.0	0.6	2.0	142.4
HELD FOR TRADING										
Number of institutions reporting derivatives	246	242	247	248	234	5.1	12	95	77	62
Total assets of institutions reporting derivatives	10,176,122	10,139,183	10,122,363	9,955,521	9,802,662	3.8	944	43,502	265,028	9,866,648
Total deposits of institutions reporting derivatives	7,534,972	7,539,122	7,513,330	7,270,076	7,116,728	5.9	772	35,854	207,929	7,290,417
Derivative Contracts by Underlying Risk Exposure										
Interest rate	184,310,115	181,115,575	175,185,511	177,553,778	174,789,894	5.4	80	3,008	17,442	184,289,585
Foreign exchange	28,055,674	28,425,810	26,892,025	26,859,133	25,615,932	9.5	0	0	3,002	28,052,671
Equity	2,065,640	2,028,256	1,939,747	2,194,867	1,993,028	3.6	0	0	256	2,065,384
Commodity & other	1,264,349	1,433,289	1,386,727	1,559,924	1,475,527	-14.3	1	0	57	1,264,291
Total	215,695,777	213,002,931	205,404,010	208,167,702	203,874,380	5.8	80	3,009	20,756	215,671,932
Trading Revenues: Cash & Derivative Instruments										
Interest rate	2,762	2,216	4,155	4,458	2,873	-3.9	0	0	25	2,737
Foreign exchange	3,139	3,190	759	1,020	2,001	56.9	0	0	2	3,137
Equity	922	830	136	507	1,140	-19.1	0	0	1	921
Commodity & other (including credit derivatives)	452	1,252	-683	-892	-3,853	N/M	0	0	0	451
Total trading revenues	7,275	7,488	4,367	5,093	2,161	236.6	0	0	28	7,247
Share of Revenue										
Trading revenues to gross revenues (%)	6.0	6.2	3.7	4.3	1.9		0.0	-0.1	0.8	6.2
Trading revenues to net operating revenues (%)	26.5	29.0	19.9	22.4	11.3		0.0	-0.4	4.1	27.3
HELD FOR PURPOSES OTHER THAN TRADING										
Number of institutions reporting derivatives	1,264	1,260	1,219	1,213	1,185	6.7	69	789	319	87
Total assets of institutions reporting derivatives	12,299,446	12,354,327	12,318,096	11,985,728	11,791,598	4.3	4,896	318,011	926,403	11,050,136
Total deposits of institutions reporting derivatives	9,100,460	9,166,967	9,111,173	8,728,197	8,548,194	6.5	4,111	262,681	731,538	8,102,129
Derivative Contracts by Underlying Risk Exposure										
Interest rate	3,993,351	3,834,982	3,750,566	3,909,092	4,033,617	-1.0	204	20,103	65,361	3,907,683
Foreign exchange	756,530	870,503	781,154	921,630	778,644	-2.8	0	2	5,118	751,410
Equity	14,300	13,197	12,363	13,458	13,838	3.3	0	79	395	13,825
Commodity & other	10,754	16,477	15,664	22,393	17,167	-37.4	0	18	788	9,947
Total notional amount	4,774,935	4,735,157	4,559,747	4,866,573	4,843,266	-1.4	205	20,202	71,662	4,682,866

All line items are reported on a quarterly basis. N/M - Not Meaningful

* Include spot foreign exchange contracts. All other references to foreign exchange contracts in which notional values or fair values are reported exclude spot foreign exchange contracts.

** Derivative contracts subject to the risk-based capital requirements for derivatives.

*** The reporting of credit losses on derivatives is applicable to all banks filing the FFIEC 031 report form and to those banks filing the FFIEC 041 report form that have $300 million or more in total assets.

TABLE VII-A. Servicing, Securitization, and Asset Sales Activities (All FDIC-Insured Call Report Filers)

