VII. Appendices

A. KEY STATISTICS

FDIC ACTIONS ON FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS APPLICATIONS 2013–2015	2015	2014	2013
Deposit Insurance	**5**	**2**	**10**
Approved[1]	5	2	10
Denied	0	0	0
New Branches	**548**	**520**	**499**
Approved	548	520	499
Denied	0	0	0
Mergers	**270**	**251**	**256**
Approved	270	251	256
Denied	0	0	0
Requests for Consent to Serve[2]	**240**	**327**	**474**
Approved	239	327	474
Section 19	7	7	4
Section 32	232	320	470
Denied	1	0	0
Section 19	0	0	0
Section 32	1	0	0
Notices of Change in Control	**20**	**15**	**22**
Letters of Intent Not to Disapprove	20	15	22
Disapproved	0	0	0
Brokered Deposit Waivers	**20**	**46**	**81**
Approved	20	46	81
Denied	0	0	0
Savings Association Activities	**1**	**4**	**8**
Approved	1	4	8
Denied	0	0	0
State Bank Activities/Investments[3]	**10**	**14**	**10**
Approved	10	14	10
Denied	0	0	0
Conversion of Mutual Institutions	**4**	**4**	**7**
Non-Objection	4	4	7
Objection	0	0	0

[1] Includes deposit insurance application 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 nonmember bank that is not in compliance with capital requirements or is otherwise in troubled condition.

[3] Section 24 of the FDI Act, in general, prohibits 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.

COMBINED RISK AND CONSUMER ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS 2013–2015

	2015	2014	2013
Total Number of Actions Initiated by the FDIC	**268**	**320**	**414**
Termination of Insurance	**11**	**3**	**11**
Involuntary Termination	**0**	**0**	**0**
Sec. 8a For Violations, Unsafe/Unsound Practices or Conditions	0	0	0
Voluntary Termination	**11**	**3**	**11**
Sec. 8a By Order Upon Request	0	0	0
Sec. 8p No Deposits	6	3	7
Sec. 8q Deposits Assumed	5	0	4
Sec. 8b Cease-and-Desist Actions	**48**	**57**	**83**
Notices of Charges Issued	3	1	2
Orders to Pay Restitution	9	7	11
Consent Orders	36	48	70
Personal Cease and Desist Orders	0	1	0
Sec. 8e Removal/Prohibition of Director or Officer	**88**	**101**	**113**
Notices of Intention to Remove/Prohibit	4	4	14
Consent Orders	84	97	99
Sec. 8g Suspension/Removal When Charged With Crime	**0**	**2**	**0**
Civil Money Penalties Issued	**45**	**66**	**94**
Sec. 7a Call Report Penalties	0	0	0
Sec. 8i Civil Money Penalties	36	62	81
Sec. 8i Civil Money Penalty Notices of Assessment	9	4	13
Sec. 10c Orders of Investigation	**19**	**16**	**16**
Sec. 19 Waiver Orders	**51**	**69**	**88**
Approved Section 19 Waiver Orders	51	68	86
Denied Section 19 Waiver Orders	0	1	2
Sec. 32 Notices Disapproving Officer/Director's Request for Review	**0**	**0**	**0**
Truth-in-Lending Act Reimbursement Actions	**64**	**69**	**98**
Denials of Requests for Relief	0	0	0
Grants of Relief	0	0	0
Banks Making Reimbursement*	64	69	98
Suspicious Activity Reports (Open and closed institutions)*	**189,505**	**164,777**	**123,134**
Other Actions Not Listed	**6**	**6**	**9**

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

ESTIMATED INSURED DEPOSITS AND THE DEPOSIT INSURANCE FUND, DECEMBER 31, 1934, THROUGH SEPTEMBER 30, 2015[1]

Dollars in Millions (except Insurance Coverage)

		Deposits in Insured Institutions[2]				Insurance Fund as a Percentage of	
Year	Insurance Coverage[2]	Total Domestic Deposits	Est. Insured Deposits	Percentage of Domestic Deposits	Deposit Insurance Fund	Total Domestic Deposits	Est. Insured Deposits
2015	$250,000	$10,695,512	$6,420,010	60.0	$70,115.2	0.66	1.09
2014	250,000	10,408,065	6,211,168	59.7	62,780.2	0.60	1.01
2013	250,000	9,825,399	6,010,853	61.2	47,190.8	0.48	0.79
2012	250,000	9,474,585	7,405,043	78.2	32,957.8	0.35	0.45
2011	250,000	8,782,134	6,973,468	79.4	11,826.5	0.13	0.17
2010	250,000	7,887,733	6,301,528	79.9	(7,352.2)	(0.09)	(0.12)
2009	250,000	7,705,353	5,407,773	70.2	(20,861.8)	(0.27)	(0.39)
2008	100,000	7,505,408	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

ESTIMATED INSURED DEPOSITS AND THE DEPOSIT INSURANCE FUND, DECEMBER 31, 1934, THROUGH SEPTEMBER 30, 2015[1] (continued)

Dollars in Millions (except Insurance Coverage)

	Deposits in Insured Institutions[2]					Insurance Fund as a Percentage of	
Year	Insurance Coverage[2]	Total Domestic Deposits	Est. Insured Deposits	Percentage of Insured Deposits	Deposit Insurance Fund	Total Domestic Deposits	Est. Insured Deposits
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
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

ESTIMATED INSURED DEPOSITS AND THE DEPOSIT INSURANCE FUND, DECEMBER 31, 1934, THROUGH SEPTEMBER 30, 2015[1] (continued)

Dollars in Millions (except Insurance Coverage)

	Deposits in Insured Institutions[2]					Insurance Fund as a Percentage of	
Year	Insurance Coverage[2]	Total Domestic Deposits	Est. Insured Deposits	Percentage of Insured Deposits	Deposit Insurance Fund	Total Domestic Deposits	Est. Insured Deposits
1953	10,000	193,466	105,610	54.6	1,450.7	0.75	1.37
1952	10,000	188,142	101,841	54.1	1,363.5	0.72	1.34
1951	10,000	178,540	96,713	54.2	1,282.2	0.72	1.33
1950	10,000	167,818	91,359	54.4	1,243.9	0.74	1.36
1949	5,000	156,786	76,589	48.8	1,203.9	0.77	1.57
1948	5,000	153,454	75,320	49.1	1,065.9	0.69	1.42
1947	5,000	154,096	76,254	49.5	1,006.1	0.65	1.32
1946	5,000	148,458	73,759	49.7	1,058.5	0.71	1.44
1945	5,000	157,174	67,021	42.6	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] For 2015, figures are as of September 30; all other prior years are as of December 31. 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 the sum of the BIF and Savings Association Insurance Fund (SAIF) amounts; for 2006 to 2015, figures are for DIF. Amounts for 1989-2015 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.

[2] The year-end 2008 coverage limit and estimated insured deposits do not reflect the temporary increase to $250,000 then in effect under the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008. The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Dodd-Frank) Act made this coverage limit permanent. The year-end 2009 coverage limit and estimated insured deposits reflect the $250,000 coverage limit. The Dodd-Frank Act also temporarily provided unlimited coverage for non-interest bearing transaction accounts for two years beginning December 31, 2010. Coverage for certain retirement accounts increased to $250,000 in 2006. Initial coverage limit was $2,500 from January 1 to June 30, 1934.

