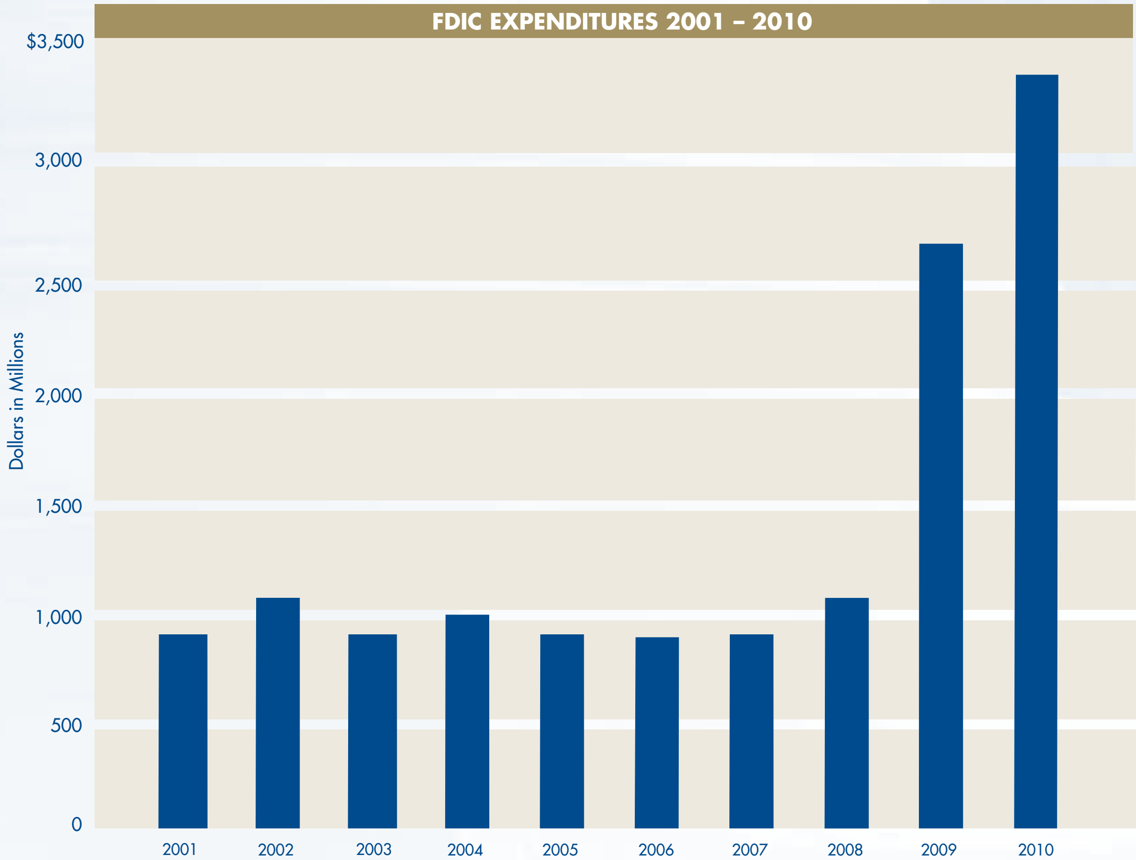
6 Appendices

A. Key Statistics



The FDIC's Strategic Plan and Annual Performance Plan provide the basis for annual planning and budgeting for needed resources. The 2010 aggregate budget (for corporate, receivership, and investment spending) was $4.0 billion, while actual expenditures for the year were $3.4 billion, about $1.1 billion more than 2009 expenditures.

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

Estimated Insured Deposits and the Deposit Insurance Fund, December 31, 1934, through December 31, 2010

Dollars in Millions (except Insurance Coverage)

		Deposits in Insured Institutions				Insurance Fund as a Percentage of	
Year	Insurance Coverage[1]	Total Domestic Deposits	Est. Insured Deposits[2]	Percentage of Insured Deposits	Deposit Insurance Fund	Total Domestic Deposits	Est. Insured Deposits
2010	$250,000	$7,887,730	$6,221,127	78.9	$(7,352.2)	(0.09)	(0.12)
2009	250,000	7,705,329	5,407,733	70.2	(20,861.8)	(0.27)	(0.39)
2008	100,000	7,505,409	4,750,783	63.3	17,276.3	0.23	0.36
2007	100,000	6,921,678	4,292,211	62.0	52,413.0	0.76	1.22
2006	100,000	6,640,097	4,153,808	62.6	50,165.3	0.76	1.21
2005	100,000	6,229,823	3,891,000	62.5	48,596.6	0.78	1.25
2004	100,000	5,724,775	3,622,213	63.3	47,506.8	0.83	1.31
2003	100,000	5,224,030	3,452,606	66.1	46,022.3	0.88	1.33
2002	100,000	4,916,200	3,383,720	68.8	43,797.0	0.89	1.29
2001	100,000	4,565,068	3,216,585	70.5	41,373.8	0.91	1.29
2000	100,000	4,211,895	3,055,108	72.5	41,733.8	0.99	1.37
1999	100,000	3,885,826	2,869,208	73.8	39,694.9	1.02	1.38
1998	100,000	3,817,150	2,850,452	74.7	39,452.1	1.03	1.38
1997	100,000	3,602,189	2,746,477	76.2	37,660.8	1.05	1.37
1996	100,000	3,454,556	2,690,439	77.9	35,742.8	1.03	1.33
1995	100,000	3,318,595	2,663,873	80.3	28,811.5	0.87	1.08
1994	100,000	3,184,410	2,588,619	81.3	23,784.5	0.75	0.92
1993	100,000	3,220,302	2,602,781	80.8	14,277.3	0.44	0.55
1992	100,000	3,275,530	2,677,709	81.7	178.4	0.01	0.01
1991	100,000	3,331,312	2,733,387	82.1	(6,934.0)	(0.21)	(0.25)
1990	100,000	3,415,464	2,784,838	81.5	4,062.7	0.12	0.15
1989	100,000	3,412,503	2,755,471	80.7	13,209.5	0.39	0.48
1988	100,000	2,337,080	1,756,771	75.2	14,061.1	0.60	0.80
1987	100,000	2,198,648	1,657,291	75.4	18,301.8	0.83	1.10
1986	100,000	2,162,687	1,636,915	75.7	18,253.3	0.84	1.12
1985	100,000	1,975,030	1,510,496	76.5	17,956.9	0.91	1.19
1984	100,000	1,805,334	1,393,421	77.2	16,529.4	0.92	1.19
1983	100,000	1,690,576	1,268,332	75.0	15,429.1	0.91	1.22
1982	100,000	1,544,697	1,134,221	73.4	13,770.9	0.89	1.21
1981	100,000	1,409,322	988,898	70.2	12,246.1	0.87	1.24
1980	100,000	1,324,463	948,717	71.6	11,019.5	0.83	1.16

Estimated Insured Deposits and the Deposit Insurance Fund, December 31, 1934, through December 31, 2010 (continued)

Dollars in Millions (except Insurance Coverage)

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

Estimated Insured Deposits and the Deposit Insurance Fund, December 31, 1934, through December 31, 2010 (continued)

Dollars in Millions (except Insurance Coverage)

		Deposits in Insured Institutions				Insurance Fund as a Percentage of	
Year	Insurance Coverage[1]	Total Domestic Deposits	Est. Insured Deposits[2]	Percentage of Insured Deposits	Deposit Insurance Fund	Total Domestic Deposits	Est. Insured Deposits
1949	5,000	156,786	76,589	48.8	1,203.9	0.77	1.57
1948	5,000	153,454	75,320	49.1	1,065.9	0.69	1.42
1947	5,000	154,096	76,254	49.5	1,006.1	0.65	1.32
1946	5,000	148,458	73,759	49.7	1,058.5	0.71	1.44
1945	5,000	157,174	67,021	42.6	929.2	0.59	1.39
1944	5,000	134,662	56,398	41.9	804.3	0.60	1.43
1943	5,000	111,650	48,440	43.4	703.1	0.63	1.45
1942	5,000	89,869	32,837	36.5	616.9	0.69	1.88
1941	5,000	71,209	28,249	39.7	553.5	0.78	1.96
1940	5,000	65,288	26,638	40.8	496.0	0.76	1.86
1939	5,000	57,485	24,650	42.9	452.7	0.79	1.84
1938	5,000	50,791	23,121	45.5	420.5	0.83	1.82
1937	5,000	48,228	22,557	46.8	383.1	0.79	1.70
1936	5,000	50,281	22,330	44.4	343.4	0.68	1.54
1935	5,000	45,125	20,158	44.7	306.0	0.68	1.52
1934	5,000	40,060	18,075	45.1	291.7	0.73	1.61

[1] The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Dodd-Frank Act) temporarily provides unlimited coverage for noninterest-bearing transaction accounts for two years beginning December 31, 2010. Coverage limits do not reflect temporary increases authorized by the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008. Coverage for certain retirement accounts increased to $250,000 in 2006. Initial coverage limit was $2,500 from January 1 to June 30, 1934.

[2] Beginning in the fourth quarter of 2010, estimates of insured deposits include the Dodd-Frank Act temporary unlimited coverage for noninterest-bearing transaction accounts. Prior to 1989, figures are for the Bank Insurance Fund (BIF) only and exclude insured branches of foreign banks. For 1989 to 2005, figures represent sum of the BIF and Savings Association Insurance Fund (SAIF) amounts; for 2006 to 2010, figures are for DIF. Amounts for 1989 - 2010 include insured branches of foreign banks. Prior to year-end 1991, insured deposits were estimated using percentages determined from June Call and Thrift Financial Reports.

Income and Expenses, Deposit Insurance Fund, from Beginning of Operations, September 11, 1933, through December 31, 2010