(dollar figures in millions)	2nd Quarter 2013	1st Quarter 2013	4th Quarter 2012	3rd Quarter 2012	2nd Quarter 2012	% Change 12Q2-13Q2	Asset Size Distribution: Less Than $100 Million	$100 Million to $1 Billion	$1 Billion to $10 Billion	Greater Than $10 Billion
Assets Securitized and Sold with Servicing Retained or with Recourse or Other Seller-Provided Credit Enhancements										
Number of institutions reporting securitization activities	90	98	159	168	170	-47.1	3	35	19	33
Outstanding Principal Balance by Asset Type										
1-4 family residential loans	$634,887	$636,305	$641,236	$754,730	$750,582	-15.4	$7	$3,628	$13,115	$618,136
Home equity loans	46	47	49	51	52	-11.5	0	1	0	45
Credit card receivables	17,945	18,832	18,942	18,423	17,227	4.2	0	320	0	17,625
Auto loans	3,860	4,505	4,684	4,311	4,520	-14.6	0	0	0	3,860
Other consumer loans	4,938	5,155	5,083	5,226	5,203	-5.1	0	3	0	4,935
Commercial and industrial loans	4,467	4,025	1,839	3,373	1,713	160.8	0	10	1	4,456
All other loans, leases, and other assets	99,224	142,783	199,968	204,902	209,647	-52.7	0	3,235	5,287	90,703
Total securitized and sold	765,368	811,651	871,800	991,017	988,944	-22.6	7	7,198	18,403	739,760
Maximum Credit Exposure by Asset Type										
1-4 family residential loans	3,086	3,254	3,368	3,581	3,696	-16.5	0	62	39	2,985
Home equity loans	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0
Credit card receivables	557	588	605	666	611	-8.8	0	111	0	446
Auto loans	0	0	0	0	1	-100.0	0	0	0	0
Other consumer loans	168	185	200	206	209	-19.6	0	0	0	168
Commercial and industrial loans	33	41	7	14	3	1,000.0	0	0	0	33
All other loans, leases, and other assets	1,861	2,438	2,280	2,317	2,277	-18.3	0	2	0	1,859
Total credit exposure	5,705	6,506	6,460	6,785	6,798	-16.1	0	174	39	5,491
Total unused liquidity commitments provided to institution's own securitizations	121	121	130	125	127	-4.7	0	0	0	121
Securitized Loans, Leases, and Other Assets 30-89 Days Past Due (%)										
1-4 family residential loans	4.3	4.0	4.5	4.1	3.7		0.0	1.1	8.3	4.2
Home equity loans	9.5	11.5	12.5	12.2	13.3		0.0	0.0	0.0	9.8
Credit card receivables	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8		0.0	1.4	0.0	0.8
Auto loans	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Other consumer loans	6.0	4.9	6.2	5.5	4.6		0.0	0.0	0.0	6.0
Commercial and industrial loans	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
All other loans, leases, and other assets	1.2	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.3		0.0	1.0	0.2	1.3
Total loans, leases, and other assets	3.8	3.4	3.6	3.4	3.2		0.0	1.1	5.9	3.7
Securitized Loans, Leases, and Other Assets 90 Days or More Past Due (%)										
1-4 family residential loans	4.2	4.7	5.0	4.8	5.5		0.0	1.1	7.0	4.2
Home equity loans	32.3	31.7	29.6	29.1	26.1		0.0	0.0	0.0	33.4
Credit card receivables	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3		0.0	1.5	0.0	0.4
Auto loans	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other consumer loans	6.3	6.8	6.9	5.6	5.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3
Commercial and industrial loans	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1		0.0	6.8	88.9	0.0
All other loans, leases, and other assets	10.2	8.7	7.8	8.0	6.9		0.0	0.8	1.3	11.0
Total loans, leases, and other assets	4.9	5.2	5.5	5.3	5.6		0.0	1.0	5.3	4.9
Securitized Loans, Leases, and Other Assets Charged-off (net, YTD, annualized, %)										
1-4 family residential loans	0.5	0.3	1.5	1.0	0.7		0.0	0.1	0.0	0.5
Home equity loans	0.2	0.3	1.6	1.3	1.2		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Credit card receivables	1.3	0.6	2.5	2.0	1.5		0.0	2.7	0.0	1.3
Auto loans	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Other consumer loans	0.4	0.2	1.0	0.7	0.5		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Commercial and industrial loans	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
All other loans, leases, and other assets	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.2		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Total loans, leases, and other assets	0.5	0.3	1.3	0.9	0.6		0.0	0.2	0.0	0.6
Seller's Interests in Institution's Own Securitizations - Carried as Loans										
Home equity loans	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0
Credit card receivables	13,076	11,868	14,514	13,291	14,964	-12.6	0	279	0	12,797
Commercial and industrial loans	0	0	0	0	3	-100.0	0	0	0	0
Seller's Interests in Institution's Own Securitizations - Carried as Securities										
Home equity loans	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0
Credit card receivables	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0
Commercial and industrial loans	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0
Assets Sold with Recourse and Not Securitized										
Number of institutions reporting asset sales	1,062	1,058	1,024	1,006	1,001	6.1	161	695	159	47
Outstanding Principal Balance by Asset Type										
1-4 family residential loans	49,462	51,484	52,271	55,376	57,646	-14.2	1,595	14,329	9,737	23,801
Home equity, credit card receivables, auto, and other consumer loans	829	852	857	863	883	-6.1	0	2	23	804
Commercial and industrial loans	71	74	76	46	70	1.4	1	19	44	7
All other loans, leases, and other assets	63,988	64,769	64,999	63,170	62,899	1.7	2	50	430	63,506
Total sold and not securitized	114,350	117,179	118,203	119,456	121,498	-5.9	1,598	14,400	10,235	88,117
Maximum Credit Exposure by Asset Type										
1-4 family residential loans	12,169	13,023	13,325	15,884	17,043	-28.6	105	3,076	4,198	4,790
Home equity, credit card receivables, auto, and other consumer loans	151	167	173	164	168	-10.1	0	2	5	144
Commercial and industrial loans	34	36	42	38	40	-15.0	1	19	13	1
All other loans, leases, and other assets	15,360	15,216	15,043	14,438	14,277	7.6	2	22	63	15,273
Total credit exposure	27,713	28,441	28,582	30,523	31,529	-12.1	108	3,119	4,279	20,207
Support for Securitization Facilities Sponsored by Other Institutions										
Number of institutions reporting securitization facilities sponsored by others	158	167	166	172	176	-10.2	13	94	32	19
Total credit exposure	45,095	48,946	57,798	61,957	66,948	-32.6	14	218	358	44,506
Total unused liquidity commitments	828	673	779	776	1,275	-35.1	0	0	0	828
Other										
Assets serviced for others*	4,872,698	5,184,975	5,349,521	5,500,344	5,601,387	-13.0	5,949	138,960	222,416	4,505,373
Asset-backed commercial paper conduits										
Credit exposure to conduits sponsored by institutions and others	8,267	7,875	8,372	8,009	12,801	-35.4	5	0	3	8,259
Unused liquidity commitments to conduits sponsored by institutions and others	51,893	63,355	68,619	70,886	73,694	-29.6	0	0	1,122	50,772
Net servicing income (for the quarter)	5,174	4,225	4,497	2,802	1,985	160.7	8	193	216	4,757
Net securitization income (for the quarter)	274	394	430	509	246	11.4	0	16	9	249
Total credit exposure to Tier 1 capital (%)**	6.0	6.5	7.3	7.8	8.4		0.8	2.7	3.2	7.0

*The amount of financial assets serviced for others, other than closed-end 1-4 family residential mortgages, is reported when these assets are greater than $10 million.
**Total credit exposure includes the sum of the three line items titled "Total credit exposure" reported above.

INSURANCE FUND INDICATORS

- ***Fund Balance Increases to $37.9 Billion***
- ***DIF Reserve Ratio Rises 4 Basis Points to 0.63 Percent***
- ***Twelve Institutions Fail During Second Quarter***

Total assets of the 6,940 FDIC-insured institutions were nearly unchanged, decreasing by only 0.1 percent ($14.8 billion) from the previous quarter. [1] Total deposits decreased by 0.4 percent ($38.7 billion). Domestic office deposits decreased by 0.3 percent ($31.0 billion), while foreign office deposits decreased by 0.6 percent ($7.7 billion). Within the category of domestic deposits, noninterest-bearing deposits rose by 0.5 percent ($13.4 billion), interest-bearing checking and savings accounts declined by 0.6 percent ($32.7 billion), and domestic time deposits fell 0.7 percent ($11.8 billion).

