



Deputy to the Chairman and Chief Financial Officer

December 31, 2025

MEMORANDUM TO: The Board of Directors

FROM: E. Marshall Gentry
Deputy to the Chairman
and Chief Financial Officer

SUBJECT: Fourth Quarter 2025 CFO Report to the Board

The attached report highlights the FDIC's financial activities and results for the quarter ended December 31, 2025.

Executive Summary

- As of December 31, 2025, the Deposit Insurance Fund (DIF) balance increased to \$153.9 billion, which is an increase of \$3.7 billion from the September 30, 2025, balance of \$150.1 billion. The quarterly increase was primarily due to assessment revenue of \$3.0 billion and interest on U.S. Treasury securities of \$1.2 billion, partially offset by operating expenses of \$0.6 billion.
- The reserve ratio as of December 31, 2025, was 1.42 percent. As previously reported, beginning in the second quarter of 2025, the FDIC is no longer operating under a restoration plan.
- The FDIC Operating Budget expenditures for 2025 were \$490 million (16 percent) below the full-year budget. In the Ongoing Operations budget component, expenditures were \$360 million (13 percent) below budget, primarily due to vacancies in budgeted positions resulting from workforce optimization efforts and a hiring freeze that existed throughout most of the year. Contract cancellations and delays in information technology and facilities modernization and improvement projects also contributed to underspending in this component. Expenditures in the Receivership Funding budget component were below budget by \$124 million (50 percent) primarily because of lower-than-expected new resolution activity compared to the workload projections and the reduction in residual surge workload performed by non-permanent staff. Expenditures in the Office of Inspector General (OIG) budget component were \$6 million (11 percent) below budget, with underspending spread across multiple major expense categories.

I. Financial Results

Deposit Insurance Fund (See pages 8 – 9 for detailed data and charts.)

- The provision for insurance losses totaled negative \$3.7 billion for 2025 compared to negative \$2.0 billion for 2024. The negative provision for insurance losses in both 2025 and 2024 was primarily attributable to decreases in estimated losses on uninsured deposits for the Silicon Valley Bank and Signature Bank failures that must be recovered through a special assessment on insured depository institutions pursuant to the statutory systemic risk exception (SRE) for these failures. Accordingly, during 2025 and 2024, the special assessment receivable for the recovery of the estimated loss attributed to the protection of uninsured deposits was reduced by \$2.5 billion and \$1.3 billion, respectively, with a corresponding reduction to assessment revenue. These estimated losses will be periodically adjusted over the lives of the receiverships for both resolutions.
- Through December 31, 2025, the DIF has collected \$14.7 billion in special assessments from the banking industry. After collection activities and \$2.5 billion in net adjustments to the estimated losses (as described above), the remaining special assessments receivable was \$2.0 billion as of December 31, 2025.
- For 2025, the DIF's comprehensive income totaled \$16.8 billion compared to \$15.3 billion for the same period last year. The year-over-year increase of \$1.5 billion was primarily due to an increase in interest income on U.S. Treasury securities of \$0.6 billion and a reduction in provision for insurance losses of \$1.7 billion, partially offset by a decrease in assessment revenue of \$1.0 billion.

Assessments

- During December, the DIF recognized assessment revenue and receivable of \$3.0 billion for the estimate of fourth quarter 2025 insurance coverage. Actual assessments for the fourth quarter of 2025 will be collected in the subsequent quarter.
- At the end of December 2025, the FDIC collected \$3.1 billion in DIF assessments for third quarter 2025 insurance coverage and \$2.1 billion in special assessments from the banking industry.

Deposit Insurance Fund Investment Portfolio (See page 10 for detailed data and charts.)

- On December 31, 2025, the total liquidity (also total market value) of the DIF investment portfolio stood at \$127.2 billion, up \$5.6 billion from its September 30, 2025, balance of \$121.6 billion. This increase was primarily due to the investment of funds from deposit insurance assessment collections, interest revenue, and receivership dividends.
- On December 31, 2025, the DIF investment portfolio's yield was 3.881 percent, down 25 basis points from its 4.126 percent yield on September 30, 2025.
- In accordance with the approved fourth quarter 2025 DIF portfolio investment strategy, staff purchased 12 conventional Treasury securities with a total par value of \$25.0 billion, a weighted average yield of 3.629 percent, and a weighted average maturity of 1.1 years.

II. Budget Results (See pages 11 – 12 for detailed data.)

Approved Budget Modifications

The 2025 Budget Resolution delegated to the CFO and select other officials the authority to make certain modifications to the 2025 FDIC Operating Budget. The following budget reallocations were approved during the fourth quarter by the CFO in accordance with the authority delegated by the Board of Directors:

- In December, the Salaries and Compensation budgets of individual divisions and offices were realigned within the Ongoing Operations component to reflect updated projections of 2025 salaries and benefits expenses. These adjustments did not change the total Salaries and Compensation budget at the corporate level, as increases for divisions and offices with projected shortfalls were fully offset by reductions in division and offices with projected surpluses.

Following these fourth quarter budget modifications, the balance in the Salaries and Compensation major expense category for the Ongoing Operations budget component remained unchanged at \$1.8 billion.

There were no changes to the Receivership Budget Component in the fourth quarter.