INCOME AND EXPENSES, DEPOSIT INSURANCE FUND, FROM BEGINNING OF OPERATIONS, SEPTEMBER 11, 1933, THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 2015

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	Admin. and Operating Expenses[2]	Interest & Other Ins. Expenses	Funding Transfer from the FSLIC Resolution Fund	Net Income/ (Loss)
Total	**$219,955.3**	**$155,013.6**	**$11,392.9**	**$76,334.6**		**$147,597.3**	**$110,042.2**	**$28,094.6**	**$9,460.5**	**$139.5**	**$72,497.5**
2015	9,303.5	8,846.8	0.0	456.7	0.0656%	(553.2)	(2,251.3)	1,687.2	10.9	0	9,856.7
2014	8,965.1	8,656.1	0.0	309.0	0.0664	(6,634.7)	(8,305.5)	1,664.3	6.5	0	15,599.8
2013	10,458.9	9,734.2	0.0	724.7	0.0776	(4,045.9)	(5,659.4)	1,608.7	4.8	0	14,504.8
2012	18,522.3	12,397.2	0.2	6,125.3	0.1012	(2,599.0)	(4,222.6)	1,777.5	(153.9)	0	21,121.3
2011	16,342.0	13,499.5	0.9	2,843.4	0.1115	(2,915.4)	(4,413.6)	1,625.4	(127.2)	0	19,257.4
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	2,384.7	107.8	0.0	2,276.9	0.0023	719.6	(243.0)	945.1	17.5	0	1,665.1
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	3,494.8	1,885.0	0.0	1,609.8	0.0816	4,352.2	3,811.3	219.9	321.0	5.6	(851.8)
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
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

INCOME AND EXPENSES, DEPOSIT INSURANCE FUND, FROM BEGINNING OF OPERATIONS, SEPTEMBER 11, 1933, THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 2015 (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	Admin. and Operating Expenses[2]	Interest & Other Ins. Expenses	Funding Transfer from the FSLIC Resolution Fund	Net Income/ (Loss)
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
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

INCOME AND EXPENSES, DEPOSIT INSURANCE FUND, FROM BEGINNING OF OPERATIONS, SEPTEMBER 11, 1933, THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 2015 (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	Admin. and Operating Expenses[2]	Interest & Other Ins. Expenses	Funding Transfer from the FSLIC Resolution Fund	Net Income/ (Loss)
1938	47.7	38.3	0.0	9.4	0.0833	11.3	2.5	8.8	0.0	0	36.4
1937	48.2	38.8	0.0	9.4	0.0833	12.2	3.7	8.5	0.0	0	36.0
1936	43.8	35.6	0.0	8.2	0.0833	10.9	2.6	8.3	0.0	0	32.9
1935	20.8	11.5	0.0	9.3	0.0833	11.3	2.8	8.5	0.0	0	9.5
1933-34	7.0	0.0	0.0	7.0	N/A	10.0	0.2	9.8	0.0	0	(3.0)

[1] Figures represent only BIF-insured institutions prior to 1990, BIF- and SAIF-insured institutions from 1990 through 2005, and DIF-insured institutions beginning in 2006. After 1995, all thrift closings became the responsibility of the FDIC and amounts are reflected in the SAIF. The effective assessment rate is calculated from annual assessment income (net of assessment credits), excluding transfers to the Financing Corporation (FICO), Resolution Funding Corporation (REFCORP) and 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. For the first quarter of 2009, assessment rates were increased to a range of 0.12 to 0.50 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 assessment capped at 10 basis points of their second quarter assessment base. From the second quarter of 2009 through the first quarter of 2011, initial assessment rates ranged between 0.12 and 0.45 percent of assessable deposits. Initial rates are subject to further adjustments. Beginning in the second quarter of 2011, the assessment base changed to average total consolidated assets less average tangible equity (with certain adjustments for banker's banks and custodial banks), as required by the Dodd-Frank Act. The FDIC implemented a new assessment rate schedule at the same time to conform to the larger assessment base. Initial assessment rates were lowered to a range of 0.05 to 0.35 percent of the new base. The annualized assessment rates averaged approximately 17.6 cents per $100 of assessable deposits for the first quarter of 2011 and 11.1 cents per $100 of the new base for the last three quarters of 2011 (which is the figure shown in the table). The effective assessment rate for 2015 is based on year-to-date assessment income through September 30, 2015, divided by a three quarter average of the quarterly assessment base; the quotient is annualized.

[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 on page 85 of this report shows 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 (1992).

[4] Includes a $106 million net loss on government securities (1976).

[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.

FDIC INSURED INSTITUTIONS CLOSED DURING 2015

Dollars in Thousands

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

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								
First National Bank of Crestview Crestview, FL	N	4,701	$73,804	$73,199	$73,338	$5,971	01/16/15	First NBC Bank New Orleans, LA
Highland Community Bank Chicago, IL	NM	2,807	$54,727	$53,453	$49,333	$5,573	01/23/15	United Fidelity Bank, FSB Evansville, IN
Capitol City Bank and Trust Company Atlanta, GA	NM	14,296	$272,311	$262,652	$269,980	$101,770	02/13/15	First-Citizens Bank and Trust Company Raleigh, NC
Doral Bank San Juan, PR	NM	207,722	$5,898,515	$4,097,734	$3,776,774	$669,343	02/27/15	Banco Popular de Puerto Rico Hato Rey, PR
Edgebrook Bank Chicago, IL	NM	1,614	$90,034	$90,007	$90,434	$16,782	05/08/15	Republic Bank of Chicago Oak Brook, IL
Premier Bank Denver, CO	SM	1,215	$26,760	$25,480	$25,665	$4,394	07/10/15	United Fidelity Bank, FSB Evansville, IN
The Bank of Georgia Peachtree City, GA	NM	13,204	$286,102	$264,234	$266,869	$23,155	10/02/15	Fidelity Bank Atlanta, GA
Hometown National Bank Longview, WA	N	297	$3,785	$3,705	$3,910	$1,614	10/02/15	Twin City Bank Longview, WA

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

[2] Estimated losses are as of December 31, 2015. 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.

RECOVERIES AND LOSSES BY THE DEPOSIT INSURANCE FUND ON DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE PROTECTION OF DEPOSITORS, 1934 - 2015

Dollars in Thousands

Bank and Thrift Failures[1]							
Year[2]	Number of Banks/ Thrifts	Total Assets[3]	Total Deposits[3]	Funding[4]	Recoveries[5]	Estimated Additional Recoveries	Final and Estimated Losses[6]
	2,610	**$941,284,493**	**$708,282,924**	**$574,389,053**	**$408,846,768**	**$56,802,281**	**$108,740,004**
2015	8	6,706,038	4,870,464	4,556,304	560,000	3,167,702	828,602
2014	18	2,913,503	2,691,485	2,677,550	320,142	1,949,750	407,658
2013	24	6,044,051	5,132,246	4,812,554	168,935	3,328,535	1,315,084
2012	51	11,617,348	11,009,630	10,141,109	1,633,237	5,926,222	2,581,650
2011	92	34,922,997	31,071,862	29,829,649	2,782,790	20,169,924	6,764,024
2010[7]	157	92,084,988	78,290,185	80,238,225	54,190,861	9,317,868	16,729,496
2009[7]	140	169,709,160	137,835,121	133,847,404	92,526,431	12,777,858	28,543,115
2008[7]	25	371,945,480	234,321,715	205,453,181	184,246,546	2,781,758	18,424,877
2007	3	2,614,928	2,424,187	1,920,444	1,451,701	302,160	166,583
2006	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2004	4	170,099	156,733	139,121	134,978	226	3,917
2003	3	947,317	901,978	883,772	812,933	8,192	62,647
2002	11	2,872,720	2,512,834	520,543	1,711,173	(1,540,947)	350,317
2001	4	1,821,760	1,661,214	21,131	1,138,677	(1,410,011)	292,465
2000	7	410,160	342,584	297,313	265,175	0	32,138
1999	8	1,592,189	1,320,573	1,307,876	711,758	5,801	590,317
1998	3	290,238	260,675	292,839	58,248	11,541	223,050
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	14,541,477	10,866,760	704	3,674,013
1991	124	64,556,512	52,972,034	21,500,010	15,496,730	4,998	5,998,282
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 - 2015