Dollars in Millions

	Income					Expenses and Losses					
Year	Total	Assessment Income	Assessment Credits	Investment and Other	Effective Assessment Rate[1]	Total	Provision for Ins. Losses	Administrative and Operating Expenses[2]	Interest & Other Ins. Expenses	Funding Transfer from the FSLIC Resolution Fund	Net Income/ (Loss)
Total	**$155,776.5**	**$101,879.8**	**$11,391.8**	**$65,877.3**		**$164,345.5**	**$134,894.6**	**$19,731.5**	**$9,719.4**	**$139.5**	**$(8,429.5)**
2010	13,379.9	13,611.2	0.8	(230.5)	0.1772%	75.0	(847.8)	1,592.6	(669.8)	0	13,304.9
2009	24,706.4	17,865.4	148.0	6,989.0	0.2330%	60,709.0	57,711.8	1,271.1	1,726.1	0	(36,002.6)
2008	7,306.3	4,410.4	1,445.9	4,341.8	0.0418%	44,339.5	41,838.8	1,033.5	1,467.2	0	(37,033.2)
2007	3,196.2	3,730.9	3,088.0	2,553.3	0.0093%	1,090.9	95.0	992.6	3.3	0	2,105.3
2006	2,643.5	31.9	0.0	2,611.6	0.0005%	904.3	(52.1)	950.6	5.8	0	1,739.2
2005	2,420.5	60.9	0.0	2,359.6	0.0010%	809.3	(160.2)	965.7	3.8	0	1,611.2
2004	2,240.3	104.2	0.0	2,136.1	0.0019%	607.6	(353.4)	941.3	19.7	0	1,632.7
2003	2,173.6	94.8	0.0	2,078.8	0.0019%	(67.7)	(1,010.5)	935.5	7.3	0	2,241.3
2002	1,795.9	107.8	0.0	2,276.9	0.0023%	719.6	(243.0)	945.1	17.5	0	1,076.3
2001	2,730.1	83.2	0.0	2,646.9	0.0019%	3,123.4	2,199.3	887.9	36.2	0	(393.3)
2000	2,570.1	64.3	0.0	2,505.8	0.0016%	945.2	28.0	883.9	33.3	0	1,624.9
1999	2,416.7	48.4	0.0	2,368.3	0.0013%	2,047.0	1,199.7	823.4	23.9	0	369.7
1998	2,584.6	37.0	0.0	2,547.6	0.0010%	817.5	(5.7)	782.6	40.6	0	1,767.1
1997	2,165.5	38.6	0.0	2,126.9	0.0011%	247.3	(505.7)	677.2	75.8	0	1,918.2
1996	7,156.8	5,294.2	0.0	1,862.6	0.1622%	353.6	(417.2)	568.3	202.5	0	6,803.2
1995	5,229.2	3,877.0	0.0	1,352.2	0.1238%	202.2	(354.2)	510.6	45.8	0	5,027.0
1994	7,682.1	6,722.7	0.0	959.4	0.2192%	(1,825.1)	(2,459.4)	443.2	191.1	0	9,507.2
1993	7,354.5	6,682.0	0.0	672.5	0.2157%	(6,744.4)	(7,660.4)	418.5	497.5	0	14,098.9
1992	6,479.3	5,758.6	0.0	720.7	0.1815%	(596.8)	(2,274.7)	614.8[3]	1,063.1	35.4	7,111.5
1991	5,886.5	5,254.0	0.0	632.5	0.1613%	16,925.3	15,496.2	326.1	1,103.0	42.4	(10,996.4)
1990	3,855.3	2,872.3	0.0	983.0	0.0868%	13,059.3	12,133.1	275.6	650.6	56.1	(9,147.9)
1989	3,496.6	1,885.0	0.0	1,611.6	0.0816%	4,352.2	3,811.3	219.9	321.0	5.6	(850.0)
1988	3,347.7	1,773.0	0.0	1,574.7	0.0825%	7,588.4	6,298.3	223.9	1,066.2	0	(4,240.7)
1987	3,319.4	1,696.0	0.0	1,623.4	0.0833%	3,270.9	2,996.9	204.9	69.1	0	48.5
1986	3,260.1	1,516.9	0.0	1,743.2	0.0787%	2,963.7	2,827.7	180.3	(44.3)	0	296.4
1985	3,385.5	1,433.5	0.0	1,952.0	0.0815%	1,957.9	1,569.0	179.2	209.7	0	1,427.6
1984	3,099.5	1,321.5	0.0	1,778.0	0.0800%	1,999.2	1,633.4	151.2	214.6	0	1,100.3
1983	2,628.1	1,214.9	164.0	1,577.2	0.0714%	969.9	675.1	135.7	159.1	0	1,658.2
1982	2,524.6	1,108.9	96.2	1,511.9	0.0769%	999.8	126.4	129.9	743.5	0	1,524.8
1981	2,074.7	1,039.0	117.1	1,152.8	0.0714%	848.1	320.4	127.2	400.5	0	1,226.6
1980	1,310.4	951.9	521.1	879.6	0.0370%	83.6	(38.1)	118.2	3.5	0	1,226.8

Income and Expenses, Deposit Insurance Fund, from Beginning of Operations, September 11, 1933, through December 31, 2010 (continued)

Dollars in Millions

	Income					Expenses and Losses					
Year	Total	Assessment Income	Assessment Credits	Investment and Other	Effective Assessment Rate[1]	Total	Provision for Ins. Losses	Administrative and Operating Expenses[2]	Interest & Other Ins. Expenses	Funding Transfer from the FSLIC Resolution Fund	Net Income/ (Loss)
1979	1,090.4	881.0	524.6	734.0	0.0333%	93.7	(17.2)	106.8	4.1	0	996.7
1978	952.1	810.1	443.1	585.1	0.0385%	148.9	36.5	103.3	9.1	0	803.2
1977	837.8	731.3	411.9	518.4	0.0370%	113.6	20.8	89.3	3.5	0	724.2
1976	764.9	676.1	379.6	468.4	0.0370%	212.3	28.0	180.4[4]	3.9	0	552.6
1975	689.3	641.3	362.4	410.4	0.0357%	97.5	27.6	67.7	2.2	0	591.8
1974	668.1	587.4	285.4	366.1	0.0435%	159.2	97.9	59.2	2.1	0	508.9
1973	561.0	529.4	283.4	315.0	0.0385%	108.2	52.5	54.4	1.3	0	452.8
1972	467.0	468.8	280.3	278.5	0.0333%	65.7	10.1	49.6	6.0[5]	0	401.3
1971	415.3	417.2	241.4	239.5	0.0345%	60.3	13.4	46.9	0.0	0	355.0
1970	382.7	369.3	210.0	223.4	0.0357%	46.0	3.8	42.2	0.0	0	336.7
1969	335.8	364.2	220.2	191.8	0.0333%	34.5	1.0	33.5	0.0	0	301.3
1968	295.0	334.5	202.1	162.6	0.0333%	29.1	0.1	29.0	0.0	0	265.9
1967	263.0	303.1	182.4	142.3	0.0333%	27.3	2.9	24.4	0.0	0	235.7
1966	241.0	284.3	172.6	129.3	0.0323%	19.9	0.1	19.8	0.0	0	221.1
1965	214.6	260.5	158.3	112.4	0.0323%	22.9	5.2	17.7	0.0	0	191.7
1964	197.1	238.2	145.2	104.1	0.0323%	18.4	2.9	15.5	0.0	0	178.7
1963	181.9	220.6	136.4	97.7	0.0313%	15.1	0.7	14.4	0.0	0	166.8
1962	161.1	203.4	126.9	84.6	0.0313%	13.8	0.1	13.7	0.0	0	147.3
1961	147.3	188.9	115.5	73.9	0.0323%	14.8	1.6	13.2	0.0	0	132.5
1960	144.6	180.4	100.8	65.0	0.0370%	12.5	0.1	12.4	0.0	0	132.1
1959	136.5	178.2	99.6	57.9	0.0370%	12.1	0.2	11.9	0.0	0	124.4
1958	126.8	166.8	93.0	53.0	0.0370%	11.6	0.0	11.6	0.0	0	115.2
1957	117.3	159.3	90.2	48.2	0.0357%	9.7	0.1	9.6	0.0	0	107.6
1956	111.9	155.5	87.3	43.7	0.0370%	9.4	0.3	9.1	0.0	0	102.5
1955	105.8	151.5	85.4	39.7	0.0370%	9.0	0.3	8.7	0.0	0	96.8
1954	99.7	144.2	81.8	37.3	0.0357%	7.8	0.1	7.7	0.0	0	91.9
1953	94.2	138.7	78.5	34.0	0.0357%	7.3	0.1	7.2	0.0	0	86.9
1952	88.6	131.0	73.7	31.3	0.0370%	7.8	0.8	7.0	0.0	0	80.8
1951	83.5	124.3	70.0	29.2	0.0370%	6.6	0.0	6.6	0.0	0	76.9
1950	84.8	122.9	68.7	30.6	0.0370%	7.8	1.4	6.4	0.0	0	77.0

Income and Expenses, Deposit Insurance Fund, from Beginning of Operations, September 11, 1933, through December 31, 2010 (continued)

Dollars in Millions

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

1 Figures represent only BIF-insured institutions prior to 1990, BIF- and SAIF-insured institutions from 1990 through 2005, and DIF-insured institutions beginning in 2006. After 1995, all thrift closings became the reponsibility of the FDIC and amounts are reflected in the SAIF. The effective assessment rate is calculated from annual assessment income (net of assessment credits), excluding transfers to the Financing Corporation (FICO), Resolution Funding Corporation (REFCORP) and FSLIC Resolution Fund, divided by the four quarter average assessment base. The effective rates from 1950 through 1984 varied from the statutory rate of 0.0833 percent due to assessment credits provided in those years. The statutory rate increased to 0.12 percent in 1990 and to a minimum of 0.15 percent in 1991. The effective rates in 1991 and 1992 varied because the FDIC exercised new authority to increase assessments above the statutory minimum rate when needed. Beginning in 1993, the effective rate was based on a risk-related premium system under which institutions paid assessments in the range of 0.23 percent to 0.31 percent. In May 1995, the BIF reached the mandatory recapitalization level of 1.25 percent. As a result, BIF assessment rates were reduced to a range of 0.04 percent to 0.31 percent of assessable deposits, effective June 1995, and assessments totaling $1.5 billion were refunded in September 1995. Assessment rates for the BIF were lowered again to a range of 0 to 0.27 percent of assessable deposits, effective the start of 1996. In 1996, the SAIF collected a one-time special assessment of $4.5 billion. Subsequently, assessment rates for the SAIF were lowered to the same range as the BIF, effective October 1996. This range of rates remained unchanged for both funds through 2006. As part of the implementation of the Federal Deposit Insurance Reform Act of 2005, assessment rates were increased to a range of 0.05 percent to 0.43 percent of assessable deposits effective at the start of 2007, but many institutions received a one-time assessment credit ($4.7 billion in total) to offset the new assessments. On December 16, 2008, the FDIC Board of Directors (the "Board") adopted a final rule to temporarily increase assessment rates for the first quarter of 2009 to a range of 0.12 percent to 0.50 percent of assessable deposits. On February 27, 2009, the Board adopted a final rule effective April 1, 2009, setting initial base assessment rates to a range of 0.12 percent to 0.45 percent of assessable deposits. On June 30, 2009, a special assessment was imposed on all insured banks and thrifts, which amounted in aggregate to approximately $5.4 billion. For 8,106 institutions, with $9.3 trillion in assets, the special assessment was 5 basis points of each institution's assets minus tier one capital; 89 other institutions, with assets of $4.0 trillion, had their special asssessment capped at 10 basis points of their second quarter assessment base.

2 These expenses, which are presented as operating expenses in the Statement of Income and Fund Balance, pertain to the FDIC in its corporate capacity only and do not include costs that are charged to the failed bank receiverships that are managed by the FDIC. The receivership expenses are presented as part of the "Receivables from Resolutions, net" line on the Balance Sheet. The narrative and graph presented in the "Corporate Planning and Budget" section of this report (page 132) show the aggregate (corporate and receivership) expenditures of the FDIC.

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

4 Includes a $106 million net loss on government securities.

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

6 Includes the aggregate amount of $81 million of interest paid on capital stock between 1933 and 1948.

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

Dollars in Thousands

Year	Total	Assets	Deposits	Estimated Receivership Loss[2]	Loss to Funds[3]
Total	**748**	**$393,986,574**	**$317,501,978**	**$75,318,843**	**$81,580,645**
1995	2	423,819	414,692	28,192	27,750
1994	2	136,815	127,508	11,472	14,599
1993	10	6,147,962	4,881,461	267,595	65,212
1992	59	44,196,946	34,773,224	3,234,883	3,780,121
1991	144	78,898,904	65,173,122	8,627,894	9,126,190
1990	213	129,662,498	98,963,962	16,063,762	19,258,655
1989[4]	318	134,519,630	113,168,009	47,085,045	49,308,118