Over the past four quarters, total domestic deposits grew by 5.4 percent ($481.8 billion), with interest-bearing deposits increasing by 4.9 percent ($322.4 billion) and noninterest-bearing deposits rising by 6.9 percent ($159.4 billion). Foreign deposits fell by 1.7 percent, other borrowed money increased by 1.7 percent, and securities sold under agreements to repurchase declined by 15.6 percent over the same four-quarter period.[2]

Insured institutions had $2.5 trillion in domestic noninterest-bearing deposits on June 30, 2013, 69 percent ($1.7 trillion) of which was in noninterest-bearing transaction accounts with balances larger than $250,000. Of the $1.7 trillion, $1.5 trillion exceeded the $250,000 insurance limit. December 31 of last year was the last day of temporary unlimited insurance coverage provided to noninterest-bearing transaction deposits as part of the Dodd-Frank Act.[3] The expiration of the unlimited coverage appeared to have only limited impact on deposit levels during the first six months of 2013. Over these six months, the aggregate amount exceeding the $250,000 limit in noninterest-bearing transaction deposits declined by only $57 billion, or less than 4 percent. Table 1 shows the distribution of noninterest-bearing transaction accounts larger than $250,000 by institution asset size.

Total estimated insured deposits decreased by 0.8 percent in the second quarter of 2013.[4] For institutions existing at the start and the end of the most recent quarter, insured deposits increased during the quarter at 2,424 institutions (35 percent), decreased at 4,481 institutions (65 percent), and remained unchanged at 31 institutions. Excluding those deposit amounts that received temporary insurance coverage through the end of 2012, estimated insured deposits rose by 4.4 percent over the 12 months ending June 30, 2013.

The Deposit Insurance Fund (DIF) balance rose by $2.1 billion during the second quarter to $37.9 billion. Assessment income of $2.5 billion was primarily responsible for the increase. Investment income and other miscellaneous income of $105 million, and a negative provision for insurance losses of $33 million, also added to the fund balance. Operating expenses of $439 million and unrealized losses on available-for-sale securities of $96 million reduced the fund balance. Twelve FDIC-insured institutions with combined assets of $1.4 billion failed during the second quarter, at an estimated cost to the DIF of $270 million. The DIF's reserve ratio was 0.63 percent on June 30, up from 0.59 percent at March 31.

To ensure that the DIF had sufficient liquidity to handle a high volume of failures, the Board issued a rule in 2009 that required insured depository institutions to prepay 13 quarters of estimated risk-based assessments. The $45.7 billion in assessments prepaid on December 30, 2009, resolved the FDIC's immediate liquidity needs. At the end of June, the FDIC refunded $5.85 billion in remaining prepaid assessments to more than 5,600 institutions.

Effective April 1, 2011, the deposit insurance assessment base changed to average consolidated total assets minus average tangible equity.[5] Revisions to insurance

[1] Throughout the insurance fund discussion, FDIC-insured institutions include insured commercial banks and savings associations and, except where noted, exclude insured branches of foreign banks.

[2] Other borrowed money includes FHLB advances, term federal funds, mortgage indebtedness, and other borrowings.

[3] The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Dodd-Frank), enacted on July 21, 2010, provided temporary unlimited deposit insurance coverage for noninterest-bearing transaction accounts from December 31, 2010, through December 31, 2012, regardless of the balance in the account and the ownership capacity of the funds. The unlimited coverage was available to all depositors, including consumers, businesses and government entities. The coverage was separate from, and in addition to, the insurance coverage provided for a depositor's other accounts held at an FDIC-insured bank.

[4] Figures for estimated insured deposits in this discussion include insured branches of foreign banks, in addition to insured commercial banks and savings institutions.

[5] There is an additional adjustment to the assessment base for banker's banks and custodial banks, as permitted under Dodd-Frank.

Table 1

Insured Commercial Banks and Savings Institutions as of June 30, 2013 Distribution of Noninterest-Bearing Domestic Deposits by Asset Size							
			Domestic Noninterest-Bearing Transaction Accounts Larger Than $250,000*				
Asset Size	**Number of Institutions**	**Total Assets ($ Bil.)**	**Total ($ Bil.)**	**Amount Above the $250,000 Coverage Limit ($ Bil.)**	**Average Account Size ($ Thou.)**	**Average Number of Accounts per Institution**	**Other Noninterest-Bearing Deposits** ($ Bil.)**
Less Than $1 Billion	6,287	$1,381.6	$75.8	$48.1	$683	18	$129.7
$1 - $10 Billion	546	1,413.9	108.7	78.3	894	223	109.4
$10 - $50 Billion	71	1,450.9	111.1	88.7	1,239	1,263	102.5
$50 - $100 Billion	16	1,223.3	137.9	123.0	2,310	3,731	41.8
Over $100 Billion	20	8,940.0	1,262.4	1,147.1	2,738	23,056	377.9
Total	6,940	14,409.7	1,695.9	1,485.1	2,011	121	761.3
March 31, 2013	7,019	14,424.5	1,678.7	1,472.1	2,031	118	765.2
December 31, 2012	7,083	14,450.7	1,753.5	1,542.3	2,075	119	787.9
September 30, 2012	7,181	14,223.3	1,693.5	1,491.7	2,098	112	698.7
June 30, 2012	7,245	14,031.3	1,567.3	1,374.7	2,034	106	730.5
March 31, 2012	7,308	13,926.0	1,496.5	1,309.9	2,004	102	735.8
December 31, 2011	7,357	13,892.1	1,577.3	1,395.5	2,169	99	688.0
September 30, 2011	7,437	13,811.9	1,385.3	1,209.7	1,972	94	708.1
June 30, 2011	7,513	13,602.6	1,207.1	1,040.8	1,815	89	705.3
March 31, 2011	7,574	13,414.3	1,047.1	888.7	1,653	84	699.9
December 31, 2010	7,658	13,318.9	1,010.0	854.2	1,621	81	679.5

* The Dodd-Frank Act provided temporary unlimited coverage through 12/31/2012, after which these accounts are not insured above the basic $250,000 coverage limit.