Dollars in Thousands

Assistance Transactions[1]

Year[2]	Number of Banks/ Thrifts	Total Assets[3]	Total Deposits[3]	Funding[4]	Recoveries[5]	Estimated Additional Recoveries	Final and Estimated Losses[6]
	154	**$3,317,099,253**	**$1,442,173,417**	**$11,630,356**	**$6,199,875**	**$0**	**$5,430,481**
2015	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2014	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2012	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2011	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2010	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2009[8]	8	1,917,482,183	1,090,318,282	0	0	0	0
2008[8]	5	1,306,041,994	280,806,966	0	0	0	0
2007	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2006	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1998	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1997	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1996	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1995	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1994	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1993	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1992	2	33,831	33,117	1,486	1,236	0	250
1991	3	78,524	75,720	6,117	3,093	0	3,024
1990	1	14,206	14,628	4,935	2,597	0	2,338
1989	1	4,438	6,396	2,548	252	0	2,296
1988	80	15,493,939	11,793,702	1,730,351	189,709	0	1,540,642
1987	19	2,478,124	2,275,642	160,877	713	0	160,164
1986	7	712,558	585,248	158,848	65,669	0	93,179
1985	4	5,886,381	5,580,359	765,732	406,676	0	359,056
1984	2	40,470,332	29,088,247	5,531,179	4,414,904	0	1,116,275

RECOVERIES AND LOSSES BY THE DEPOSIT INSURANCE FUND ON DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE PROTECTION OF DEPOSITORS, 1934 - 2015 (continued)

Dollars in Thousands

Assistance Transactions[1]

Year[2]	Number of Banks/ Thrifts	Total Assets[3]	Total Deposits[3]	Funding[4]	Recoveries[5]	Estimated Additional Recoveries	Final and Estimated Losses[6]
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 for which the FDIC is appointed receiver, 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 2015, figures are for the DIF.

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

[4] Funding represents the amounts provided by the DIF to receiverships for subrogated claims, advances for working capital, and administrative expenses paid on their behalf. Beginning in 2008, the DIF resolves failures using whole-bank purchase and assumption transactions, most with an accompanying shared-loss agreement (SLA). The DIF satifies any resulting liabilities by offsetting receivables from resolutions when receiverships declare a dividend and/or sending cash directly to receiverships to fund an SLA and other expenses.

[5] Recoveries represent cash received and dividends (cash and non-cash) declared by receiverships.

[6] Final losses represent actual losses for unreimbursed subrogated claims of inactivated receiverships. Estimated losses represent the difference between the amount paid by the DIF to cover obligations to insured depositors and the estimated recoveries from the liquidation of receivership assets.

[7] Includes amounts related to transaction account coverage under the Transaction Account Guarantee Program (TAG). The estimated losses as of December 31, 2015, for TAG accounts in 2010, 2009, and 2008 are $388 million, $1.186 million, and $13 million, respectively.

[8] Includes institutions where assistance was provided under a systemic risk determination.

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 Fund[3]
Total	**748**	**$393,986,574**	**$318,328,770**	**$75,977,846**	**$81,581,460**
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	5,708,253	267,595	65,212
1992	59	44,196,946	34,773,224	3,286,908	3,832,145
1991	144	78,898,904	65,173,122	9,235,967	9,734,263
1990	213	129,662,498	98,963,962	16,062,685	19,257,578
1989[4]	318	134,519,630	113,168,009	47,085,027	48,649,913

[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 the FRF's books. Year is the year of failure, not the year of resolution.

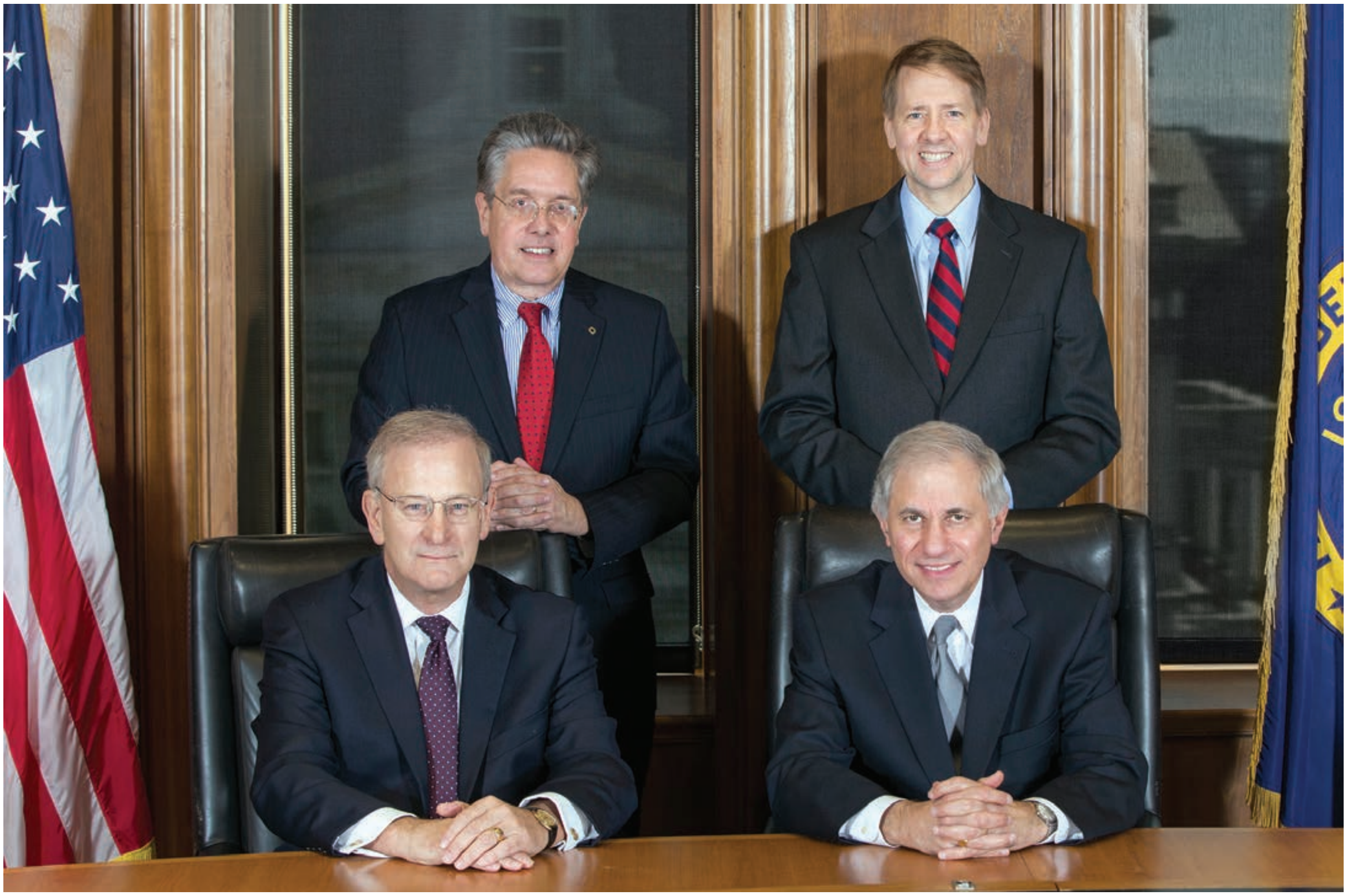
[2] The Estimated Receivership Loss represents the projected loss at the fund level from receiverships for unreimbursed subrogated claims of the FRF and unpaid advances to receiverships from the FRF.