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

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

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

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

FDIC-Insured Institutions Closed During 2010

Dollars in Thousands

Name and Location	Bank Class	Number of Deposit Accounts	Total Assets[1]	Total Deposits[1]	Insured Deposit Funding and Other Disbursements	Estimated Loss to the DIF[2]	Date of Closing or Acquisition	Receiver/Assuming Bank and Location
Purchase and Assumption - All Deposits								
Bank of Leeton Leeton, MO	NM	1,662	$20,128	$20,335	$20,091	$9,046	01/22/10	Sunflower Bank, N.A. Salina, KS
Citizens Bank Trust Company of Chicago Chicago, IL	NM	2,259	$73,490	$74,519	$71,552	$42,861	04/23/10	Republic Bank of Chicago Oak Brook, IL
The Bank of Bonifay Bonifay, FL	NM	10,577	$242,871	$230,190	$225,391	$78,605	05/07/10	First Federal Bank of Florida Lake City, FL
Towne Bank of Arizona Mesa, AZ	NM	1,018	$120,246	$113,243	$98,547	$44,096	05/07/10	Commerce Bank of Arizona Tucson, AZ
First National Bank Savannah, GA	N	3,856	$252,520	$231,857	$211,261	$93,989	06/25/10	The Savannah Bank, N.A. Savannah, GA
The Gordon Bank Gordon, GA	NM	2,548	$29,259	$26,867	$29,273	$8,882	10/22/10	Morris Bank Dublin, GA
Whole Bank Purchase and Assumption - All Deposits								
Horizon Bank Bellingham, WA	NM	39,716	$1,188,956	$1,049,063	$1,040,135	$383,684	01/08/10	Washington FS&LA Seattle, WA
St. Stephen State Bank St. Stephen, MN	NM	2,347	$22,895	$23,912	$23,371	$12,197	01/15/10	First State Bank of St. Joseph St. Joseph, MN
Town Community Bank & Trust Antioch, IL	NM	1,717	$70,758	$68,323	$69,557	$26,642	01/15/10	First American Bank Elk Grove Village, IL
Evergreen Bank Seattle, WA	NM	11,116	$395,980	$340,378	$315,121	$109,168	01/22/10	Umpqua Bank Roseburg, OR
Premier American Bank Miami, FL	NM	4,865	$299,225	$285,554	$268,053	$112,344	01/22/10	Premier American Bank, N.A. Miami, FL
Charter Bank Santa Fe, NM	SB	19,945	$1,201,922	$859,933	$821,503	$246,120	01/22/10	Charter Bank Albuquerque, NM
Columbia River Bank The Dalles, OR	NM	49,744	$955,112	$908,132	$891,998	$167,875	01/22/10	Columbia State Bank Tacoma, WA
First Regional Bank Los Angeles, CA	NM	17,633	$2,082,684	$1,664,450	$1,540,091	$545,163	01/29/10	First-Citizens Bank & Trust Company Raleigh, NC
American Marine Bank Bainbridge Island, WA	NM	22,622	$329,246	$287,443	$269,735	$81,369	01/29/10	Columbia State Bank Tacoma, WA
First National Bank of Georgia Carrollton, GA	N	49,467	$840,633	$780,196	$751,253	$197,132	01/29/10	Community & Southern Bank Carrollton, GA
Community Bank and Trust Cornelia, GA	NM	99,016	$1,181,717	$1,067,957	$1,020,389	$363,060	01/29/10	SCBT, N.A. Orangeburg, SC
Florida Community Bank Immokalee, FL	NM	25,340	$835,701	$776,556	$794,414	$331,055	01/29/10	Premier American Bank, N.A. Miami, FL
Marshall Bank National Association Hallock, MN	N	3,837	$58,566	$55,662	$49,297	$14,524	01/29/10	United Valley Bank Cavalier, ND
1st American State Bank of Minnesota Hancock, MN	NM	1,375	$18,155	$16,327	$14,452	$5,042	02/05/10	Community Development Bank, FSB Ogema, MN
George Washington Savings Bank Orland Park, IL	SI	15,015	$413,673	$395,310	$398,398	$91,528	02/19/10	FirstMerit Bank, N.A. Akron, OH

FDIC-Insured Institutions Closed During 2010 (continued)

Dollars in Thousands

Name and Location	Bank Class	Number of Deposit Accounts	Total Assets[1]	Total Deposits[1]	Insured Deposit Funding and Other Disbursements	Estimated Loss to the DIF[2]	Date of Closing or Acquisition	Receiver/Assuming Bank and Location
La Jolla Bank, FSB La Jolla, CA	SB	43,243	$3,646,071	$2,799,362	$2,879,761	$1,035,182	02/19/10	OneWest Bank, FSB Pasadena, CA
The La Coste National Bank La Coste, TX	N	3,052	$53,936	$49,275	$49,068	$3,684	02/19/10	Community National Bank Hondo, TX
Marco Community Bank Marco Island, FL	SM	4,326	$119,578	$117,097	$120,435	$33,844	02/19/10	Mutual of Omaha Bank Omaha, NE
Carson River Community Bank Carson City, NV	NM	937	$51,095	$50,024	$51,024	$19,057	02/26/10	Heritage Bank of Nevada Reno, NV
Rainier Pacific Bank Tacoma, WA	SI	38,259	$717,806	$446,192	$429,154	$184,644	02/26/10	Umpqua Bank Roseburg, OR
Bank of Illinois Normal, IL	SM	8,050	$211,711	$198,487	$185,977	$41,856	03/05/10	Heartland Bank and Trust Company Bloomington, IL
Sun American Bank Boca Raton, FL	SM	9,845	$535,724	$443,481	$438,042	$149,588	03/05/10	First-Citizens Bank & Trust Company Raleigh, NC
LibertyPointe Bank New York, NY	NM	4,809	$216,500	$209,477	$198,442	$39,489	03/11/10	Valley National Bank Wayne, NJ
The Park Avenue Bank New York, NY	NM	8,771	$520,146	$494,505	$477,584	$107,539	03/12/10	Valley National Bank Wayne, NJ
Statewide Bank Covington, LA	NM	9,696	$243,215	$207,821	$206,074	$59,955	03/12/10	Home Bank Lafayette, LA
Old Southern Bank Orlando, FL	SM	6,110	$336,390	$319,746	$328,893	$87,984	03/12/10	Centennial Bank Conway, AR
Century Security Bank Duluth, GA	NM	1,256	$96,535	$93,967	$95,230	$39,269	03/19/10	Bank of Upson Thomaston, GA
Appalachian Community Bank Ellijay, GA	NM	40,289	$1,010,075	$917,575	$924,510	$309,652	03/19/10	Community & Southern Bank Carrollton, GA
American National Bank Parma, OH	N	1,173	$70,318	$66,752	$67,496	$26,511	03/19/10	The National Bank & Trust Company Wilmington, OH
Bank of Hiawassee Hiawassee, GA	NM	17,119	$377,779	$339,597	$329,792	$116,484	03/19/10	Citizens South Bank Gastonia, NC
State Bank of Aurora Aurora, MN	NM	2,641	$28,159	$27,801	$26,502	$8,693	03/19/10	Northern State Bank Ashland, WI
First Lowndes Bank Fort Deposit, AL	NM	8,621	$137,175	$131,117	$122,594	$35,314	03/19/10	First Citizens Bank Luverne, AL
Desert Hills Bank Phoenix, AZ	NM	9,393	$496,552	$426,473	$410,763	$108,310	03/26/10	New York Community Bank Westbury, NY
Key West Bank Key West, FL	SB	1,477	$88,031	$67,662	$76,254	$25,370	03/26/10	Centennial Bank Conway, AR
McIntosh Commercial Bank Carrollton, GA	NM	7,785	$363,405	$343,339	$315,912	$141,844	03/26/10	CharterBank West Point, GA
Unity National Bank Cartersville, GA	N	13,028	$300,590	$264,286	$244,923	$70,961	03/26/10	Bank of the Ozarks Little Rock, AR
Beach First National Bank Myrtle Beach, SC	N	12,329	$590,024	$516,026	$518,344	$119,396	04/09/10	Bank of North Carolina Thomasville, NC
AmericanFirst Bank Clermont, FL	NM	2,684	$104,034	$81,887	$92,563	$19,084	04/16/10	TD Bank, N.A. Wilmington, DE

FDIC-Insured Institutions Closed During 2010 (continued)
Dollars in Thousands

Name and Location	Bank Class	Number of Deposit Accounts	Total Assets[1]	Total Deposits[1]	Insured Deposit Funding and Other Disbursements	Estimated Loss to the DIF[2]	Date of Closing or Acquisition	Receiver/Assuming Bank and Location
Butler Bank Lowell, MA	SI	8,010	$245,534	$233,222	$225,408	$27,738	04/16/10	People's United Bank Bridgeport, CT
City Bank Lynwood, WA	NM	26,952	$981,913	$1,020,494	$903,819	$264,329	04/16/10	Whidbey Island Bank Coupeville, WA
First Federal Bank of North Florida Palatka, FL	SB	16,768	$440,122	$324,198	$371,552	$13,095	04/16/10	TD Bank, N.A. Wilmington, DE
Innovative Bank Oakland, CA	NM	4,349	$266,816	$225,241	$211,111	$44,817	04/16/10	Center Bank Los Angeles, CA
Riverside National Bank of Florida Fort Pierce, FL	N	235,048	$3,393,818	$2,724,623	$2,861,518	$605,501	04/16/10	TD Bank, N.A. Wilmington, DE
Tamalpais Bank San Rafael, CA	NM	12,006	$611,504	$487,582	$462,814	$76,525	04/16/10	Union Bank, N.A. San Francisco, CA
Amcore Bank, N.A. Rockford, IL	N	154,667	$3,066,240	$3,421,194	$2,774,842	$320,947	04/23/10	Harris National Association Chicago, IL
Broadway Bank Chicago, IL	NM	8,086	$1,059,194	$1,113,959	$1,021,203	$391,357	04/23/10	MB Financial Bank, N.A. Chicago, IL
Lincoln Park Savings Bank Chicago, IL	SI	11,153	$194,618	$162,627	$162,662	$52,020	04/23/10	Northbrook Bank and Trust Company Northbrook, IL
New Century Bank Chicago, IL	NM	6,612	$447,239	$492,046	$427,045	$125,868	04/23/10	MB Financial Bank, N.A. Chicago, IL
Peotone Bank and Trust Company Peotone, IL	NM	8,405	$130,165	$124,676	$124,317	$46,514	04/23/10	First Midwest Bank Itasca, IL
Wheatland Bank Naperville, IL	NM	8,011	$441,694	$438,502	$445,153	$136,915	04/23/10	Wheaton Bank and Trust Wheaton, IL
BC National Bank Butler, MO	N	3,382	$52,204	$43,635	$40,180	$15,798	04/30/10	Community First Bank Butler, MO
CF Bancorp Port Huron, MI	SI	73,727	$1,599,122	$1,418,445	$1,732,557	$487,779	04/30/10	First Michigan Bank Troy, MI
Champion Bank Creve Coeur, MO	NM	4,242	$195,510	$153,763	$160,292	$68,999	04/30/10	BankLiberty Liberty, MO
Frontier Bank Everett, WA	NM	96,539	$3,250,734	$2,846,886	$2,759,290	$1,096,211	04/30/10	Union Bank, N.A. San Francisco, CA
Eurobank San Juan, PR	NM	23,521	$2,453,138	$1,970,724	$2,313,651	$1,187,775	04/30/10	Oriental Bank and Trust San Juan, PR
R-G Premier Bank of Puerto Rico Hato Rey, PR	NM	325,495	$5,681,177	$4,220,108	$5,496,730	$1,455,166	04/30/10	Scotiabank de Puerto Rico San Juan, PR
Westernbank Puerto Rico Mayaguez, PR	NM	302,338	$10,797,345	$8,619,969	$10,274,407	$4,249,644	04/30/10	Banco Popular de Puerto Rico San Juan, PR
1st Pacific Bank of California San Diego, CA	SM	4,299	$335,798	$291,173	$267,981	$80,457	05/07/10	City National Bank Los Angeles, CA
Access Bank Champlin, MN	NM	1,602	$31,996	$31,969	$29,681	$8,644	05/07/10	Prinsbank Prinsburg, MN
Midwest Bank and Trust Company Elmwood Park, IL	SM	78,283	$3,172,915	$2,420,738	$2,265,630	$221,301	05/14/10	FirstMerit Bank, N.A. Akron, OH
New Liberty Bank Plymouth, MI	NM	3,125	$111,239	$101,884	$99,290	$28,640	05/14/10	Bank of Ann Arbor Ann Arbor, MI

FDIC-Insured Institutions Closed During 2010 (continued)