** Includes noninterest-bearing transaction accounts smaller than $250,000 and noninterest-bearing deposits not classified as transaction accounts.

Table 2

Distribution of the Assessment Base for FDIC-Insured Institutions* by Asset Size Data as of June 30, 2013				
Asset Size	**Number of Institutions**	**Percent of Total Institutions**	**Assessment Base** ($ Bil.)**	**Percent of Base**
Less Than $1 Billion	6,287	90.6	$1,234.0	9.9
$1 - $10 Billion	546	7.9	1,255.5	10.1
$10 - $50 Billion	71	1.0	1,288.1	10.3
$50 - $100 Billion	16	0.2	1,024.3	8.2
Over $100 Billion	20	0.3	7,648.0	61.4
Total	6,940	100.0	12,449.9	100.0

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

** Average consolidated total assets minus average tangible equity, with adjustments for banker's banks and custodial banks.

assessment rates and risk-based pricing rules for large banks (banks with assets greater than $10 billion) also became effective on that date. The First Quarter 2010 *Quarterly Banking Profile* includes a more detailed explanation of these changes. Table 2 shows the distribution of the assessment base as of June 30, by institution asset size category.

Dodd-Frank requires that, for at least five years, the FDIC must make available to the public the DIF reserve ratio and the Designated Reserve Ratio (DRR) using both estimated insured deposits and the new assessment base. As of June 30, 2013, the DIF reserve ratio would have been 0.30 percent using the new assessment base (compared to 0.63 percent using estimated insured deposits), and the 2.0 percent DRR using estimated insured deposits would have been 1.0 percent using the new assessment base.

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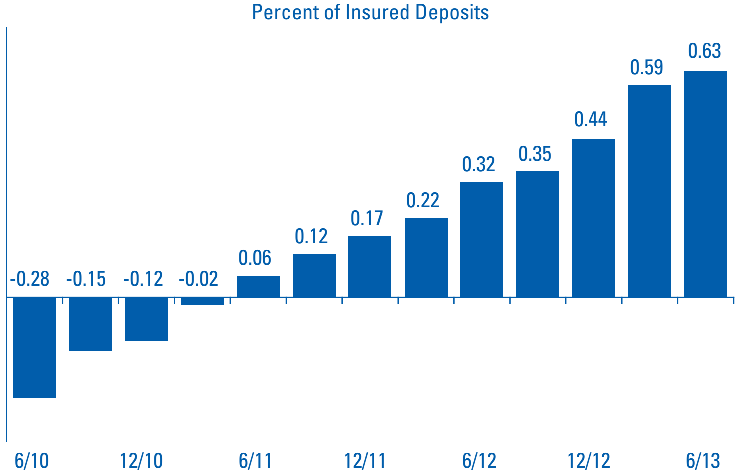
Table I-B. Insurance Fund Balances and Selected Indicators

	Deposit Insurance Fund*												
(dollar figures in millions)	2nd Quarter 2013	1st Quarter 2013	4th Quarter 2012	3rd Quarter 2012	2nd Quarter 2012	1st Quarter 2012	4th Quarter 2011	3rd Quarter 2011	2nd Quarter 2011	1st Quarter 2011	4th Quarter 2010	3rd Quarter 2010	2nd Quarter 2010
Beginning Fund Balance	$35,742	$32,958	$25,224	$22,693	$15,292	$11,827	$7,813	$3,916	-$1,023	-$7,352	-$8,009	-$15,247	-$20,717
Changes in Fund Balance:													
Assessments earned	2,526	2,645	2,937	2,833	2,933	3,694	3,209	3,642	3,163	3,484	3,498	3,592	3,242
Interest earned on investment securities	54	-9	66	-8	81	20	33	30	37	28	39	40	64
Realized gain on sale of investments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Operating expenses	439	436	469	442	407	460	334	433	463	395	452	414	382
Provision for insurance losses	-33	-499	-3,344	-84	-807	12	1,533	-763	-2,095	-3,089	2,446	-3,763	-2,552
All other income, net of expenses	51	55	1,878	57	4,095	63	2,599	83	80	66	48	94	55
Unrealized gain/(loss) on available-for-sale securities	-96	30	-22	7	-108	160	40	-188	27	57	-30	163	-61
Total fund balance change	2,129	2,784	7,734	2,531	7,401	3,465	4,014	3,897	4,939	6,329	657	7,238	5,470
Ending Fund Balance	37,871	35,742	32,958	25,224	22,693	15,292	11,827	7,813	3,916	-1,023	-7,352	-8,009	-15,247
Percent change from four quarters earlier	66.88	133.73	178.67	222.85	479.49	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Reserve Ratio (%)	0.63	0.59	0.44	0.35	0.32	0.22	0.17	0.12	0.06	-0.02	-0.12	-0.15	-0.28
Estimated Insured Deposits**	5,965,510	6,013,067	7,412,319	7,257,372	7,089,783	7,038,822	6,980,332	6,761,531	6,529,322	6,384,450	6,306,215	5,421,425	5,437,417
Percent change from four quarters earlier	-15.86	-14.57	6.19	7.33	8.58	10.25	10.69	24.72	20.08	16.67	16.61	1.98	12.86
Domestic Deposits	9,424,529	9,454,602	9,474,604	9,084,804	8,937,726	8,848,707	8,782,134	8,526,713	8,244,900	8,006,898	7,887,733	7,753,409	7,681,283
Percent change from four quarters earlier	5.45	6.85	7.88	6.55	8.40	10.51	11.34	9.97	7.34	3.95	2.37	2.54	1.58
Number of institutions reporting	6,949	7,028	7,092	7,190	7,254	7,317	7,366	7,446	7,522	7,583	7,667	7,770	7,839