[3] The Loss to Fund represents the total resolution cost of the failed thrifts in the FRF-RTC fund. In addition to the estimated losses for receiverships, the loss 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.

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

B. MORE ABOUT THE FDIC

FDIC BOARD OF DIRECTORS



Seated (left to right): Thomas M. Hoenig and Martin J. Gruenberg.
Standing (left to right): Thomas J. Curry and Richard Cordray.

Martin J. Gruenberg

Martin J. Gruenberg is the 20th Chairman of the FDIC, receiving Senate confirmation on November 15, 2012, for a five-year term. Mr. Gruenberg served as Vice Chairman and Member of the FDIC Board of Directors from August 22, 2005, until his confirmation as Chairman. He served as Acting Chairman from July 9, 2011, to November 15, 2012, and also from November 16, 2005, to June 26, 2006.

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 served as Chairman of the Executive Council and President of the International Association of Deposit Insurers (IADI) from November 2007 to November 2012.

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 M. Hoenig

Thomas M. Hoenig was confirmed by the Senate as Vice Chairman of the FDIC on November 15, 2012. He joined the FDIC on April 16, 2012, as a member of the Board of Directors of the FDIC for a six-year term. He is also a member of the Executive Board of the International Association of Deposit Insurers.

Prior to serving on the FDIC Board, Mr. Hoenig was the President of the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City and a member of the Federal Reserve System's Federal Open Market Committee from 1991 to 2011.

Mr. Hoenig was with the Federal Reserve for 38 years, beginning as an economist, and then as a senior officer in banking supervision during the U.S. banking crisis of the 1980s. In 1986, he led the Kansas City Federal Reserve Bank's Division of Bank Supervision and Structure, directing the oversight of more than 1,000 banks and bank holding companies with assets ranging from less than $100 million to $20 billion. He became President of the Kansas City Federal Reserve Bank on October 1, 1991.

Mr. Hoenig is a native of Fort Madison, Iowa, and received a doctorate in economics from Iowa State University.

Thomas J. Curry

Thomas J. Curry was sworn in as the 30th Comptroller of the Currency on April 9, 2012. The Comptroller of the Currency is the administrator of national banks and federal savings associations, and chief officer of the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC). The OCC supervises approximately 1,700 national banks and federal savings associations and about 50 federal branches and agencies of foreign banks in the United States. These institutions comprise nearly two-thirds of the assets of the commercial banking system. The Comptroller is a Director of NeighborWorks® America and also a member of the Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council (FFIEC) where he served as Chairman for a two-year term from April 2013 until April 2015.

Prior to becoming Comptroller of the Currency, Mr. Curry served as a Director of the FDIC Board since January 2004, and as the Chairman of the NeighborWorks® America Board of Directors.

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.

Mr. Curry served as the Chairman of the Conference of State Bank Supervisors from 2000 to 2001, and 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.

Richard Cordray

Richard Cordray serves as the first Director of the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau. He previously led the Bureau's Enforcement Division.

Prior to joining the Bureau, Mr. Cordray served on the front lines of consumer protection as Ohio's

Attorney General. Mr. Cordray recovered more than $2 billion for Ohio's retirees, investors, and business owners, and took major steps to help protect its consumers from fraudulent foreclosures and financial predators. In 2010, his office responded to a record number of consumer complaints, but Mr. Cordray went further and opened that process for the first time to small businesses and nonprofit organizations to ensure protections for even more Ohioans. To recognize his work on behalf of consumers as Attorney General, the Better Business Bureau presented Mr. Cordray with an award for promoting an ethical marketplace.

Mr. Cordray also served as Ohio Treasurer and Franklin County Treasurer, two elected positions in which he led state and county banking, investment, debt, and financing activities. As Ohio Treasurer, he resurrected a defunct economic development program that provides low-interest loan assistance to small businesses to create jobs, re-launched the original concept as GrowNOW, and pumped hundreds of millions of dollars into access for credit to small businesses. Mr. Cordray simultaneously created a Bankers Advisory Council to share ideas about the program with community bankers across Ohio.

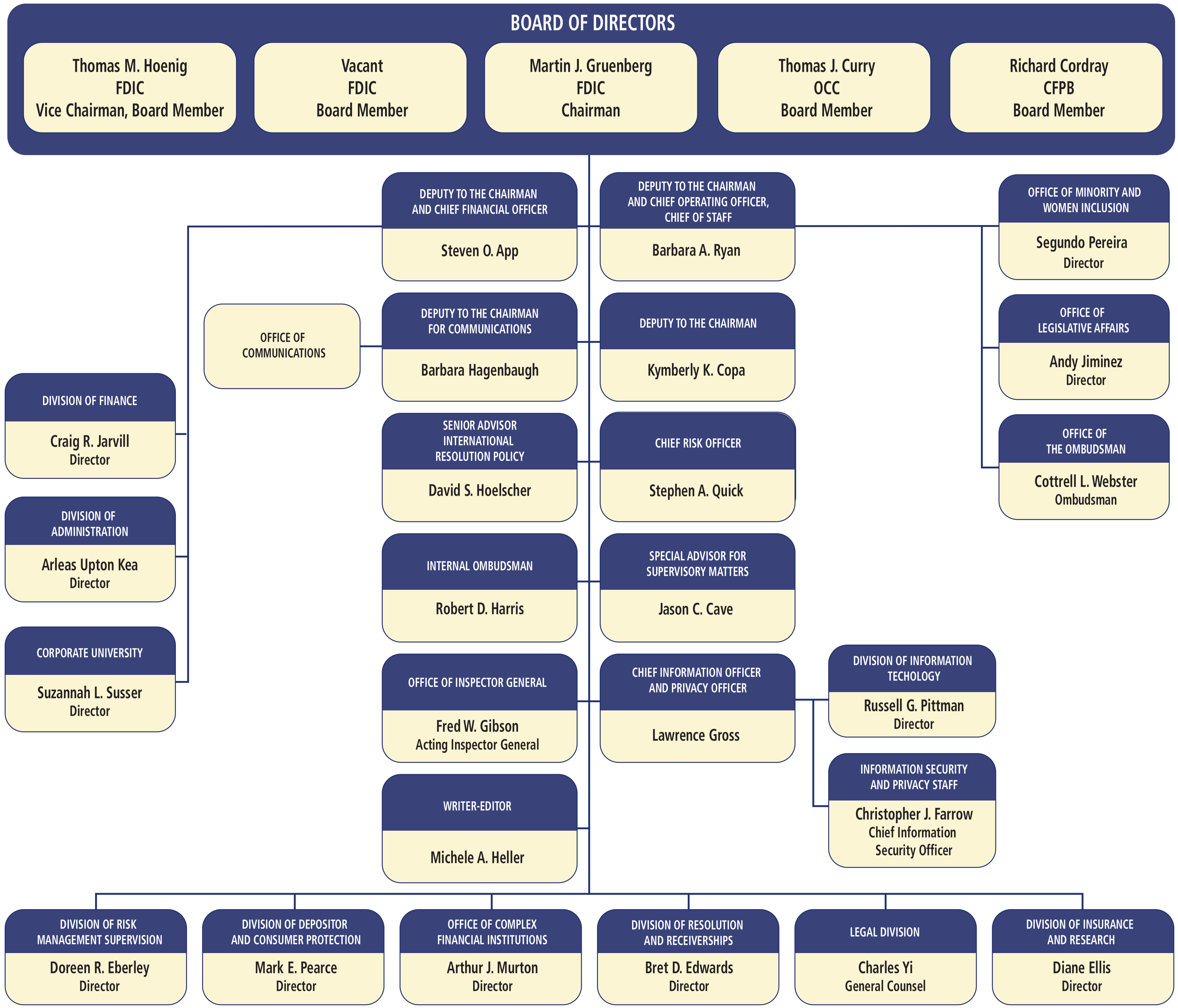
Earlier in his career, Mr. Cordray was an adjunct professor at the Ohio State University College of Law, served as a State Representative for the 33rd Ohio House District, was the first Solicitor General in Ohio's history, and was a sole practitioner and Counsel to Kirkland & Ellis. Mr. Cordray has argued seven cases before the United States Supreme Court, by special appointment of both the Clinton and Bush Justice Departments. He is a graduate of Michigan State University, Oxford University, and the University of Chicago Law School. Mr. Cordray was Editor-in-Chief of the University of Chicago Law Review and later clerked for U.S. Supreme Court Justices Byron White and Anthony Kennedy.