Dollars in Thousands

Name and Location	Bank Class	Number of Deposit Accounts	Total Assets[1]	Total Deposits[1]	Insured Deposit Funding and Other Disbursements	Estimated Loss to the DIF[2]	Date of Closing or Acquisition	Receiver/Assuming Bank and Location
Satilla Community Bank Saint Marys, GA	NM	2,348	$135,688	$134,005	$122,425	$32,822	05/14/10	Ameris Bank Moultrie, GA
Southwest Community Bank Springfield, MO	NM	1,505	$100,659	$102,463	$97,449	$32,114	05/14/10	Simmons First National Bank Pine Bluff, AR
Pinehurst Bank St. Paul, MN	NM	1,597	$61,215	$58,288	$54,630	$11,474	05/21/10	Coulee Bank La Crosse, WI
Bank of Florida–Southeast Ft. Lauderdale, FL	NM	7,333	$595,318	$531,752	$477,614	$77,586	05/28/10	Everbank Jacksonville, FL
Bank of Florida–Southwest Naples, FL	NM	11,061	$640,894	$559,897	$567,536	$106,905	05/28/10	Everbank Jacksonville, FL
Bank of Florida–Tampa Bay Tampa, FL	NM	2,628	$240,513	$224,024	$244,489	$40,273	05/28/10	Everbank Jacksonville, FL
Granite Community Bank Granite Bay, CA	N	2,920	$102,913	$94,252	$94,825	$21,447	05/28/10	Tri Counties Bank Chico, CA
Sun West Bank Las Vegas, NV	NM	6,753	$360,662	$353,943	$331,949	$96,693	05/28/10	City National Bank Los Angeles, CA
First National Bank Rosedale, MS	N	2,122	$60,449	$63,483	$72,828	$25,123	06/04/10	The Jefferson Bank Fayette, MS
TierOne Bank Lincoln, NE	SB	176,888	$2,824,737	$2,185,817	$1,897,433	$313,755	06/04/10	Great Western Bank Sioux Falls, SD
Washington First International Bank Seattle, WA	NM	10,035	$520,887	$441,362	$396,237	$136,118	06/11/10	East West Bank Pasadena, CA
Nevada Security Bank Reno, NV	NM	9,846	$492,491	$479,759	$475,638	$87,810	06/18/10	Umpqua Bank Roseburg, OR
High Desert State Bank Albuquerque, NM	NM	2,026	$80,343	$80,985	$73,025	$24,829	06/25/10	First American Bank Artesia, NM
Peninsula Bank Englewood, FL	NM	13,339	$630,179	$580,140	$605,285	$226,929	06/25/10	Premier American Bank Miami, FL
USA Bank Port Chester, NY	NM	2,985	$190,678	$188,644	$190,006	$65,243	07/09/10	New Century Bank Phoenixville, PA
Bay National Bank Lutherville, MD	N	2,661	$217,743	$212,612	$205,167	$23,368	07/09/10	Bay Bank, FSB Lutherville, MD
Home National Bank Blackwell, OK	N	25,726	$585,445	$514,038	$512,769	$83,213	07/09/10	RCB Bank Claremore, OK
Mainstreet Savings Bank, FSB Hastings, MI	SB	8,132	$96,584	$63,291	$62,759	$15,690	07/16/10	Commercial Bank Alma, MI
Metro Bank of Dade County Miami, FL	SM	8,766	$399,441	$375,522	$369,253	$75,556	07/16/10	NAFH National Bank Miami, FL
Olde Cypress Community Bank Clewiston, FL	SB	8,110	$161,355	$157,997	$160,183	$38,643	07/16/10	CenterState Bank of Florida, N.A. Winter Haven, FL
Turnberry Bank Aventura, FL	SB	3,888	$240,250	$179,169	$177,459	$40,535	07/16/10	NAFH National Bank Miami, FL
Woodlands Bank Bluffton, SC	SB	6,554	$382,803	$364,808	$360,454	$120,068	07/16/10	Bank of the Ozarks Little Rock, AR
First National Bank of the South Spartanburg, SC	N	20,097	$619,374	$550,891	$540,575	$83,037	07/16/10	NAFH National Bank Miami, FL

FDIC-Insured Institutions Closed During 2010 (continued)
Dollars in Thousands

Name and Location	Bank Class	Number of Deposit Accounts	Total Assets[1]	Total Deposits[1]	Insured Deposit Funding and Other Disbursements	Estimated Loss to the DIF[2]	Date of Closing or Acquisition	Receiver/Assuming Bank and Location
Community Security Bank New Prague, MN	NM	4,984	$100,649	$95,100	$94,987	$21,438	07/23/10	Roundbank Waseca, MN
Crescent Bank & Trust Company Jasper, GA	NM	28,701	$970,235	$932,809	$918,107	$279,759	07/23/10	Renasant Bank Tupelo, MS
Home Valley Bank Cave Junction, OR	SM	13,230	$250,488	$227,935	$227,449	$44,651	07/23/10	South Valley Bank & Trust Klamath Falls, OR
Southwest USA Bank Las Vegas, NV	NM	2,068	$203,690	$183,985	$178,885	$79,904	07/23/10	Plaza Bank Irvine, CA
Sterling Bank Lantana, FL	SM	7,533	$354,966	$329,541	$317,657	$54,119	07/23/10	IBERIABANK Lafayette, LA
Thunder Bank Sylvan Grove, KS	SM	1,454	$28,248	$27,048	$25,813	$8,007	07/23/10	The Bennington State Bank Salina, KS
Williamsburg First National Bank Kingstree, SC	N	8,801	$130,411	$126,993	$117,906	$10,103	07/23/10	First Citizens Bank and Trust Company, Inc. Columbia, SC
Bayside Savings Bank Port Saint Joe, FL	SB	2,191	$64,344	$52,720	$49,891	$19,966	07/30/10	Centennial Bank Conway, AR
Coastal Community Bank Panama City Beach, FL	NM	12,152	$377,469	$370,016	$372,707	$106,767	07/30/10	Centennial Bank Conway, AR
Liberty Bank Eugene, OR	NM	30,465	$714,574	$692,670	$679,600	$200,197	07/30/10	Home Federal Bank Nampa, ID
NorthWest Bank and Trust Acworth, GA	NM	3,861	$160,763	$155,531	$152,916	$39,380	07/30/10	State Bank and Trust Company Macon, GA
The Cowlitz Bank Longview, WA	NM	10,709	$489,019	$474,742	$448,186	$82,180	07/30/10	Heritage Bank Olympia, WA
Ravenswood Bank Chicago, IL	NM	4,472	$264,628	$269,448	$265,043	$104,994	08/06/10	Northbrook Bank and Trust Company Northbrook, IL
Palos Bank and Trust Company Palos Heights, IL	NM	26,165	$493,391	$467,784	$462,086	$86,611	08/13/10	First Midwest Bank Itasca, IL
Butte Community Bank Chico, CA	NM	45,195	$498,751	$471,256	$461,309	$34,729	08/20/10	Rabobank, N.A. El Centro, CA
Community National Bank at Bartow Bartow, FL	N	2,804	$67,918	$63,708	$60,308	$15,429	08/20/10	CenterState Bank of Florida, N.A. Winter Haven, FL
Imperial Savings & Loan Association Martinsville, VA	SB	1,363	$9,448	$10,090	$9,374	$5,062	08/20/10	River Community Bank, N.A. Martinsville, VA
Independent National Bank Ocala, FL	N	10,146	$156,218	$141,877	$143,569	$32,403	08/20/10	CenterState Bank of Florida, N.A. Winter Haven, FL
Los Padres Bank Solvang, CA	SB	22,198	$866,459	$770,899	$754,140	$120,143	08/20/10	Pacific Western Bank San Diego, CA
Pacific State Bank Stockton, CA	SM	9,957	$312,077	$278,832	$254,769	$38,909	08/20/10	Rabobank, N.A. El Centro, CA
ShoreBank Chicago, IL	NM	39,039	$2,166,431	$1,547,403	$2,147,161	$570,625	08/20/10	Urban Partnership Bank Chicago, IL
Sonoma Valley Bank Sonoma, CA	NM	12,728	$337,113	$255,501	$251,413	$19,076	08/20/10	Westamerica Bank San Rafael, CA
Horizon Bank Bradenton, FL	SM	6,284	$187,819	$164,594	$162,893	$68,863	09/10/10	Bank of the Ozarks Little Rock, AR

FDIC-Insured Institutions Closed During 2010 (continued)
Dollars in Thousands

Name and Location	Bank Class	Number of Deposit Accounts	Total Assets[1]	Total Deposits[1]	Insured Deposit Funding and Other Disbursements	Estimated Loss to the DIF[2]	Date of Closing or Acquisition	Receiver/Assuming Bank and Location
Bank of Ellijay Ellijay, GA	NM	4,524	$168,820	$160,718	$172,102	$60,270	09/17/10	Community & Southern Bank Carrollton, GA
Bramble Savings Bank Milford, OH	SI	1,936	$47,523	$41,551	$41,548	$17,588	09/17/10	Foundation Bank Cincinnati, OH
First Commerce Community Bank Douglasville, GA	NM	4,173	$248,151	$242,831	$228,416	$77,233	09/17/10	Community & Southern Bank Carrollton, GA
ISN Bank Cherry Hill, NJ	NM	1,106	$81,564	$79,652	$76,930	$27,799	09/17/10	New Century Bank Phoenixville, PA
Maritime Savings Bank West Allis, WI	SB	12,973	$350,488	$248,134	$344,476	$105,372	09/17/10	North Shore Bank, FSB Brookfield, WI
The Peoples Bank Winder, GA	NM	24,437	$447,185	$398,181	$373,755	$100,169	09/17/10	Community & Southern Bank Carrollton, GA
Haven Trust Bank Florida Ponte Vedra Beach, FL	NM	2,223	$148,575	$133,561	$130,909	$36,793	09/24/10	First Southern Bank Boca Raton, FL
North County Bank Arlington, WA	NM	7,602	$288,776	$276,081	$258,513	$80,531	09/24/10	Whidbey Island Bank Coupeville, WA
Shoreline Bank Shoreline, WA	NM	4,649	$92,980	$90,644	$90,930	$40,381	10/01/10	GBC International Bank Los Angeles, CA
Wakulla Bank Crawfordville, FL	NM	26,383	$402,205	$367,228	$394,803	$109,487	10/01/10	Centennial Bank Conway, AR
Premier Bank Jefferson City, MO	NM	28,804	$989,382	$869,367	$965,935	$404,596	10/15/10	Providence Bank Columbia, MO
Security Savings Bank Olathe, KS	SA	18,336	$453,349	$347,080	$339,787	$80,362	10/15/10	Simmons First National Bank Pine Bluff, AR
Westbridge Bank and Trust Chesterfield, MO	NM	1,261	$87,782	$70,131	$67,242	$18,588	10/15/10	Midland States Bank Effingham, IL
First Bank of Jacksonville Jacksonville, FL	NM	1,814	$73,922	$72,198	$72,037	$16,098	10/22/10	Ameris Bank Moultrie, GA
First Suburban National Bank Maywood, IL	N	6,482	$143,451	$135,475	$137,665	$28,974	10/22/10	Seaway Bank and Trust Company Chicago, IL
Hillcrest Bank Overland Park, KS	NM	38,922	$1,583,611	$1,488,785	$1,476,695	$318,195	10/22/10	Hillcrest Bank, N.A. Overland Park, KS
Progress Bank of Florida Tampa, FL	SM	1,882	$94,823	$86,861	$85,294	$24,996	10/22/10	Bay Cities Bank Tampa, FL
The First National Bank of Barnesville Barnesville, GA	N	6,835	$126,622	$122,880	$123,943	$32,885	10/22/10	United Bank Zebulon, GA
First Vietnamese American Bank Westminster, CA	NM	721	$48,000	$47,012	$38,028	$9,635	11/05/10	Grandpoint Bank Los Angeles, CA
K Bank Randallstown, MD	NM	23,944	$538,258	$500,056	$498,567	$196,706	11/05/10	Manufacturers & Traders Trust Co. (M&T Bank) Buffalo, NY
Pierce Commercial Bank Tacoma, WA	SM	3,356	$221,082	$193,473	$181,310	$19,814	11/05/10	Heritage Bank Olympia, WA
Western Commercial Bank Woodland Hills, CA	NM	1,241	$98,635	$101,127	$105,176	$24,310	11/05/10	First California Bank Westlake Village, CA
Cooper Star Bank Scottsdale, AZ	NM	3,321	$203,955	$190,182	$194,655	$43,169	11/12/10	Stearns Bank, N.A. St. Cloud, MN