DIF Reserve Ratios

Percent of Insured Deposits



Deposit Insurance Fund Balance and Insured Deposits

($ Millions)

	DIF Balance	DIF-Insured Deposits
6/10	-$15,247	$5,437,417
9/10	-8,009	5,421,425
12/10	-7,352	6,306,215
3/11	-1,023	6,384,450
6/11	3,916	6,529,322
9/11	7,813	6,761,531
12/11	11,827	6,980,332
3/12	15,292	7,038,822
6/12	22,693	7,089,783
9/12	25,224	7,257,372
12/12	32,958	7,412,319
3/13	35,742	6,013,067
6/13	37,871	5,965,510

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

(dollar figures in millions)	2013***	2012***	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
Problem Institutions							
Number of institutions	553	732	651	813	884	702	252
Total assets	$192,482	$282,432	$232,701	$319,432	$390,017	$402,782	$159,405
Failed Institutions							
Number of institutions	16	31	51	92	157	140	25
Total assets****	$1,868	$7,481	$11,617	$34,923	$92,085	$169,709	$371,945
Assisted Institutions***							
Number of institutions	0	0	0	0	0	8	5
Total assets	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$1,917,482	$1,306,042

* Quarterly financial statement results are unaudited. NM - Not meaningful

** Beginning in the third quarter of 2009, estimates of insured deposits are based on a $250,000 general coverage limit. The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Dodd-Frank) temporarily provided unlimited coverage for noninterest-bearing transaction accounts for two years beginning December 31, 2010, and ending December 31, 2012.

*** Through June 30.

**** Total assets are based on final Call Reports submitted by failed institutions.

*****Assisted institutions represent five institutions under a single holding company that received assistance in 2008, and eight institutions under a different single holding company that received assistance in 2009.

Table III-B. Estimated FDIC-Insured Deposits by Type of Institution

(dollar figures in millions)

June 30, 2013	Number of Institutions	Total Assets	Domestic Deposits*	Est. Insured Deposits
Commercial Banks and Savings Institutions				
FDIC-Insured Commercial Banks	5,980	$13,350,127	$8,588,632	$5,247,808
FDIC-Supervised	3,937	2,122,139	1,647,110	1,245,493
OCC-Supervised	1,194	9,237,522	5,660,457	3,277,716
Federal Reserve-Supervised	849	1,990,467	1,281,065	724,600
FDIC-Insured Savings Institutions	960	1,059,548	806,919	691,505
OCC-Supervised Savings Institutions	522	718,429	548,646	474,061
FDIC-Supervised Savings Institutions	438	341,119	258,273	217,444
Total Commercial Banks and Savings Institutions	6,940	14,409,675	9,395,551	5,939,313
Other FDIC-Insured Institutions				
U.S. Branches of Foreign Banks	9	57,296	28,978	26,197
Total FDIC-Insured Institutions	6,949	14,466,971	9,424,529	5,965,510

* Excludes $1.4 trillion in foreign office deposits, which are uninsured.

Table IV-B. Distribution of Institutions and Assessment Base by Assessment Rate Range

Quarter Ending March 31, 2013 *(dollar figures in billions)*

Annual Rate in Basis Points	Number of Institutions	Percent of Total Institutions	Amount of Assessment Base*	Percent of Total Assessment Base
2.50-5.00	1,358	19.32	$1,057	8.50
5.01-7.50	2,591	36.87	2,716	21.84
7.51-10.00	1,585	22.55	5,818	46.78
10.01-15.00	837	11.91	2,475	19.90
15.01-20.00	44	0.63	95	0.76
20.01-25.00	495	7.04	135	1.09
25.01-30.00	10	0.14	88	0.71
30.01-35.00	102	1.45	38	0.30
greater than 35.00	6	0.09	14	0.11

* Beginning in the second quarter of 2011, the assessment base was changed to average consolidated total assets minus tangible equity, as required by the Dodd-Frank Act.

Notes to Users

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

Tables I-A through VIII-A.

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

Tables I-B through IV-B.

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

DATA SOURCES

The financial information appearing in this publication is obtained primarily from the Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council (FFIEC) *Consolidated Reports of Condition and Income (Call Reports)* and the OTS *Thrift Financial Reports* submitted by all FDIC-insured depository institutions. (TFR filers began filing Call Reports effective with the quarter ending March 31, 2012.) This information is stored on and retrieved from the FDIC's Research Information System (RIS) database.

COMPUTATION METHODOLOGY

Parent institutions are required to file consolidated reports, while their subsidiary financial institutions are still required to file separate reports. Data from subsidiary institution reports are included in the *Quarterly Banking Profile* tables, which can lead to double-counting. No adjustments are made for any double-counting of subsidiary data. Additionally, certain adjustments are made to the OTS *Thrift Financial Reports* to provide closer conformance with the reporting and accounting requirements of the FFIEC *Call Reports*. (TFR filers began filing Call Reports effective with the quarter ending March 31, 2012.)

All asset and liability figures used in calculating performance ratios represent average amounts for the period (beginning-of-period amount plus end-of-period amount plus any interim periods, divided by the total number of periods). For "pooling-of-interest" mergers, the assets of the acquired institution(s) are included in average assets since the year-to-date income includes the results of all merged institutions. No adjustments are made for "purchase accounting" mergers. Growth rates represent the percentage change over a 12-month period in totals for institutions in the base period to totals for institutions in the current period.

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

ACCOUNTING CHANGES

Indemnification Assets and Accounting Standards Update No. 2012-06 – In October 2012, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) No. 2012-06, "Subsequent Accounting for an Indemnification Asset Recognized at the Acquisition Date as a Result of a Government-Assisted Acquisition of a Financial Institution," to address the subsequent measurement of an indemnification asset recognized in an acquisition of a financial institution that includes an FDIC loss-sharing agreement. This ASU amends ASC Topic 805, Business Combinations (formerly FASB Statement No. 141 (revised 2007),"Business Combinations"), which includes guidance applicable to FDIC-assisted acquisitions of failed institutions.