Mr. Cordray lives in Grove City, Ohio, with his wife Peggy—a Professor at Capital University Law School in Columbus—and twin children Danny and Holly.

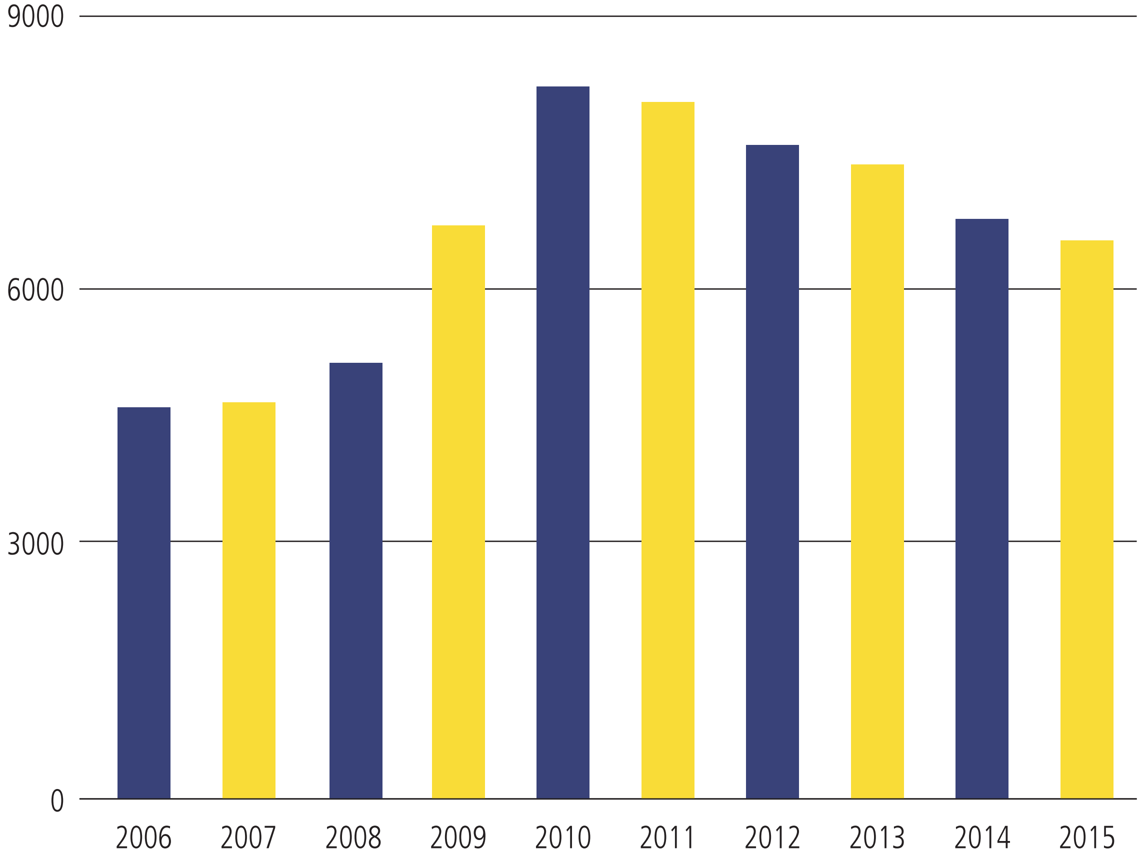
Jeremiah O. Norton

Jeremiah O. Norton resigned from the FDIC Board of Directors as of June 5, 2015. Mr. Norton had been a Board member since April 16, 2012.

FDIC ORGANIZATION CHART/OFFICIALS



CORPORATE STAFFING
STAFFING TRENDS 2006–2015



2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
4,476	**4,532**	**4,988**	**6,557**	**8,150**	**7,973**	**7,476**	**7,254**	**6,631**	**6,385**

FDIC Year–End On-Board Staffing

Note: 2008–2015 staffing totals reflect year-end full time equivalent staff. Before 2008, staffing totals reflect total employees on-board.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES BY DIVISION/OFFICE 2014 – 2015[1]

	Total		Washington		Regional/Field	
Division or Office:	**2015**	**2014**	**2015**	**2014**	**2015**	**2014**
Division of Risk Management Supervision	2,683	2,704	208	205	2,475	2,500
Division of Depositor and Consumer Protection	841	853	122	128	719	725
Division of Resolutions and Receiverships	719	884	149	159	570	725
Legal Division	564	601	356	375	208	226
Division of Administration	367	372	251	245	116	127
Division of Information Technology	319	324	252	254	67	70
Corporate University	194	205	187	196	7	9
Division of Insurance and Research	205	196	163	154	42	42
Division of Finance	171	170	169	168	2	2
Information Security and Privacy Staff	36	33	36	33	0	0
Office of Inspector General	119	115	74	73	46	42
Office of Complex Financial Institutions	62	68	52	59	10	9
Executive Offices[2]	22	23	22	23	0	0
Executive Support Offices [3]	84	85	76	76	8	9
Total	**6,385**	**6,631**	**2,115**	**2,147**	**4,270**	**4,485**

[1] The FDIC reports staffing totals using a full-time equivalent methodology, which is based on an employee's scheduled work hours. Division/Office staffing has been rounded to the nearest whole FTE. Totals may not foot due to rounding.

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

[3] Includes the Offices of Legislative Affairs, Communications, Ombudsman, Minority and Women Inclusion, and Corporate Risk Management.

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, which contains financial profiles of FDIC-insured institutions; Community Reinvestment Act evaluations and ratings for institutions supervised by the FDIC; Call Reports, which are bank 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 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 refers callers 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, which is 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://catalog.fdic.gov

E-mail: publicinfo@fdic.gov

Publications such as FDIC Quarterly and 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.

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Indiana
Kentucky
Michigan
Ohio
Wisconsin

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Minnesota
Missouri
Nebraska
North Dakota
South Dakota

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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) identifies the management and performance challenges facing the FDIC and provides its assessment to the Corporation for inclusion in the FDIC's annual performance and accountability report. In doing so, we keep in mind the FDIC'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 ongoing activities to address the issues involved. The OIG believes that the FDIC faces challenges in the critical areas listed below, a number of which carry over from last year. These challenges will continue to occupy much of the Corporation's attention and require its sustained focus for the foreseeable future.