FDIC-Insured Institutions Closed During 2010 (continued)

Dollars in Thousands

Name and Location	Bank Class	Number of Deposit Accounts	Total Assets[1]	Total Deposits[1]	Insured Deposit Funding and Other Disbursements	Estimated Loss to the DIF[2]	Date of Closing or Acquisition	Receiver/Assuming Bank and Location
Darby Bank & Trust Co. Vidalia, GA	NM	19,886	$654,714	$587,626	$582,144	$129,590	11/12/10	Ameris Bank Moultrie, GA
Tifton Banking Company Tifton, GA	NM	2,685	$143,729	$141,573	$132,992	$24,576	11/12/10	Ameris Bank Moultrie, GA
Allegiance Bank of America Bala Cynwyd, PA	NM	2,765	$106,595	$91,996	$96,741	$14,235	11/19/10	VIST Bank Wyomissing, PA
First Banking Center Burlington, WI	SM	44,356	$750,724	$664,752	$676,743	$139,746	11/19/10	First Michigan Bank Troy, MI
Gulf State Community Bank Carrabelle, FL	NM	7,338	$112,144	$112,193	$108,568	$42,279	11/19/10	Centennial Bank Conway, AR
Earthstar Bank Southhampton, PA	NM	4,313	$112,643	$104,505	$98,170	$22,926	12/10/10	Polonia Bank Huntingdon Valley, PA
Paramount Bank Farmington Hills, MI	SM	4,725	$252,744	$213,550	$187,403	$89,354	12/10/10	Level One Bank Farmington Hills, MI
Appalachian Community Bank, F.S.B. McCaysville, GA	SA	2,639	$68,201	$76,360	$68,552	$25,876	12/17/10	Peoples Bank of East Tennessee Madisonville, TN
Chestatee State Bank Dawsonville, GA	NM	10,740	$244,376	$244,476	$234,908	$75,136	12/17/10	Bank of the Ozarks Little Rock, AR
Community National Bank Lino Lakes, MN	N	2,604	$31,569	$28,916	$27,269	$3,717	12/17/10	Farmers & Merchants Savings Bank Manchester, IA
First Southern Bank Batesville, AR	NM	3,746	$191,764	$172,514	$141,827	$22,751	12/17/10	Southern Bank Poplar Bluff, MO
United Americas Bank, N.A. Atlanta, GA	N	3,851	$242,339	$244,172	$198,466	$75,294	12/17/10	State Bank and Trust Company Macon, GA
The Bank of Miami Coral Gables, FL	N	3,595	$448,150	$374,218	$344,755	$59,267	12/17/10	1st United Bank Boca Raton, FL
Insured Deposit Transfer								
Barnes Banking Company Kaysville, UT	SM	31,597	$709,171	$697,109	$660,026	$207,813	01/15/10	Deposit Insurance National Bank of Kaysville Kaysville, UT
Insured Deposit Payoff								
Centennial Bank Ogden, UT	NM	3,809	$212,839	$205,076	$222,567	$78,843	03/05/10	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Advanta Bank Corp. Draper, UT	NM	12,975	$1,525,931	$1,519,471	$1,335,574	$606,732	03/19/10	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Lakeside Community Bank Sterling Heights, MI	NM	1,920	$49,173	$52,290	$58,990	$21,471	04/16/10	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Arcola Homestead Savings Bank Arcola, IL	SI	613	$17,028	$18,092	$17,115	$10,829	06/04/10	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Ideal Federal Savings Bank Baltimore, MD	SB	807	$6,177	$5,803	$5,378	$5,370	07/09/10	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

FDIC-Insured Institutions Closed During 2010 (continued)

Dollars in Thousands

Name and Location	Bank Class	Number of Deposit Accounts	Total Assets[1]	Total Deposits[1]	Insured Deposit Funding and Other Disbursements	Estimated Loss to the DIF[2]	Date of Closing or Acquisition	Receiver/Assuming Bank and Location
First Arizona Savings, FSB Scottsdale, AZ	SA	11,574	$255,920	$190,615	$265,711	$32,316	10/22/10	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Insured Deposit Transfer/Purchase & Assumption								
Waterfield Bank Germantown, MD	SB	5,987	$155,566	$156,188	$562,273	$41,733	03/05/10	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Codes for Bank Class:

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

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

[2] Estimated losses are as of 12/31/10. Estimated losses are routinely adjusted with updated information from new appraisals and asset sales, which ultimately affect the asset values and projected recoveries. Represents the estimated loss to the DIF from deposit insurance obligations. This amount does not include the estimated loss allocable to the Transaction Account Guarantee claim.

Recoveries and Losses by the Deposit Insurance Fund on Disbursements for the Protection of Depositors, 1934 – 2010

Dollars in Thousands

Bank and Thrift Failures[1]							
Year[2]	Number of Banks/ Thrifts	Total Assets[3]	Total Deposits[3]	Insured Deposit Funding and Other Disbursements	Recoveries	Estimated Additional Recoveries	Estimated Losses
	2,417	**$879,080,555**	**$653,997,204**	**$529,207,216**	**$381,767,253**	**$31,024,200**	**$116,415,763**
2010[4]	157	92,084,987	79,548,141	82,015,397	45,848,906	11,342,867	24,823,624
2009[4]	140	169,709,160	137,067,132	135,769,886	82,055,693	14,902,675	38,811,518
2008[4]	25	371,945,480	234,321,715	205,407,426	181,587,856	4,199,157	19,620,413
2007	3	2,614,928	2,424,187	1,914,177	1,364,131	365,827	184,219
2006	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2004	4	170,099	156,733	138,895	134,978	0	3,917
2003	3	947,317	901,978	883,772	812,933	8,192	62,647
2002	11	2,872,720	2,512,834	2,126,922	1,689,034	14,415	423,473
2001	4	1,821,760	1,661,214	1,605,147	1,128,577	166,110	310,460
2000	7	410,160	342,584	297,313	265,175	0	32,138
1999	8	1,592,189	1,320,573	1,307,045	685,154	7,557	614,334
1998	3	290,238	260,675	292,678	58,248	11,600	222,830
1997	1	27,923	27,511	25,546	20,520	0	5,026
1996	6	232,634	230,390	201,533	140,918	0	60,615
1995	6	802,124	776,387	609,043	524,571	0	84,472
1994	13	1,463,874	1,397,018	1,224,769	1,045,718	0	179,051
1993	41	3,828,939	3,509,341	3,841,658	3,209,012	0	632,646
1992	120	45,357,237	39,921,310	14,540,771	10,866,745	14	3,674,012
1991	124	64,556,512	52,972,034	21,499,236	15,500,130	5,786	5,993,320
1990	168	16,923,462	15,124,454	10,812,484	8,040,995	0	2,771,489
1989	206	28,930,572	24,152,468	11,443,281	5,247,995	0	6,195,286
1988	200	38,402,475	26,524,014	10,432,655	5,055,158	0	5,377,497
1987	184	6,928,889	6,599,180	4,876,994	3,014,502	0	1,862,492
1986	138	7,356,544	6,638,903	4,632,121	2,949,583	0	1,682,538
1985	116	3,090,897	2,889,801	2,154,955	1,506,776	0	648,179
1984	78	2,962,179	2,665,797	2,165,036	1,641,157	0	523,879
1983	44	3,580,132	2,832,184	3,042,392	1,973,037	0	1,069,355
1982	32	1,213,316	1,056,483	545,612	419,825	0	125,787
1981	7	108,749	100,154	114,944	105,956	0	8,988
1980	10	239,316	219,890	152,355	121,675	0	30,680
1934-1979	558	8,615,743	5,842,119	5,133,173	4,752,295	0	380,878

Recoveries and Losses by the Deposit Insurance Fund on Disbursements for the Protection of Depositors, 1934 – 2010 (continued)

Dollars in Thousands

Assistance Transactions							
Year[2]	Number of Banks/ Thrifts	Total Assets[3]	Total Deposits[3]	Insured Deposit Funding and Other Disbursements	Recoveries	Estimated Additional Recoveries	Estimated Losses
	154	**$3,317,099,253**	**$1,442,173,417**	**$11,630,356**	**$6,199,875**	**$0**	**$5,430,481**
2010[5]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2009[5]	8	1,917,482,183	1,090,318,282	0	0	0	0
2008[5]	5	1,306,041,994	280,806,966	0	0	0	0
2007	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2006	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1998	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1997	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1996	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1995	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1994	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1993	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1992	2	33,831	33,117	1,486	1,236	0	250
1991	3	78,524	75,720	6,117	3,093	0	3,024
1990	1	14,206	14,628	4,935	2,597	0	2,338
1989	1	4,438	6,396	2,548	252	0	2,296
1988	80	15,493,939	11,793,702	1,730,351	189,709	0	1,540,642
1987	19	2,478,124	2,275,642	160,877	713	0	160,164
1986	7	712,558	585,248	158,848	65,669	0	93,179
1985	4	5,886,381	5,580,359	765,732	406,676	0	359,056

Recoveries and Losses by the Deposit Insurance Fund on Disbursements for the Protection of Depositors, 1934 – 2010 (continued)

Dollars in Thousands

Assistance Transactions (continued)							
Year[2]	Number of Banks/ Thrifts	Total Assets[3]	Total Deposits[3]	Insured Deposit Funding and Other Disbursements	Recoveries	Estimated Additional Recoveries	Estimated Losses
	154	**$3,317,099,253**	**$1,442,173,417**	**$11,630,356**	**$6,199,875**	**$0**	**$5,430,481**
1984	2	40,470,332	29,088,247	5,531,179	4,414,904	0	1,116,275
1983	4	3,611,549	3,011,406	764,690	427,007	0	337,683
1982	10	10,509,286	9,118,382	1,729,538	686,754	0	1,042,784
1981	3	4,838,612	3,914,268	774,055	1,265	0	772,790
1980	1	7,953,042	5,001,755	0	0	0	0
1934-1979	4	1,490,254	549,299	0	0	0	0

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

2 For 1990 through 2005, amounts represent the sum of BIF and SAIF failures (excluding those handled by the RTC); prior to 1990, figures are only for the BIF. After 1995, all thrift closings became the responsibility of the FDIC and amounts are reflected in the SAIF. For 2006 to 2010, figures are for the DIF.

3 Assets and deposit data are based on the last Call Report or TFR filed before failure.

4 Includes amounts related to transaction account coverage under the Transaction Account Guarantee Program (TAG). The estimated losses as of 12/31/10 for TAG accounts in 2010, 2009, and 2008 are $643 million, $1,689 million, and $16 million, respectively.