Under the ASU, when an institution experiences a change in the cash flows expected to be collected on an FDIC loss-sharing indemnification asset because of a change in the cash flows expected to be collected on the assets covered by the loss-sharing agreement, the institution should account for the change in the measurement of the indemnification asset on the same basis as the change in the assets subject to indemnification. Any amortization of changes in the value of the indemnification asset should be limited to the lesser of the term of the indemnification agreement and the remaining life of the indemnified assets.

The ASU is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning on or after December 15, 2012. For institutions with a calendar year fiscal year, the ASU takes effect January 1, 2013. Early adoption of the ASU is permitted. The ASU's provisions should be applied prospectively to any new indemnification assets acquired after the date of adoption and to indemnification assets existing as of the date of adoption arising from an FDIC-assisted acquisition of a financial institution. Institutions with indemnification assets arising from FDIC loss-sharing agreements are expected to adopt ASU 2012-06 for Call Report purposes in accordance with the effective date of this standard. For additional information, refer to ASU 2012-06, available at http:// www.fasb.org/jsp/FASB/Page/SectionPage&cid=1176156316498.

Goodwill Impairment Testing – In September 2011, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) No. 2011-08, "Testing Goodwill for Impairment," to address concerns about the cost and complexity of the existing goodwill impairment test in ASC Topic 350, Intangibles-Goodwill and Other (formerly FASB Statement No. 142, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets"). The ASU's amendments to ASC Topic 350 are effective for annual and interim goodwill impairment tests performed for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2011 (i.e., for annual or interim tests performed on or after January 1, 2012, for institutions with a calendar year fiscal year). Early adoption of the ASU was permitted. Under ASU 2011-08, an institution has the option of first assessing qualitative factors to determine whether it is necessary to perform the two-step quantitative goodwill impairment test described in ASC Topic 350. If, after considering all relevant events and circumstances, an institution determines it is unlikely (that is, a likelihood of 50 percent or less) that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount (including goodwill), then the institution does not need to perform the two-step goodwill impairment test. If the institution instead concludes that the opposite is true (that is, it is likely that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount), then it is required to perform the first step and, if necessary, the second step of the two-step goodwill impairment test. Under ASU 2011-08, an institution may choose to bypass the qualitative assessment for any reporting unit in any period and proceed directly to performing the first step of the two-step goodwill impairment test.

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

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

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

Troubled Debt Restructurings and Current Market Interest Rates – Many institutions are restructuring or modifying the terms of loans to provide payment relief for those borrowers who have suffered deterioration in their financial condition. Such loan restructurings may include, but are not limited to, reductions in principal or accrued interest, reductions in interest rates, and extensions of the maturity date. Modifications may be executed at the original contractual interest rate on the loan, a current market interest rate, or a below-market interest rate. Many of these loan modifications meet the definition of a troubled debt restructuring (TDR).

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

In the Call Report, until a loan that is a TDR is paid in full or otherwise settled, sold, or charged off, it must be reported in the appropriate loan category, as well as identified as a performing TDR loan, if it is in compliance with its modified terms. If a TDR is not in compliance with its modified terms, it is reported as a past-due and nonaccrual loan in the appropriate loan category, as well as distinguished from other past due and nonaccrual loans. To be considered in compliance with its modified terms, a loan that is a TDR must not be in nonaccrual status and must be current or less than 30 days past due on its contractual principal and interest payments under the modified repayment terms. A loan restructured in a TDR is an impaired loan. Thus, all TDRs must be measured for impairment in accordance with ASC Subtopic 310-10, Receivables – Overall (formerly FASB Statement No. 114, "Accounting by Creditors for Impairment of a Loan," as amended), and the Call Report Glossary entry for "Loan Impairment." Consistent with ASC Subtopic 310-10, TDRs may be aggregated and measured for impairment with other impaired loans that share common risk characteristics by using historical statistics, such as average recovery period and average amount recovered, along with a composite effective interest rate. The outcome of such an aggregation approach must be consistent with the impairment measurement methods prescribed in ASC Subtopic 310-10 and Call Report instructions for loans that are "individually" considered impaired instead of the measurement method prescribed in ASC Subtopic 450-20, Contingencies – Loss Contingencies (formerly FASB Statement No. 5, "Accounting for Contingencies") for loans not individually considered impaired that are collectively evaluated for impairment. When a loan not previously considered individually impaired is restructured and determined to be a TDR, absent a partial charge-off, it generally is not appropriate for the impairment estimate on the loan to decline as a result of the change from the impairment measurement method prescribed in ASC Subtopic 450-20 to the methods prescribed in ASC Subtopic 310-10.

Troubled Debt Restructurings and Accounting Standards Update No. 2011-02 – In April 2011, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) No. 2011-02, "A Creditor's Determination of Whether a Restructuring Is a Troubled Debt Restructuring," to provide additional guidance to help creditors determine whether a concession has been granted to a borrower and whether a borrower is experiencing financial difficulties. The guidance is also intended to reduce diversity in practice in identifying and reporting TDRs. This ASU was effective for public companies for interim and annual periods beginning on or after June 15, 2011, and should have been applied retrospectively to the beginning of the annual period of adoption for purposes of identifying TDRs. The measurement of impairment for any newly identified TDRs resulting from retrospective application should have been applied prospectively in the first interim or annual period beginning on or after June 15, 2011. (For most public institutions, the ASU takes effect July 1, 2011, but retrospective application begins as of January 1, 2011.) Nonpublic companies should apply the new guidance for annual periods ending after December 15, 2012, including interim periods within those annual periods. (For most nonpublic institutions, the ASU took effect January 1, 2012.) Early adoption of the ASU was permitted for both public and nonpublic entities. Nonpublic entities that adopt early are subject to a retrospective identification requirement. For additional information, refer to ASU 2011-02, available at http://www.fasb.org/jsp/FASB/Page/SectionPage&cid=1176156316498.