Carrying Out Dodd-Frank Act Responsibilities

The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the Dodd-Frank Act) created a comprehensive new regulatory and resolution framework designed to avoid the severe consequences of financial instability. Title I of the Dodd-Frank Act provides tools for regulators to impose enhanced supervision and prudential standards on systemically important financial institutions (SIFI). Title II provides the FDIC with a new orderly liquidation authority for SIFIs, subject to a systemic risk determination by statutorily designated regulators. The FDIC has made progress toward implementing its systemic resolution authorities under the Dodd-Frank Act, in large part due to the efforts of an active cross-divisional working group composed of senior FDIC officials, but challenges remain. These challenges involve the FDIC fulfilling its insurance, supervisory, receivership management, and resolution responsibilities as it meets the requirements of the Dodd-Frank Act. These responsibilities are cross-cutting and are carried out by staff throughout the Corporation's headquarters and regional divisions and offices, including in the Office of Complex Financial Institutions (OCFI), an office established in response to the Dodd-Frank Act. That office has taken steps to realign organizational responsibilities for Title I and Title II tasks in the interest of ensuring the most efficient and complementary efforts of staff involved in both. Staff members from the FDIC's Division of Risk Management Supervision, Division of Resolutions and Receiverships (DRR), and Legal Division join OCFI in collaborative efforts and play key roles in implementing Titles I and II.

Those involved in Dodd-Frank Act activities will continue to evaluate the resolution plans submitted by the largest bank holding companies and other SIFIs under Title I, develop strategies for resolving SIFIs under Title II, work to promote cross-border cooperation for the orderly resolution of a global SIFI, and coordinate with the other regulators in developing policy to implement the provisions of the Act.

In a related vein, the FDIC will carry out risk assessments to identify supervisory, resolution, and insurance pricing-related risks in all insured depository institutions (IDIs) with more than $10 billion in assets, including those for which the FDIC is not the PFR, in addition to systemically important bank holding companies and nonbank financial companies subject to Title I of the Dodd-Frank Act.

Maintaining Strong Information Technology Security and Governance Practices

Essential to achieving the FDIC's mission of maintaining stability and public confidence in the nation's financial system is safeguarding sensitive information, including personally identifiable information that the FDIC collects and manages in its role as federal deposit insurer and regulator of state nonmember financial institutions. Further, as an employer, an acquirer of services, and a receiver for failed institutions, the FDIC obtains considerable amounts of sensitive information from its employees, contractors, and failed institutions. Increasingly sophisticated security risks and global connectivity have resulted in both internal and external risks to that sensitive information. Internal risks at the FDIC include errors and fraudulent or malevolent acts by employees or contractors working within the organization who may, for example, exfiltrate sensitive data from the workplace—so called "insider threats." External threats include a growing number of cyber-based attacks that can come from a variety of sources, such as hackers, criminals, foreign nations, terrorists, and other adversarial groups. Such threats underscore the importance of a strong, enterprise-wide program that implements strategies to enhance cybersecurity within both the FDIC and the banking industry.

Going forward, a challenging priority for the FDIC will be to maintain effective communication and collaboration among all parties involved in ensuring a robust, secure information technology (IT) operating environment that meets the day-to-day and longer-term needs of the FDIC employees who depend on it. In that regard, as we pointed out in recent work under the Federal Information Security Modernization Act of 2014, the Corporation will need to ensure that the skills, training, oversight, and resource allocations pertaining to division and office information security managers enable them to successfully carry out their responsibilities. The FDIC has also relied heavily on its infrastructure services contract to support IT operations and implement security controls. If not properly managed, problems that affect the FDIC's IT operations could ensue. In addition, given the substantial financial investment in FDIC systems and related human resources, the Corporation needs to consider the cost-effectiveness and measurable business value outcomes in its decisions to fund major IT projects to ensure effective stewardship of millions of dollars in IT investments.

The Corporation will also need to ensure that its continuity of operations and disaster recovery plans are effective in addressing the negative impacts of natural disasters or other catastrophic events that disrupt its business processes and activities and other government activities. In this regard, in 2014, the FDIC placed into operation a Sensitive Compartmented Information Facility (SCIF) to meet continuity of operations requirements for a Level 2 agency. The SCIF was constructed to standards of Intelligence Community Directive 705, Sensitive Compartmented Information Facilities. The FDIC reported that the SCIF received physical security accreditation in August 2014 and that equipment was purchased to enable communications testing and assessments planned in the future. Such a facility can help ensure the security of the FDIC's systems and infrastructure and facilitate communications with other federal agencies if a widespread emergency occurs.

Maintaining Effective Supervision and Preserving Community Banking

The FDIC's supervision program promotes the safety and soundness of FDIC-supervised IDIs. The FDIC is the PFR for 4,037 FDIC-insured, state-chartered institutions that are not members of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. As such, the FDIC is the lead federal regulator for the majority of community banks. We have pointed out in our past work that a key lesson from the crisis is the need for earlier regulatory response when risks are building. Even now, for example, as they operate in a post-crisis environment, banks may be tempted to take additional risks, engage in imprudent concentrations, or loosen underwriting standards. Some banks are also introducing new products or lines of business or seeking new sources for non-interest income, all of which can lead to interest rate risk, credit risk, operational risk, and reputational risk. Such risks need to be managed and addressed early-on during the "good times" before a period of downturn. FDIC examiners need to identify problems, bring them to bank management's attention, follow up on problems, bring enforcement actions as needed, and be alert to such risks as Bank Secrecy Act and anti-money-laundering issues. In doing so, the Corporation needs to execute its supervisory authority in a fair, consistent manner. With respect to important international concerns, the FDIC also needs to support development of sound global regulatory policy through participation on the Basel Committee on Bank Supervision and other related sub-groups.

In light of technological changes, increased use of technology service providers (TSP), new delivery channels, and cyber threats, the FDIC's IT examination program needs to be proactive and bankers and Boards of Directors need to ensure a strong control environment and sound risk management and governance practices in their institutions. Importantly, with respect to TSPs, one TSP can service hundreds or even thousands of financial institutions, so that the impact of security incidents in one TSP can have devastating ripple effects on those institutions. Controls need to be designed not only to protect sensitive customer information at banks and TSPs, but also to guard against intrusions that can compromise the integrity and availability of operations, information and transaction processing systems, and data. Given the complexities of the range of cyber threats, the FDIC needs to ensure its examination workforce has the needed expertise to effectively carry out its IT examination responsibilities.

The FDIC has tried over the past year to enhance the Corporation's IT supervision program for FDIC-supervised institutions and TSPs to focus on information security, cybersecurity, and business continuity. In the coming months, the Corporation needs to continue efforts, along with the other regulators, to address these risks and use all available supervisory and legal authorities to ensure the continued safety and soundness of financial institutions and affiliated third-party entities. It also needs to ensure effective information-sharing about security incidents with regulatory parties and other federal groups established to combat cyber threats, in an increasingly interconnected world.

The FDIC Chairman continues to emphasize that one of the FDIC's most important priorities is the future of community banks and the critical role they play in the financial system and the U.S. economy as a whole. Local communities and small businesses rely heavily on community banks for credit and other essential financial services. These banks foster economic growth and help to ensure that the financial resources of the local community are put to work on its behalf. Consolidations and other far-reaching changes in the U.S. financial sector in recent decades have made community banks a smaller part of the U.S. financial system. The FDIC has sought to identify and implement changes to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the community bank risk management and compliance examination processes, while still maintaining supervisory standards. To ensure the continued strength of the community banks, the Corporation will also need to sustain initiatives such as ongoing research, technical assistance to the banks by way of training videos on key risk management and consumer compliance matters, and continuous dialogue with community banking groups.

Maintaining a strong examination program, conducting vigilant supervisory activities for both small and large banks, applying lessons learned, being attuned to harmful cyber threats in financial institutions and technology service providers, and preserving community banking will be critical to ensuring stability and continued confidence in the financial system going forward.

Carrying Out Current and Future Resolution and Receivership Responsibilities

One of the FDIC's most important roles is acting as the receiver or liquidating agent for failed FDIC-insured institutions. The FDIC's responsibilities include planning and efficiently handling the resolutions of failing FDIC-insured institutions and providing prompt, responsive, and efficient administration of failing and failed financial institutions in order to maintain confidence and stability in our financial system.