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

FDIC Actions on Financial Institutions Applications 2008 – 2010

	2010	2009	2008
Deposit Insurance	16	19	123
Approved[1]	16	19	123
Denied	0	0	0
New Branches	461	521	1,012
Approved	459	521	1,012
Denied	2	0	0
Mergers	182	190	275
Approved	182	190	275
Denied	0	0	0
Requests for Consent to Serve[2]	840	503	283
Approved	840	503	283
Section 19	10	20	8
Section 32	830	483	275
Denied	0	0	0
Section 19	0	0	0
Section 32	0	0	0
Notices of Change in Control	33	18	28
Letters of Intent Not to Disapprove	33	18	28
Disapproved	0	0	0
Brokered Deposit Waivers	67	35	38
Approved	66	34	38
Denied	1	1	0
Savings Association Activities[3]	31	39	45
Approved	31	39	45
Denied	0	0	0
State Bank Activities/Investments[4]	3	2	11
Approved	3	2	11
Denied	0	0	0
Conversion of Mutual Institutions	2	6	10
Non-Objection	2	6	10
Objection	0	0	0

[1] Includes deposit insurance applications filed on behalf of: (1) newly organized institutions, (2) existing uninsured financial services companies seeking establishment as an insured institution, and (3) interim institutions established to facilitate merger or conversion transactions, and applications to facilitate the establishment of thrift holding companies.

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

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

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

Compliance, Enforcement, and Other Related Legal Actions 2008 – 2010

	2010	2009	2008
Total Number of Actions Initiated by the FDIC	758	551	273
Termination of Insurance			
Involuntary Termination			
Sec. 8a For Violations, Unsafe/Unsound Practices or Conditions	0	0	0
Voluntary Termination			
Sec. 8a By Order Upon Request	0	0	1
Sec. 8p No Deposits	4	4	2
Sec. 8q Deposits Assumed	1	2	1
Sec. 8b Cease-and-Desist Actions			
Notices of Charges Issued[1,2]	1	3	1
Consent Orders	372	302	97
Sec. 8e Removal/Prohibition of Director or Officer			
Notices of Intention to Remove/Prohibit	10	2	4
Consent Orders	111	64	62
Sec. 8g Suspension/Removal When Charged With Crime	0	0	0
Civil Money Penalties Issued			
Sec. 7a Call Report Penalties	0	1	0
Sec. 8i Civil Money Penalties	212	154	98
Sec. 8i Civil Money Penalty Notices of Assessment	8	0	0
Sec. 10c Orders of Investigation	15	10	2
Sec. 19 Waiver Orders			
Approved Section 19 Waiver Orders	24	12	2
Denied Section 19 Waiver Orders	0	0	0
Sec. 32 Notices Disapproving Officer/Director's Request for Review	0	0	0
Truth-in-Lending Act Reimbursement Actions			
Denials of Requests for Relief	0	0	1
Grants of Relief	0	0	0
Banks Making Reimbursement[1]	64	94	94
Suspicious Activity Reports (Open and closed institutions)[1]	126,098	128,973	133,153
Other Actions Not Listed	1	0	3

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

[2] Correction for 2008.

B. More About the FDIC

FDIC Board of Directors

Sheila C. Bair

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

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

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

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

Ms. Bair has served as a member of several professional and nonprofit organizations, including the Insurance Marketplace Standards Association, Women in Housing and Finance, Center for Responsible Lending, NASD Ahead-of-the-Curve Advisory Committee, Massachusetts Savings Makes Cents, American Bar Association, Exchequer Club, and Society of Children's Book Writers and Illustrators.

Chairman Bair topped *The Wall Street Journal*'s annual 50 "Women to Watch List" for 2008. In 2008 and 2009, *Forbes* Magazine named Ms. Bair as the world's second most powerful woman after Germany's Chancellor Angela Merkel.

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

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

Martin J. Gruenberg

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

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

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

Thomas J. Curry

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

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

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

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

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

John E. Bowman

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

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

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

John Walsh

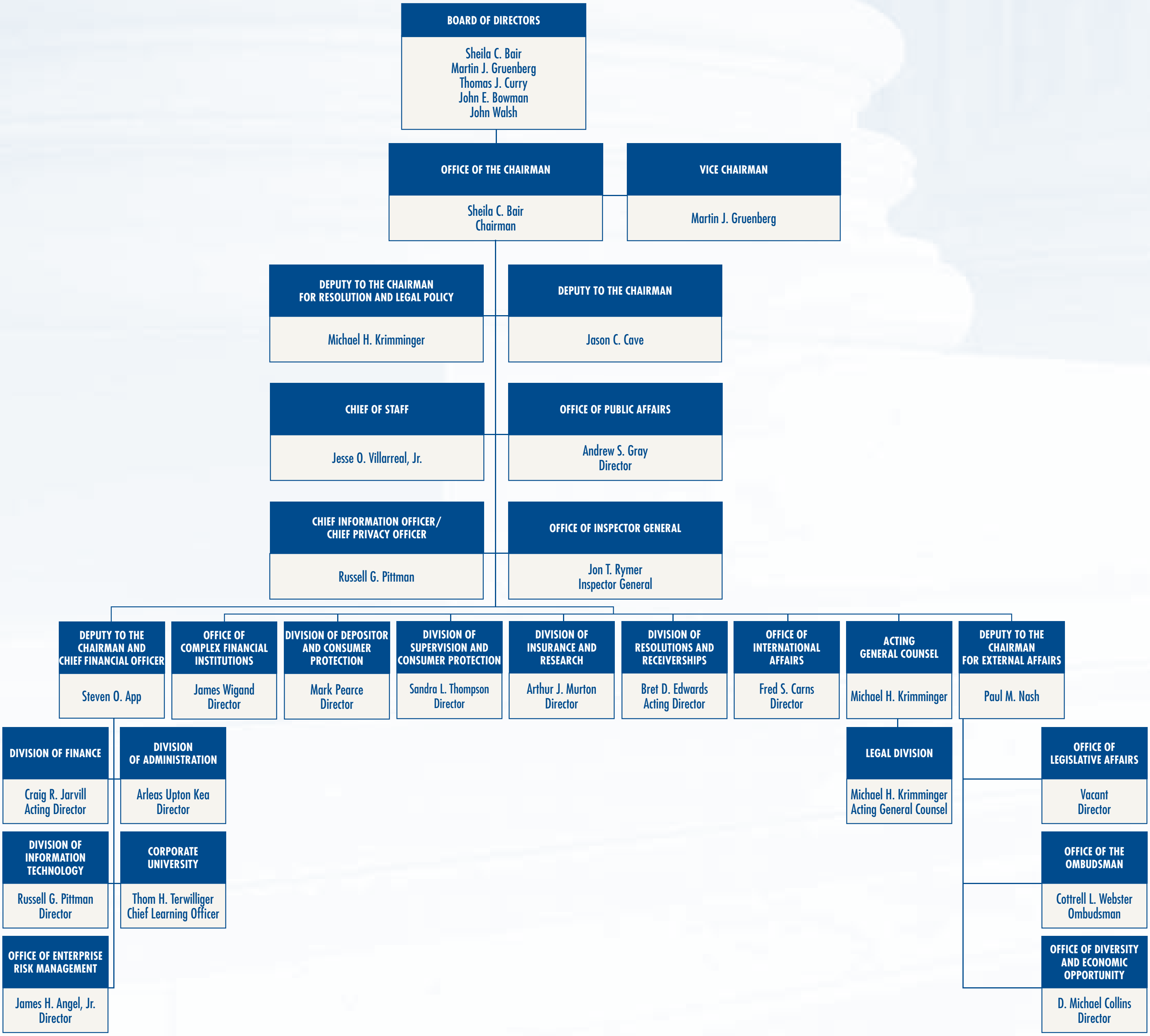
John Walsh became Acting Comptroller of the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC) on August 15, 2010, succeeding John C. Dugan. He also serves on the FDIC Board of Directors and as a board member of NeighborWorks® America. Mr. Walsh joined the OCC in October 2005 and previously served as Chief of Staff and Public Affairs.

Prior to joining the OCC, Mr. Walsh was the Executive Director of the Group of Thirty, a consultative group that focuses on international economic and monetary affairs. He joined the Group in 1992, and became Executive Director in 1995. Mr. Walsh served on the Senate Banking Committee from 1986 to 1992 and as an international economist for the U.S. Department of the Treasury from 1984 to 1986. Mr. Walsh also served with the Office of Management and Budget as an international program analyst, with the Mutual Broadcasting System, and in the U.S. Peace Corps in Ghana.

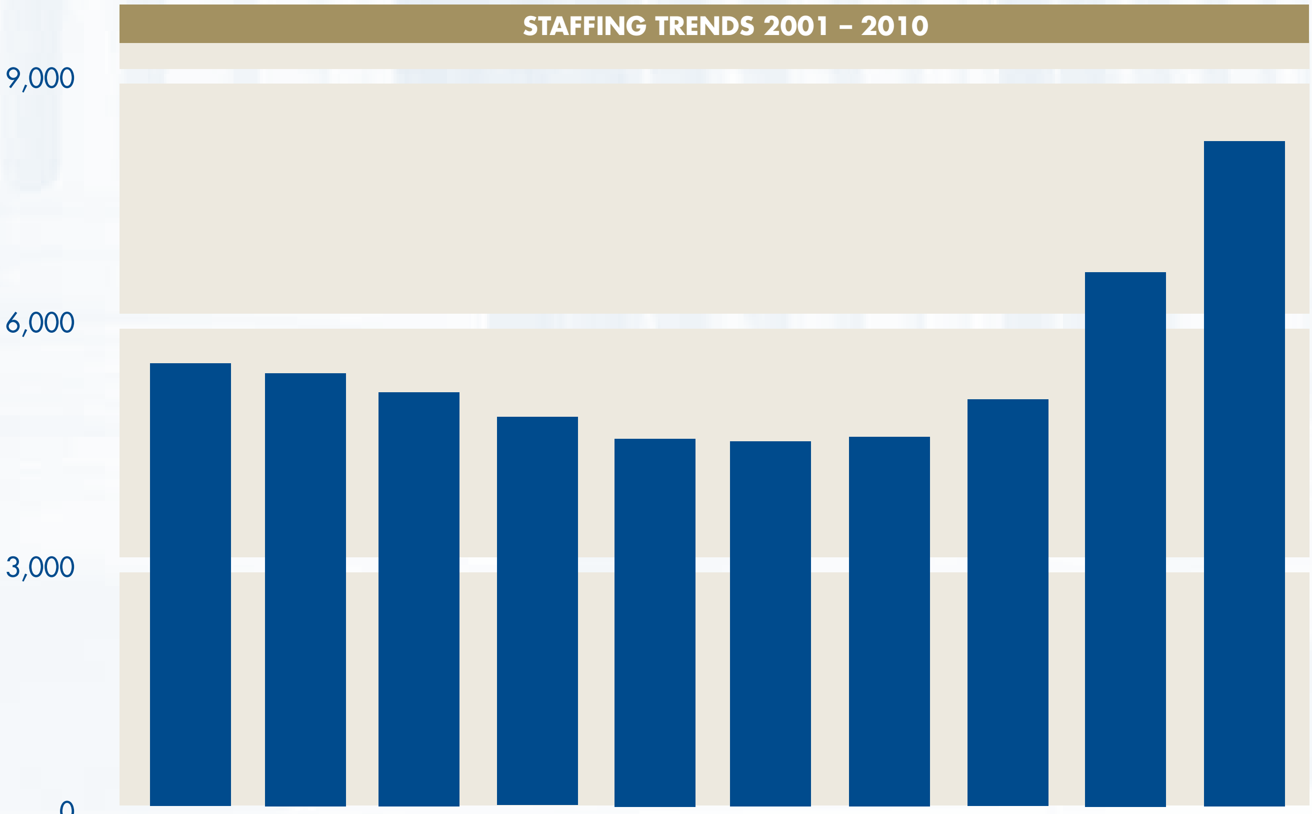
Mr. Walsh holds a masters' degree in public policy from the Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University (1978), and graduated magna cum laude from the University of Notre Dame in 1973. He lives in Catonsville, Maryland, and is married with four children.

FDIC Organization Chart/Officials

As of December 31, 2010



Corporate Staffing



	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
FDIC Year-End Staffing	6,167	5,430	5,311	5,078	4,514	4,476	4,532	4,988	6,557	8,150

Note: 2008-2010 staffing totals reflect year-end full time equivalent staff. Prior to 2008, staffing totals reflect total employees on board.