Accounting for Loan Participations – Amended ASC Topic 860 (formerly FAS 166) modified the criteria that must be met in order for a transfer of a portion of a financial asset, such as a loan participation, to qualify for sale accounting. These changes apply to transfers of loan participations on or after the effective date of amended ASC Topic 860 (January 1, 2010, for banks with calendar year fiscal year), including advances under lines of credit that are transferred on or after the effective date of amended ASC Topic 860 even if the line of credit agreements were entered into before this effective date. Therefore, banks with a calendar-year fiscal year must account for transfers of loan participations on or after January 1, 2010, in accordance with amended ASC Topic 860. In general, loan participations transferred before the effective date of amended ASC Topic 860 are not affected by this new accounting standard.

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

Other-Than-Temporary Impairment – When the fair value of an investment in an individual available-for-sale or held-to-maturity security is less than its cost basis, the impairment is either temporary or other-than-temporary. The amount of the total other-than-temporary impairment related to credit loss must be recognized in earnings, but the amount of total impairment related to other factors must be recognized in other comprehensive income, net of applicable taxes. To determine whether the impairment is other-than-temporary, an institution must apply the applicable accounting guidance – refer to previously published *Quarterly Banking Profile* notes: http://www2.fdic.gov/qbp/2011mar/qbpnot.html.

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

ASC Topic 820 (formerly FASB Statement No. 157 *Fair Value Measurements* issued in September 2006) and ASC Topic 825 (formerly FASB Statement No. 159 *The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities)* issued in February 2007 – both are effective in 2008 with early adoption permitted in 2007. FAS 157 defines fair value and establishes a framework for developing fair value estimates for the fair value measurements that are already required or permitted under other standards. FASB FSP 157-4, issued in April 2009, provides additional guidance for estimating fair value in accordance with FAS 157 when the volume and level of activity for the asset or liability have significantly decreased. The FSP also includes guidance on identifying circumstances that indicate a transaction is not orderly. The FSP is effective for interim and annual reporting periods ending after June 15, 2009, with early adoption permitted for periods ending after March 15, 2009.

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

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

ASC Topic 715 (formerly FASB Statement No. 158 *Employers' Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans*) – refer to previously published *Quarterly Banking Profile* notes: http://www2.fdic.gov/qbp/2011mar/qbpnot.html.

ASC Topic 860 (formerly FASB Statement No. 156 *Accounting for Servicing of Financial Assets*) – refer to previously published *Quarterly Banking Profile* notes: http://www2.fdic.gov/qbp/2011mar/qbpnot.html.

ASC Topic 815 (formerly FASB Statement No. 155 *Accounting for Certain Hybrid Financial Instruments*) – refer to previously published *Quarterly Banking Profile* notes: http://www2.fdic.gov/qbp/2011mar/qbpnot.html.

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

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

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

ASC Topic 740 (formerly FASB Interpretation No. 48 on Uncertain Tax Positions) – refer to previously published *Quarterly Banking Profile* notes: http://www2.fdic.gov/qbp/2011mar/qbpnot.html.

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

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

Accounting Standards Codification – refer to previously published *Quarterly Banking Profile* notes: http://www2.fdic.gov/qbp/2011sep/qbpnot.html.

DEFINITIONS (in alphabetical order)

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

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

Assessment base – effective April 1, 2011, the deposit insurance assessment base has changed to "average consolidated total assets minus average tangible equity" with an additional adjustment to the assessment base for banker's banks and custodial banks, as permitted under Dodd-Frank. Previously the assessment base was "assessable deposits" and consisted of DIF deposits (deposits insured by the FDIC Deposit Insurance Fund) in banks' domestic offices with certain adjustments.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Derivatives transaction types:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Estimated insured deposits – in general, insured deposits are total domestic deposits minus estimated uninsured deposits. Beginning March 31, 2008, for institutions that file Call Reports, insured deposits are total assessable deposits minus estimated uninsured deposits. Beginning September 30, 2009, insured deposits include deposits in accounts of $100,000 to $250,000 that are covered by a temporary increase in the FDIC's standard maximum deposit insurance amount (SMDIA). The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act enacted on July 21, 2010, made permanent the standard maximum deposit insurance amount (SMDIA) of $250,000. Also, the Dodd-Frank Act amended the Federal Deposit Insurance Act to include noninterest-bearing transaction accounts as a new temporary deposit insurance account category. All funds held in noninterest-bearing transaction accounts were fully insured, without limit, from December 31, 2010, through December 31, 2012.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Other real estate owned – primarily foreclosed property. Direct and indirect investments in real estate ventures are excluded. The amount is reflected net of valuation allowances. For institutions that file a *Thrift Financial Report* (TFR), the valuation allowance subtracted also includes allowances for other repossessed assets. Also, for TFR filers the components of other real estate owned are reported gross of valuation allowances. (TFR filers began filing Call Reports effective with the quarter ending March 31, 2012.)

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

"Problem" institutions – federal regulators assign a composite rating to each financial institution, based upon an evaluation of financial and operational criteria. The rating is based on a scale of 1 to 5 in ascending order of supervisory concern. "Problem" institutions are those institutions with financial, operational, or managerial weaknesses that threaten their continued financial viability. Depending upon the degree of risk and supervisory concern, they are rated either a "4" or "5." The number and assets of "problem" institutions are based on FDIC composite ratings. Prior to March 31, 2008, for institutions whose primary federal regulator was the OTS, the OTS composite rating was used.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Risk-based capital groups – definition:

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

* As a percentage of risk-weighted assets.

Risk Categories and Assessment Rate Schedule – The current risk categories became effective January 1, 2007. Capital ratios and supervisory ratings distinguish one risk category from another. Effective April 1, 2011, risk categories for large institutions (generally those with at least $10 billion in assets) are eliminated. The following table shows the relationship of risk categories (I, II, III, IV) for small institutions to capital and supervisory groups as well as the initial base assessment rates (in basis points) for each risk category. Supervisory Group A generally includes institutions with CAMELS composite ratings of 1 or 2; Supervisory Group B generally includes institutions with a CAMELS composite rating of 3; and Supervisory Group C generally includes institutions with CAMELS composite ratings of 4 or 5. For purposes of risk-based assessment capital groups, undercapitalized includes institutions that are significantly or critically undercapitalized.