As part of the resolution process, the FDIC values a failing federally insured depository institution, markets it, solicits and accepts bids for the sale of the institution, considers the least costly resolution method, determines which bid to accept, and works with the acquiring institution through the closing process. The receivership process involves performing the closing function at the failed bank; liquidating any remaining assets; and distributing any proceeds to the FDIC, the bank customers, general creditors, and those with approved claims.

The FDIC places great emphasis on promptly marketing and selling the assets of failed institutions and terminating the receivership quickly. Although the number of institution failures has fallen dramatically since the crisis, these activities still pose challenges to the Corporation. As of December 31, 2015, DRR was managing 446 active receiverships with assets in liquidation totaling about $4.8 billion.

In addition, through purchase and assumption agreements with acquiring institutions, the Corporation has entered into shared-loss agreements (SLA). Since loss sharing began during the most recent crisis in November 2008, the Corporation has resolved 304 failures with accompanying SLAs. Under these agreements, the FDIC agrees to absorb a portion of the loss—generally 80 to 95 percent—which may be experienced by the acquiring institution with regard to those assets, for a period of up to ten years. The initial asset balance of the covered assets in these SLAs was $216.5 billion. As of December 31, 2015, 215 receiverships still had active SLAs, with a covered asset balance at that time of $31.5 billion.

As another resolution strategy, the FDIC entered into 35 structured sales transactions involving 43,315 assets with a total unpaid principal balance of $26.2 billion. Under these arrangements, the FDIC receiverships retain a participation interest in future net positive cash flows derived from third-party management of these assets. As of December 31, 2015, the unpaid principal balance in 34 active arrangements was $3.3 billion. The FDIC will continue to evaluate termination offers from limited liability company (LLC) managing members in deciding whether to pursue dissolution of the LLCs if in the best economic interest of the receiverships.

As time passes and recovery from the crisis continues, these risk sharing agreements will continue to wind down and certain active receiverships will be terminated. Given the substantial dollar value and risks associated with the risk-sharing activities and other receivership operations, the FDIC needs to ensure continuous monitoring and effective oversight to protect the FDIC's financial interests.

Given improving conditions in the economy and financial system, the Corporation has reshaped its workforce and adjusted its budget and resources accordingly. Notably, in the case of the FDIC's resolutions and receiverships workforce, authorized staffing fell from a peak of 2,460 in 2010 to authorized staffing of 756 for 2015. DRR will continue to substantially reduce its nonpermanent staff each year, based on declining workload.

These staff reductions bring with them a loss of specialized experience and expertise. As discussed in connection with the Dodd-Frank Act responsibilities, the Corporation must continue to review the resolution plans of large bank holding companies and designated nonbank holding companies to ensure their resolvability under the Bankruptcy Code, if necessary, and in cases where their failure would threaten financial stability, administer their orderly liquidation. Carrying out such activities could pose significant challenges to those remaining staff in DRR who could be called upon to lead critical resolution activities.

Ensuring the Continued Strength of the Deposit Insurance Fund

Insuring deposits remains at the heart of the FDIC's commitment to maintain stability and public confidence in the nation's financial system. To maintain sufficient Deposit Insurance Fund (DIF) balances, the FDIC collects risk-based insurance premiums from insured institutions and invests deposit insurance funds. In response to the Dodd-Frank Act and in the interest of protecting and insuring depositors, the Corporation has designed a long-term DIF management plan. This plan complements the Restoration Plan, which is designed to ensure that the DIF reserve ratio will reach 1.35 percent by September 30, 2020. As of September 30, 2015, the reserve ratio had reached 1.09 percent.

In the aftermath of the financial crisis, FDIC-insured institutions continue to make gradual but steady progress. Continuing to replenish the DIF in a post-crisis environment is a critical activity for the FDIC. The DIF balance had dropped below negative $20 billion during the worst time of the crisis. As of December 31, 2015, the DIF balance was $72.6 billion, an increase of $9.8 billion over the year-end 2014 balance of $62.8 billion.

While the fund is considerably stronger than it has been, the FDIC must continue to monitor the emerging risks that can threaten fund solvency in the interest of continuing to provide the insurance coverage that depositors have come to rely upon. In that regard, the FDIC will need to continue to regularly disseminate data and analysis on issues and risks affecting the financial services industry to bankers, supervisors, the public, and other stakeholders.

Given the volatility of the global markets and financial systems, new risks can emerge without warning and threaten the safety and soundness of U.S. financial institutions and the viability of the DIF. The FDIC must be prepared for such a possibility. As part of its efforts, the FDIC needs to continue collaborating with others involved in helping to ensure financial stability and protect the DIF. One important means of doing so is through participation on the Financial Stability Oversight Council, created under the Dodd-Frank Act. This Council was established to provide comprehensive monitoring of stability in the U.S. financial system by identifying and responding to emerging risks to U.S. financial stability and by promoting market discipline.

The FDIC will also be challenged to contribute to global financial stability by continuing its engagement with strategically important foreign jurisdictions and playing a leadership role in international organizations that support robust, effective deposit insurance systems, resolution programs, and bank supervision practices around the globe.

Promoting Consumer Protections and Economic Inclusion

The FDIC carries out its consumer protection role by providing consumers with access to information about their rights and disclosures that are required by federal laws and regulations. Importantly, it also examines the banks where the FDIC is the PFR to determine the institutions' compliance with laws and regulations governing consumer protection, fair lending, and community investment. These activities require regular collaboration with other regulatory agencies. In particular, the FDIC coordinates with the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, created under the Dodd-Frank Act, on consumer issues of mutual interest and to meet statutory requirements for consultation relating to rulemakings in mortgage lending and other types of consumer financial services and products. The FDIC will need to continue to assess the impact of such rulemakings on supervised institutions, communicate key changes to stakeholders, and train examination staff accordingly.

The FDIC continues to work with the Congress and others to ensure that the banking system remains sound and that the broader financial system is positioned to meet the credit needs of consumers and the economy, especially the needs of creditworthy households that may experience distress. One of the challenges articulated by the FDIC Chairman is to continue to increase access to financial services for the unbanked and underbanked in the United States. The Corporation will continue to develop and implement targeted strategies to expand access to mainstream financial institutions by populations that are disproportionately likely to be unbanked or underbanked. Input from the FDIC's 2015 *National Survey of Unbanked and Underbanked Households* will inform those strategies. In addition, the FDIC's Advisory Committee on Economic Inclusion, composed of bankers, community and consumer organizations, and academics, will continue to explore ways of bringing the unbanked into the financial mainstream. The FDIC's Alliance for Economic Inclusion initiative seeks to collaborate with financial institutions; community organizations; local, state, and federal agencies; and other partners to form broad-based coalitions to bring unbanked and underbanked consumers and small businesses into the financial mainstream.

The FDIC will need to sustain ongoing efforts to carry out required compliance and community reinvestment examinations, coordinate with the other financial regulators and CFPB on regulatory matters involving financial products and services, and pursue and measure the success of economic inclusion initiatives to the benefit of the American public.

Implementing Workforce Changes and Budget Reductions

During the 2015 planning and budget process, the Corporation reassessed its current and projected workload along with trends within the banking industry and the broader economy. Based on that review, the FDIC expects a continuation of steady improvements in the global economy, a small number of insured institution failures, gradual reductions in post-failure receivership management workload, and significant further reductions in the number of 3-, 4-, and 5-rated institutions. While the FDIC will continue to need some temporary and term employees over the next several years to complete the residual workload from the financial crisis, industry trends confirm that there will be a steadily decreasing need for nonpermanent employees over the next several years.