Number of Employees by Division/Office 2009 – 2010 (Year-End)[1]

	Total		Washington		Regional/Field	
	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009
Division of Supervision and Consumer Protection[2]	3,649	3,168	379	222	3,270	2,946
Division of Resolutions and Receiverships[3]	2,110	1,158	155	78	1,955	1,080
Legal Division	805	625	352	302	453	323
Division of Administration	430	373	265	217	165	156
Division of Information Technology	328	298	245	227	83	71
Corporate University	207	350	199	52	8	298
Division of Insurance and Research	203	193	173	150	30	43
Division of Finance	165	155	165	145	0	10
Office of Inspector General	128	120	92	84	36	36
Executive Offices[4]	55	53	55	53	0	0
Office of the Ombudsman	31	22	12	11	19	11
Office of Diversity and Economic Opportunity	26	29	26	29	0	0
Office of Enterprise Risk Management	13	13	13	13	0	0
Total	**8,150**	**6,557**	**2,131**	**1,584**	**6,019**	**4,973**

[1] The FDIC reports staffing totals using a full-time equivalent methodology, which is based on an employee's scheduled work hours. Totals may not foot due to rounding.

[2] The Division of Supervision and Consumer Protection staffing count includes one staff member hired to lead the newly created Division of Depositor and Consumer Protection (DCP). DCP was not fully recognized as a separate division until January 1, 2011.

[3] The Division of Resolutions and Receiverships staffing count includes one staff member hired to lead the newly created Office of Complex Financial Institutions (OCFI). OCFI was not fully recognized as a separate division until January 1, 2011.

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

Sources of Information

FDIC Website

www.fdic.gov

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

FDIC Call Center

PHONE: 877-275-3342 (877-ASK-FDIC)
703-562-2222

HEARING IMPAIRED: 800-925-4618
703-562-2289

The FDIC Call Center in Washington, DC, is the primary telephone point of contact for general questions from the banking community, the public and FDIC employees. The Call Center directly, or in concert with other FDIC subject-matter experts, responds to questions about deposit insurance and other consumer issues and concerns, as well as questions about FDIC programs and activities. The Call Center also makes referrals to other federal and state agencies as needed. Hours of operation are 8:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m., Eastern Time, Monday – Friday and 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Saturday – Sunday. Recorded information about deposit insurance and other topics is available 24 hours a day at the same telephone number.

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

Public Information Center

3501 Fairfax Drive
Room E-1021
Arlington, VA 22226

PHONE: 877-275-3342 (877-ASK-FDIC),
703-562-2200

FAX: 703-562-2296

FDIC ONLINE CATALOG:
https://vcart.velocitypayment.com/fdic/

E-MAIL: **publicinfo@fdic.gov**

Publications such as *FDIC Quarterly, Consumer News* and a variety of deposit insurance and consumer pamphlets are available at **www.fdic.gov** or may be ordered in hard copy through the FDIC online catalog. Other information, press releases, speeches and congressional testimony, directives to financial institutions, policy manuals, and FDIC documents are available on request through the Public Information Center. Hours of operation are 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., Eastern Time, Monday – Friday.

Office of the Ombudsman

3501 Fairfax Drive
Room E-2022
Arlington, VA 22226

PHONE: 877-275-3342 (877-ASK-FDIC)

FAX: 703-562-6057

E-MAIL: **ombudsman@fdic.gov**

The Office of the Ombudsman (OO) is an independent, neutral, and confidential resource and liaison for the banking industry and the general public. The OO responds to inquiries about the FDIC in a fair, impartial, and timely manner. It researches questions and fields complaints from bankers and bank customers. OO representatives are present at all bank closings to provide accurate information to bank customers, the media, bank employees, and the general public. The OO also recommends ways to improve FDIC operations, regulations, and customer service.

Regional and Area Offices

ATLANTA REGIONAL OFFICE

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

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

CHICAGO REGIONAL OFFICE

300 South Riverside Plaza
Suite 1700
Chicago, Illinois 60606
(312) 382-6000

- Illinois
- Indiana
- Kentucky
- Michigan
- Ohio
- Wisconsin

DALLAS REGIONAL OFFICE

1601 Bryan Street
Dallas, Texas 75201
(214) 754-0098

- Colorado
- New Mexico
- Oklahoma
- Texas

MEMPHIS AREA OFFICE

5100 Poplar Avenue
Suite 1900
Memphis, Tennessee 38137
(901) 685-1603

- Arkansas
- Louisiana
- Mississippi
- Tennessee

KANSAS CITY REGIONAL OFFICE

1100 Walnut Street
Suite 2100
Kansas City, Missouri 64106
(816) 234-8000

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

NEW YORK REGIONAL OFFICE

350 Fifth Avenue
Suite 1200
New York, New York 10118
(917) 320-2500

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

BOSTON AREA OFFICE

15 Braintree Hill Office Park
Suite 100
Braintree, Massachusetts 02184
(781) 794-5500

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

SAN FRANCISCO REGIONAL OFFICE

25 Jessie Street at Ecker Square
Suite 2300
San Francisco, California 94105
(415) 546-0160

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

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

Under the Reports Consolidation Act of 2000, the Office of Inspector General (OIG) is required to identify the most significant management and performance challenges facing the Corporation and provide its assessment to the Corporation for inclusion in its annual performance and accountability report. The OIG conducts this assessment annually and identifies specific areas of challenge facing the Corporation at the time. In identifying the challenges, we keep in mind the Corporation's overall program and operational responsibilities; financial industry, economic, and technological conditions and trends; areas of congressional interest and concern; relevant laws and regulations; the Chairman's priorities and corresponding corporate goals; and the ongoing activities to address the issues involved. Taking time to reexamine the corporate mission and priorities as the OIG identifies the challenges helps in planning assignments and directing OIG resources to key areas of risk.

A significant milestone that will impact multiple facets of the FDIC's programs and operations was the enactment of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Dodd-Frank Act) on July 21, 2010. The stated aim of the Dodd-Frank Act is "To promote the financial stability of the United States by improving accountability and transparency in the financial system, to end 'too big to fail,' to protect the American taxpayer by ending bailouts, to protect consumers from abusive financial services practices, and for other purposes".

In looking at the recent past and the current environment and anticipating—to the extent possible—what the future holds, the OIG believes that the FDIC faces challenges in the areas listed below. While the Corporation will sustain its efforts to restore and maintain public confidence and stability, particularly as it implements key provisions of the Dodd-Frank Act, challenges will persist in other areas as well. We note in particular that the Corporation is devoting significant additional resources to carrying out its massive resolution and receivership workload, brought on by 140 financial institution failures during 2009 and an additional 157 during 2010. At the same time, the FDIC will face continuing challenges in meeting its deposit insurance responsibilities, enhancing its supervision of financial institutions, protecting consumers, and managing its expanded internal workforce and other corporate resources.

The Corporation can take pride in having made great efforts to maintain stability and confidence in the nation's banking system: completing or sustaining a number of new initiatives, responding to new demands, and playing a key part in shaping the future of bank regulation over the past year. Passage of the Dodd-Frank Act presents new opportunities and challenges for the FDIC to continue its efforts in restoring the vitality and stability of the financial system over the coming months.

Restoring and Maintaining Public Confidence and Stability in the Financial System

With signs of recovery in the economy and the financial services industry, the FDIC and other regulators have turned a corner, but much work remains. Institutions continue to fail, and the economy is still stressed. Public confidence has been shaken and still needs to be bolstered. Reforms under the Dodd-Frank Act involve far-reaching changes designed to restore market discipline, internalize the costs of risk-taking, protect consumers, and make the regulatory process more attuned to systemic risks. The FDIC will have significant involvement in this regard during the upcoming year.

The Dodd-Frank Act created the Financial Stability Oversight Council (FSOC), of which the FDIC is a voting member. The FSOC will monitor sources of systemic risk and promulgate rules that will be implemented by the various financial regulators represented on the FSOC. In most instances, the FSOC will reach decisions based on a simple majority of the FSOC's 10 voting members. In certain circumstances, however, a supermajority of seven votes will be required, one of which must be cast by the Secretary of the Treasury. The Dodd-Frank Act also establishes an independent Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB) within the Federal Reserve System; abolishes the Office of Thrift Supervision (OTS) and transfers its supervisory responsibilities for federal and state-chartered thrift institutions and thrift holding companies to the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC), the FDIC, and the Federal Reserve System, respectively; and gives the FDIC new authorities to help address the risks in systemically important financial companies.

So that the FDIC can best carry out its responsibilities under the Dodd-Frank Act, the Board of Directors approved a number of internal organizational changes, establishing a new Office of Complex Financial Institutions (OCFI) and a new Division of Depositor and Consumer Protection (DCP). In connection with these changes, the Division of Supervision and Consumer Protection (DSC) has been renamed the Division of Risk Management Supervision (RMS). New leadership impacting these organizations was announced, effective December 31, 2010, and those named to lead them will face challenges in establishing policies, procedures, and practices to guide their new efforts.

Taken together, and along with lessons learned from the past several years, these changes to the FDIC's responsibilities and organizational structure should go a long way toward restoring confidence and public trust in the nation's financial system. The coming months will be challenging for the FDIC and all of the regulatory agencies as they work collaboratively to reposition themselves to carry out the mandates of the Dodd-Frank Act, writing rules to implement key sections and undertaking their new responsibilities.

Assuming New Resolution Authority, Resolving Failed Institutions, and Managing Receiverships

Perhaps the most fundamental reform under the Dodd-Frank Act is the new resolution authority for large bank holding companies and systemically important nonbank financial companies. The FDIC has historically carried out a prompt and orderly resolution process under its receivership authority for insured banks and thrifts. The Dodd-Frank Act now gives the FDIC a similar set of receivership powers to liquidate failed systemically important financial firms.

A new challenge associated with this responsibility includes determining how to handle the claims process under this new authority. The FDIC has proposed a rule to ensure that all creditors—shareholders and holders of subordinated, unsecured, and secured debt—know they are at risk of loss in a failure. This proposed rule is an important step in implementing the resolution authority under the Dodd-Frank Act and ending "Too Big to Fail."

Another challenging key step will be to develop requirements for the resolution plans that all systemically important financial companies now have to establish. These resolution plans are essentially blueprints for the orderly unwinding of these companies should they run into serious problems. Under the Dodd-Frank Act, the FDIC and the Federal Reserve can exercise considerable authority to shape the content of these plans in the interest of ensuring that they are an effective means to guide the resolution of these companies.

In addition to the future challenges associated with exercising this new resolution authority, the Corporation is currently dealing with a daunting resolution and receivership workload. One-hundred-forty institutions failed during 2009, with total assets, based upon last call reports filed, of $171.2 billion and total estimated losses to the Deposit Insurance Fund (DIF) of approximately $37.1 billion. By year-end 2009, the number of institutions on the FDIC's "Problem List" also rose to its highest level in 16 years. During 2010, an additional 157 institutions failed, and there were 884 insured institutions on the "Problem List" at the end of the year, indicating a probability of more failures to come and an increased asset disposition workload. Total assets of problem institutions decreased to $390.0 billion as of year-end 2010.

Franchise marketing activities are at the heart of the FDIC's resolution and receivership work. The FDIC pursues the least costly resolution to the DIF for each failing institution. Each failing institution is subject to the FDIC's franchise marketing process, which includes valuation, marketing, bidding and bid evaluation, and sale components. The FDIC is often able to market institutions such that all deposits, not just insured deposits, are purchased by the acquiring institution, thus avoiding losses to uninsured depositors.