<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">Capital Category</th><th colspan="3">Supervisory Group</th></tr>
<tr><th>A</th><th>B</th><th>C</th></tr>
<tr><td>1. Well Capitalized</td><td>I
5–9 bps</td><td rowspan="2">II
14 bps</td><td rowspan="2">III
23 bps</td></tr>
<tr><td>2. Adequately Capitalized</td><td>II
14 bps</td></tr>
<tr><td>3. Undercapitalized</td><td colspan="2">III
23 bps</td><td>IV
35 bps</td></tr>
</table>

Effective April 1, 2011, the initial base assessment rates are 5 to 35 basis points. An institution's total assessment rate may be less than or greater than its initial base assessment rate as a result of additional risk adjustments.

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

As required by Dodd-Frank, the calculation of risk-based assessment rates for large institutions no longer relies on long-term debt issuer ratings. Rates for large institutions are based on CAMELS ratings and certain forward-looking financial measures combined into two scorecards—one for most large institutions and another for the remaining very large institutions that are structurally and operationally complex or that pose unique challenges and risks in case of failure (highly complex institutions). In general, a highly complex institution is an institution (other than a credit card bank) with more than $500 billion in total assets that is controlled by a parent or intermediate parent company with more than $500 billion in total assets or a processing bank or trust company with total fiduciary assets of $500 billion or more. The FDIC retains its ability to take additional information into account to make a limited adjustment to an institution's total score (the large bank adjustment), which will be used to determine an institution's initial base assessment rate.

Effective April 1, 2011, the three possible adjustments to an institution's initial base assessment rate are as follows: (1) Unsecured Debt Adjustment: An institution's rate may decrease by up to 5 basis points for unsecured debt. The unsecured debt adjustment cannot exceed the lesser of 5 basis points or 50 percent of an institution's initial base assessment rate (IBAR). Thus, for example, an institution with an IBAR of 5 basis points would have a maximum unsecured debt adjustment of 2.5 basis points and could not have a total base assessment rate lower than 2.5 basis points. (2) Depository Institution Debt Adjustment: For institutions that hold long-term unsecured debt issued by another insured depository institution, a 50 basis point charge is applied to the amount of such debt held in excess of 3 percent of an institution's Tier 1 capital. (3) Brokered Deposit Adjustment: Rates for small institutions that are not in Risk Category I and for large institutions that are not well capitalized or do not have a composite CAMELS rating of 1 or 2 may increase (not to exceed 10 basis points) if their brokered deposits exceed 10 percent of domestic deposits. After applying all possible adjustments (excluding the Depository Institution Debt Adjustment), minimum and maximum total base assessment rates for each risk category are as follows:

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

* All amounts for all categories are in basis points annually. Total base rates that are not the minimum or maximum rate will vary between these rates. Total base assessment rates do not include the depository institution debt adjustment.

Beginning in 2007, each institution is assigned a risk-based rate for a quarterly assessment period near the end of the quarter following the assessment period. Payment is generally due on the 30th day of the last month of the quarter following the assessment period. Supervisory rating changes are effective for assessment purposes as of the examination transmittal date.

Special Assessment – On May 22, 2009, the FDIC board approved a final rule that imposed a 5 basis point special assessment as of June 30, 2009. The special assessment was levied on each insured depository institution's assets minus its Tier 1 capital as reported in its report of condition as of June 30, 2009. The special assessment was collected September 30, 2009, at the same time that the risk-based assessment for the second quarter of 2009 was collected. The special assessment for any institution was capped at 10 basis points of the institution's assessment base for the second quarter of 2009 risk-based assessment.

Prepaid Deposit Insurance Assessments – In November 2009, the FDIC Board of Directors adopted a final rule requiring insured depository institutions (except those that are exempted) to prepay their quarterly risk-based deposit insurance assessments for the fourth quarter of 2009, and for all of 2010, 2011, and 2012, on December 30, 2009. For regulatory capital purposes, an institution may assign a zero-percent risk weight to the amount of its prepaid deposit assessment asset. As required by the FDIC's regulation establishing the prepaid deposit insurance assessment program, this program ended with the final application of prepaid assessments to the quarterly deposit insurance assessments payable March 29, 2013. The FDIC issued refunds of any unused prepaid deposit insurance assessments on June 28, 2013.

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

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

Securities gains (losses) – realized gains (losses) on held-to-maturity and available-for-sale securities, before adjustments for income taxes. *Thrift Financial Report* (TFR) filers also include gains (losses) on the sales of assets held for sale. (TFR filers began filing Call Reports effective with the quarter ending March 31, 2012.)

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

Small Business Lending Fund – The Small Business Lending Fund (SBLF) was enacted into law in September 2010 as part of the Small Business Jobs Act of 2010 to encourage lending to small businesses by providing capital to qualified community institutions with assets of less than $10 billion. The SBLF Program is administered by the U.S. Treasury Department (http://www.treasury.gov/resource-center/sb-programs/Pages/Small-Business-Lending-Fund.aspx).

Under the SBLF Program, the Treasury Department purchased noncumulative perpetual preferred stock from qualifying depository institutions and holding companies (other than Subchapter S and mutual institutions). When this stock has been issued by a depository institution, it is reported as "Perpetual preferred stock and related surplus." For regulatory capital purposes, this noncumulative perpetual preferred stock qualifies as a component of Tier 1 capital. Qualifying Subchapter S corporations and mutual institutions issue unsecured subordinated debentures to the Treasury Department through the SBLF. Depository institutions that issued these debentures report them as "Subordinated notes and debentures." For regulatory capital purposes, the debentures are eligible for inclusion in an institution's Tier 2 capital in accordance with their primary federal regulator's capital standards. To participate in the SBLF Program, an institution with outstanding securities issued to the Treasury Department under the Capital Purchase Program (CPP) was required to refinance or repay in full the CPP securities at the time of the SBLF funding. Any outstanding warrants that an institution issued to the Treasury Department under the CPP remain outstanding after the refinancing of the CPP stock through the SBLF Program unless the institution chooses to repurchase them.

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

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

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

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

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