Given those circumstances, the FDIC Board of Directors approved a $2.32 billion Corporate Operating Budget for 2015, 3.0 percent lower than the 2014 budget. In conjunction with its approval of the 2015 budget, the Board also approved an authorized 2015 staffing level of 6,886 positions, down from 7,200 previously authorized, a net reduction of 314 positions. This was the fifth consecutive reduction in the FDIC's annual operating budget.

As conditions improve throughout the industry and the economy, the FDIC will continue its efforts to achieve the appropriate level of resources; at the same time, however, it needs to remain mindful of ever-present risks and other uncertainties in the economy that may prompt the need for additional resources and new skill sets and expertise that may be challenging to obtain. The need for these new skill sets comes at a time when the Corporation is focusing on succession management, in light of a substantial number of FDIC staff who are retiring. In that regard, the FDIC is continuing to work toward integrated workforce development processes as it seeks to bring on the best people to meet its changing needs and priorities, and do so in a timely manner. Most recently, the Corporation has emphasized its Workforce Development Initiative as a means of fulfilling the FDIC's future leadership and workforce capability needs.

The FDIC has long promoted diversity and inclusion initiatives in the workplace. Section 342 of the Dodd-Frank Act reiterates the importance of standards for assessing diversity policies and practices and developing procedures to ensure the fair inclusion and utilization of women and minorities in the FDIC's contractor workforce. The Dodd-Frank Act also points to the Office of Minority and Women Inclusion as being instrumental in diversity and inclusion initiatives within the FDIC working environment. This office needs to ensure that it has the proper staff, expertise, and organizational structure to successfully carry out its advisory responsibilities to ensure diversity and inclusion throughout the Corporation.

The FDIC needs to sustain its emphasis on fostering employee engagement and morale on the part of all staff in headquarters, regions, and field locations. Its diversity and inclusion goals and initiatives, Workplace Excellence Program, and Workforce Development Initiative are positive steps in that direction and should continue to help create a workplace that promotes diversity and equal opportunity.

Ensuring Effective Enterprise Risk Management Practices

Enterprise risk management is a critical aspect of governance at the FDIC. Notwithstanding a stronger economy and financial services industry, the FDIC's enterprise risk management framework and related activities need to be attuned to emerging risks, both internal and external to the FDIC that can threaten key business processes and corporate success. As evidenced in the challenges discussed above, certain difficult issues may fall within the purview of a single division or office, while others are cross-cutting within the FDIC, and others involve coordination with the other financial regulators and other external parties. The Corporation needs to maintain effective controls, mechanisms, and risk models that can address a wide range of concerns—from specific, everyday risks such as those posed by personnel security practices and records management activities, for example, to the far broader concerns of the ramifications of an unwanted and harmful cyber attack or the failure of a large bank or systemically important financial institution.

The Corporation's stakeholders—including the Congress, American people, media, and others—expect effective governance, sound risk management practices, and vigilant regulatory oversight of the financial services industry. The Corporation needs to maintain the trust and confidence that it has instilled over the years. The FDIC Board of Directors, senior management, and individuals at every working level throughout the FDIC need to understand current and emerging risks to the FDIC mission and be prepared to take necessary steps to mitigate those risks as changes occur and challenging scenarios that can undermine the FDIC's short- and long-term success present themselves.

D. ACRONYMS

AEI	Alliance for Economic Inclusion
AMC	Appraisal management company
AML	Anti-Money Laundering
ANPR	Advanced Notice of Proposed Rulemaking
ASBA	Association of Supervisors of Banks of the Americas
BCBS	Basel Committee on Banking Supervision
BCP	Business Continuity Planning
BSA	Bank Secrecy Act
Call Report	Consolidated Reports of Condition and Income
CAMELS rating scale	Capital adequacy; Asset quality; Management quality; Earnings; Liquidity; Sensitivity to market risks
CAS	Claims Administration System
CCIWG	Cybersecurity and Critical Infrastructure Working Group
CCP	Central counterparties
CDFI	Community Development Financial Institution
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CEP	Corporate Employee Program
CFI	Complex Financial Institution
CFO Act	Chief Financial Officers' Act
CFPB	Consumer Financial Protection Bureau
CFR	Center for Financial Research
CFTC	Commodity Futures Trading Commission
CMP	Civil Money Penalty
ComE-IN	Advisory Committee on Economic Inclusion
CRA	Community Reinvestment Act
CRE	Commercial real estate
CVSS	Common Vulnerability Scoring System
DFA	Dodd-Frank Act
DGP	Debt guarantee program
DIF	Deposit Insurance Fund
DRR	Designated Reserve Ratio
EC	European Commission
EDIE	Electronic Deposit Insurance Estimator
EGRPRA	Economic Growth and Regulatory Paperwork Reduction Act of 1996
ETS	Examination Tools Suite
FAQ	Frequently Asked Questions
FDI ACT	Federal Deposit Insurance Act
FDIC	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
FFIEC	Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council
FFMIA	Federal Financial Management Improvement Act
FHFA	Federal Housing Finance Agency
FIL	Financial Institution Letter
FIS	Financial Institution Specialist
FISMA	Federal Information Security Management Act
FMFIA	Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act
FMSP	Financial Management Scholars Program
FRB	Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System
FRF	FSLIC Resolution Fund
FSAP	Financial Sector Assessment Program
FSB	Financial Stability Board
FS-ISAC	Financial Services Information Sharing and Analysis Center
FSLIC	Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation
FSOC	Financial Stability Oversight Council
FSVC	Financial Services Volunteer Corps
GAAP	Generally accepted accounting principles
GAO	U.S. Government Accountability Office
GPRA	Government Performance and Results Act
G-SIFIs	Global Systemically Important Financial Institutions
IADI	International Association of Deposit Insurers
IDI	Insured depository institution
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMFB	IndyMac Federal Bank
IT	Information technology
LCR	Liquidity coverage ratio
LIDI	Large Insured Depository Institution
LLC	Limited Liability Company
LMI	Low- or moderate-income
LURA	Land use restriction agreements
MDI	Minority depository institutions
MFA	Multi-Factor Authentication

MOL	Maximum Obligation Limitation
MOU	Memoranda of Understanding
MRBA	Matters Requiring Board Attention
MWOB	Minority- and women-owned business
MWOLF	Minority- and women-owned law firms
NCUA	National Credit Union Administration
NPR	Notice of proposed rulemaking
NSFR	Net Stable Funding Ratio
OCC	Office of the Comptroller of the Currency
OFAC	Office of Foreign Assets Control
OLA	Orderly Liquidation Authority
OLF	Orderly Liquidation Fund
OMB	U.S. Office of Management and Budget
OPM	U.S. Office of Personnel Management
OTC	Over-the-counter
OTS	Office of Thrift Supervision
P&A	Purchase and assumption
PFR	Primary federal regulator
QBP	Quarterly Banking Profile
ReSG	FSB's Resolution Steering Group
RESPA	Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act
RTC	Resolution Trust Corporation
SBA	Small Business Administration
SCIF	Sensitive Compartment Information Facility
SEC	Securities and Exchange Commission
SIFI	Systemically Important Financial Institution
SRM	Single Resolution Mechanism
SLA	Shared-loss agreement
SMS	Systemic Monitoring System
SNC Program	Shared National Credit Program
SNM	State Nonmember
SRAC	Systemic Resolution Advisory Committee
SRB	Single Resolution Board
SRM	Single Resolution Mechanism
SSGN	Structured sale of guaranteed note
TLGP	Temporary Liquidity Guarantee Program
TSP	Federal Thrift Savings Plan
TSP (IT-related)	Technology service providers
VIE	Variable interest entity
WE	Workplace Excellence