Of special note, through purchase and assumption (P&A) agreements with acquiring institutions, the Corporation has entered into 223 loss-share agreements covering $193 billion in assets (at inception). Under these agreements, the FDIC agrees to absorb a portion of the loss—generally 80-95 percent—which may be experienced by the acquiring institution with regard to those assets, for a period of up to 10 years. In addition, the FDIC has entered into a series of structured asset sales to dispose of assets with an unpaid principal balance of $22.5 billion (at inception). Under these arrangements, the FDIC retains a participation interest in future net positive cash flows derived from third-party management of these assets.

Other post-closing asset management activities will continue to require much FDIC attention. FDIC receiverships manage assets from failed institutions, mostly those that are not purchased by acquiring institutions through P&A agreements or involved in structured sales. The FDIC is managing 344 receiverships holding about $27.0 billion in assets, mostly securities, delinquent commercial real-estate and single-family loans, and participation loans. Post-closing asset managers are responsible for managing many of these assets and rely on receivership assistance contractors to perform day-to-day asset management functions. Since these loans are often sub-performing or nonperforming, workout and asset disposition efforts are more intensive.

The FDIC has increased its permanent resolution and receivership staffing and has significantly increased its reliance on contractor and term employees to fulfill the critical resolution and receivership responsibilities associated with the ongoing FDIC interest in the assets of failed financial institutions. At the end of 2008, on-board resolution and receivership staff totaled 491, while on-board staffing at the end of 2010 was 2,118. As of year-end 2010, the FDIC also had about 1,900 active contracts valued at $4.5 billion; approximately 1,700 of these were related to the receivership function and accounted for approximately $3.5 billion of the total value.

The significant surge in failed-bank assets and associated contracting activities requires effective and efficient contractor oversight management and technical monitoring functions. Bringing on so many contractors and new employees in a short period of time can strain personnel and administrative resources in such areas as employee background checks, which, if not timely and properly executed, can compromise the integrity of FDIC programs and operations.

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

Ensuring and Maintaining the Viability of the Deposit Insurance Fund

As of December 31, 2010, there were 7,657 FDIC-insured banking institutions with FDIC-estimated insured deposits of $6.2 trillion. A critical priority for the FDIC is to ensure that the DIF remains viable to protect insured depositors in the event of an institution's failure. The DIF has suffered from the failures of the past several years. Losses from failures in 2008 and 2009 totaled $19.6 billion and $37.1 billion, respectively. As of year-end, 2010, failures during 2010 had caused losses of approximately $24.2 billion. In September 2009, the DIF's fund balance—or net worth—fell below zero for the first time since the third quarter of 1992. Although the balance of the DIF declined by $38.1 billion during 2009 and totaled negative $7.4 billion as of December 31, 2010, the DIF's liquidity was enhanced during the fourth quarter of 2009 by 3 years of prepaid assessments and the DIF has been well positioned to fund resolution activity in 2010 and beyond. To maintain a sufficient fund balance, the FDIC collects risk-based insurance premiums from insured institutions and invests DIF funds.

The FDIC Board of Directors recently voted in December 2010 to set the DIF's designated reserve ratio at 2 percent of estimated insured deposits. The Dodd-Frank Act set a minimum designated reserve ratio of 1.35 percent, and left unchanged the requirement that the FDIC Board set a designated reserve ratio annually. The Board sets the reserve ratio according to risk of loss to the DIF, economic conditions affecting the banking industry, preventing sharp swings in the assessment rates, and any other factors it deems important. The decision to set the designated reserve ratio at 2 percent was based on a historical analysis of losses to the DIF. The analysis showed that in order to maintain a positive fund balance and steady, predictable assessment rates, the reserve ratio should be at least 2 percent as a long-term, minimum goal.

The final rule for the reserve ratio is part of a comprehensive fund management plan proposed by the Board in October 2010. The plan is intended to provide insured institutions with moderate, steady assessment rates throughout economic cycles, and to maintain a positive fund balance even during severe economic times. The Board acted on other aspects of the comprehensive plan—assessments, dividends, assessment base, and large bank pricing—during the first quarter of 2011.

Importantly, with respect to the largest institutions and any potential negative impact of their failure on the fund, Title II of the Dodd-Frank Act helps to address the notion of "Too Big to Fail." The largest institutions will be subjected to the same type of market discipline facing smaller institutions. Title II provides the FDIC authority to wind down systemically important bank holding companies and nonbank financial companies as a companion to the FDIC's existing authority to resolve insured depository institutions. As noted earlier, the FDIC's new Office of Complex Financial Institutions will play a key role in overseeing these new functions.

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

The Corporation's supervision program promotes the safety and soundness of FDIC-supervised insured depository institutions. The FDIC is the primary federal regulator for approximately 4,700 FDIC-insured, state-chartered institutions that are not members of the Federal Reserve System—often referred to as "state non-member" institutions. The OCC, OTS, and Federal Reserve supervise other banks and thrifts, depending on the institution's charter. (Note that the institutions under the OTS's purview will be transferred to the other regulators when the OTS is abolished pursuant to the Dodd-Frank Act, as referenced previously.) As insurer, the Corporation also has backup examination authority to protect the interests of the DIF for about 2,800 national banks, state-chartered banks that are members of the Federal Reserve System, and savings associations.

In the current environment, efforts to continue to ensure safety and soundness and to carry out the examination function will be challenging in a number of ways. Of particular importance for 2011 is that the Corporation needs to continue to assess the implications of the recent financial and economic crisis and to integrate lessons learned and any needed changes to the examination program into the supervisory process. At the same time, it needs to continue to conduct scheduled examinations to ensure the safety and soundness of the thousands of institutions that it regulates.

The Corporation has developed a comprehensive "forward-looking supervision" training program and will need to continue to put that training into practice going forward. This approach involves carefully assessing the institution's overall risks, and basing ratings not on current financial condition alone, but rather on consideration of possible future risks. These risks should be identified by rigorous and effective on-site and off-site review mechanisms and accurate metrics that identify risks embedded in the balance sheets and operations of the insured depository institutions so that steps can be taken to mitigate their impact on the institutions.

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

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

With the passage of the Dodd-Frank Act, the coming months will bring significant organizational changes to the FDIC's current supervision program, as well as corresponding challenges. As referenced earlier, the FDIC Board of Directors approved the establishment of the OCFI and DCP. In conjunction with these changes, DSC has been renamed RMS, and its mandate will be focused on supervision rather than consumer protection, the function of which is being transferred to DCP. OCFI has begun operations and will focus on overseeing bank holding companies with more than $100 billion in assets and their corresponding insured depository institutions. OCFI will also be responsible for nonbank financial companies designated as systemically important by the FSOC. OCFI and RMS will coordinate closely on all supervisory activities for state non-member institutions that exceed $100 billion in assets; RMS will be responsible for the overall Large Insured Depository Institution program.

Protecting and Educating Consumers and Ensuring an Effective Compliance Program

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

Going forward, the FDIC will be experiencing and implementing changes related to the Dodd-Frank Act that have direct bearing on consumer protection. The Dodd-Frank Act establishes a new Consumer Financial Protection Bureau within the Federal Reserve and transfers to this bureau the FDIC's examination and enforcement responsibilities over most federal consumer financial laws for insured depository institutions with over $10 billion in assets and their insured depository institution affiliates. However, even for these large organizations, the FDIC will have backup authority to enforce federal consumer laws and address violations. Under the Dodd-Frank Act, the FDIC will maintain compliance, examination, and enforcement responsibility for over 4,700 insured institutions with $10 billion or less in assets. As previously discussed, during early 2011, the FDIC established DCP, responsible for the Corporation's compliance examination and enforcement program, as well as the depositor protection and consumer and community affairs activities that support that program.

Effectively Managing the FDIC Workforce and Other Corporate Resources

The FDIC must effectively manage and utilize a number of critical strategic resources in order to carry out its mission successfully, particularly its human, financial, information technology, and physical resources. These resources have been stretched over the past year, and the Corporation will continue to face challenges during 2011.

Importantly, and as referenced earlier, in the coming months, as the Corporation responds to Dodd-Frank Act requirements and continues to pursue its long-standing mission in the face of lingering financial and economic turmoil, the resources of the entire FDIC will be challenged. For example, as required by the Dodd-Frank Act, the Corporation established an Office of Minority and Women Inclusion responsible for all agency matters relating to diversity in management, employment, and business activities. The Corporation has transferred its former Office of Diversity and Economic Opportunity staff to this new office. Other new responsibilities, reorganizations, and changes in senior leadership and in the makeup of the FDIC Board will greatly impact the FDIC workforce in the months ahead. Promoting sound governance and effective stewardship of its core business processes and human and physical resources will be key to the Corporation's success.

Of particular note, FDIC staffing levels have increased dramatically. The Board approved an authorized 2011 staffing level of 9,252 employees, up about 2.5 percent from the 2010 authorization of 9,029. Thirty-nine percent of the total 9,252 authorized positions for 2011 are temporary positions. Temporary employees have been hired by the FDIC to assist with bank closings, management and sale of failed bank assets, and other activities that are expected to diminish substantially as the industry returns to more stable conditions. To that end, the FDIC opened three temporary satellite offices (East Coast, West Coast, and Midwest) for resolving failed financial institutions and managing the resulting receiverships.

The Corporation's contracting level has also grown significantly, especially with respect to resolution and receivership work. Over $1.6 billion was available for contracting for receivership-related services during 2010. To support the increases in FDIC staff and contractor resources, the Board of Directors approved a $3.9 billion Corporate Operating Budget for 2011, down slightly from the 2010 budget the Board approved in December 2009. The FDIC's operating expenses are paid from the DIF, and consistent with sound corporate governance principles, the Corporation's financial management efforts must continuously seek to be efficient and cost-conscious.

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

From an information technology perspective, amidst the heightened activity in the industry and economy, the FDIC is engaging in massive amounts of information sharing, both internally and with external partners. FDIC systems contain voluminous amounts of critical data. The Corporation needs to ensure the integrity, availability, and appropriate confidentiality of bank data, personally identifiable information, and other sensitive information in an environment of increasingly sophisticated security threats and global connectivity. Continued attention to ensuring the physical security of all FDIC resources is also a priority. The FDIC needs to be sure that its emergency response plans provide for the safety and physical security of its personnel and ensure that its business continuity planning and disaster recovery capability keep critical business functions operational during any emergency.

The FDIC is led by a five-member Board of Directors, all of whom are appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, with no more than three being from the same political party. The FDIC has three internal directors—the Chairman, Vice Chairman, and one independent Director—and two ex officio directors, the Comptroller of the Currency and the Director of OTS. With the passage of the Dodd-Frank Act, the OTS will no longer exist and the Director of OTS will be replaced on the FDIC Board by the Director of the CFPB in mid-2011. The FDIC Chairman has announced her intention to leave the Corporation when her term expires—by the end of June 2011. Given the relatively frequent turnover on the Board, it is essential that strong and sustainable governance and communication processes be in place throughout the FDIC and that Board members possess and share the information needed at all times to understand existing and emerging risks and to make sound policy and management decisions.

Enterprise risk management is a key component of governance at the FDIC. The FDIC's numerous enterprise risk management activities need to consistently identify, analyze, and mitigate operational risks on an integrated, corporate-wide basis. Additionally, such risks need to be communicated throughout the Corporation, and the relationship between internal and external risks and related risk mitigation activities should be understood by all involved. To further enhance risk monitoring efforts, the Corporation established six Program Management Offices to address risks associated with such activities as loss-share agreements, contracting oversight for new programs and resolution activities, the systemic resolution authority program, and human resource management concerns. Lessons from these areas need to be integrated into corporate thinking and decision-making. Additionally, the FDIC Chairman charged members of her senior staff with planning for and presenting a case to the Board for the establishment of a Chief Risk Officer at the FDIC to better ensure that risks to the Corporation are identified and mitigated to the fullest extent. In 2011, the Chairman announced creation of a new Office of Corporate Risk Management to be led by a Chief Risk Officer. The addition of such a function is another important organizational change that will require carefully thought-out and effective implementation in order to be successful.