Approved Staffing Modifications

The 2025 Budget Resolution delegated to the CFO the authority to modify approved 2025 staffing authorizations for divisions and offices, provided those modifications do not increase the total approved 2025 FDIC Operating Budget. The CFO approved the following modifications to staffing authorizations during the fourth quarter, in accordance with the authority delegated by the Board of Directors:

- In October, the CFO approved the realignment of three positions from non-permanent to permanent in the Legal Division to better reflect continuing workload requirements.

Following these fourth quarter adjustments, 2025 Authorized Staffing (including OIG staff) remained unchanged at 5,592 positions (5,471 permanent and 121 non-permanent).

Spending Variances

Significant spending variances by major expense category and division or office are discussed below. Significant spending variances for the fourth quarter ending December 31, 2025, are defined as those that either (1) exceeded the year-to-date (YTD) budget for a major expense category or division/office; or (2) were under the annual budget for a major expense category or division/office by more than \$5 million and represented more than five percent of the major expense category or total division/office budget.

Significant Spending Variances by Major Expense Category

Ongoing Operations

Overall spending for the Ongoing Operations budget component totaled \$360 million, or 13 percent, below budget for 2025. There were significant spending variances in all major expense categories:

- Spending in the Salaries and Compensation major expense category was under budget by \$153 million, or eight percent. The variance was largely attributable to vacancies in budgeted positions due to workforce optimization efforts and the federal hiring freeze in place throughout most of the year.
- Spending in the Outside Services – Personnel major expense category was under budget by \$107 million, or 24 percent. Unused contingency reserves of \$28 million and underspending in the following six divisions and offices contributed to the variance in this category:
 - The Division of Information Technology (DIT) underspent its 2025 budget by \$23 million (\$13 million for initiatives and \$10 million for operations) primarily due to stop work orders, temporary pauses in interagency and major projects, and slower or delayed project starts.
 - The Legal Division underspent its budget by \$17 million because of lower-than-projected expenses for outside counsel in one major litigation matter.
 - The Executive Support Offices underspent their 2025 budget by \$11 million. Spending in the Offices of Professional Conduct and Equal Employment Opportunity increased during the latter part of 2025 but accounted for most of the variance in the category as the recently established offices ramped up operations. The Office of Minority and Women Inclusion and Office of Communications underspent their 2025 budgets due to contract cancellations.
 - The Office of Chief Information Security Officer (OCISO) underspent its 2025 budget by \$7 million (\$4 million in ongoing operations and \$3 million in initiatives). The variances were largely attributable to contractor staffing challenges, and delayed project starts.
 - The Executive Offices underspent their 2025 budget by \$5 million due largely to reduced outsourcing of cultural transformation efforts.
 - The Division of Depositor and Consumer Protection (DCP) underspent its 2025 budget by \$3 million due to delayed and cancelled contract initiatives.
- Spending in the Travel major expense category was under budget by \$23 million, or 30 percent, largely due to the FDIC limiting non-mission essential travel in early 2025, resulting in significant underspending of previously budgeted funds.
- Spending in the Buildings major expense category was under budget by \$47 million, or 31 percent, mostly due to delays in owned building improvement projects as well as delays, deferrals, and reductions-in-scope of regional and field office buildouts. Owned building operations and maintenance costs were also lower than anticipated because of supply chain-related delays. In addition, contracts supporting construction management and space management activities were underspent due to procurement reductions and deferral of certain work to better align with the timing of related tasks across projects.
- Spending in the Equipment major expense category was under budget by \$17 million, or nine percent. DIT underspent its 2025 budget by \$8 million (\$3 million in operations and \$5 million in initiatives), largely due to equipment ordered but not yet received and workforce optimization resulting in fewer software licenses needed. The Division of Administration (DOA) underspent its budget by \$5 million, largely due to delayed or descope furniture purchases as well as lower-than-expected security system maintenance. Unused contingency reserves of \$3 million also contributed to the variance in this category.

- Spending in the Outside Services – Other major expense category was under budget by \$7 million, or 35 percent. The FDIC descope and terminated contracts in early 2025 to focus on mission critical and statutorily required activities, resulting in underspending of previously budgeted funds.
- Spending in the Other Expenses major expense category was under budget by \$7 million, or 42 percent. Underspending in this category occurred as the FDIC limited non-mission critical training and terminated unnecessary subscriptions.

Receivership Funding

The Receivership Funding component of the 2025 FDIC Operating Budget includes funding for expenses that are incurred in conjunction with institution failures and the management and disposition of the assets and liabilities of the ensuing receiverships, except for salary and benefits expenses for permanent employees assigned to the receivership management function and other expenses required to ensure readiness without regard to whether failures occur.

Overall spending for the Receivership Funding budget component was \$124 million, or 50 percent, below budget in 2025. There were significant spending variances in four major expense categories:

- Spending in the Salaries and Compensation major expense category was under budget by \$14 million, or 45 percent, due to fewer than budgeted non-permanent positions needed to address pre-failure and failure related workload.
- Spending in the Outside Services – Personnel category was under budget by \$109 million, or 56 percent, largely due to lower-than-projected pre-failure and failure activity.
- Spending in the Equipment category was under budget by \$5 million, or 32 percent, largely due to lower-than-projected bank failure activity.
- Spending in the Other Expenses category was over budget by \$8 million, or 384 percent. This overspending was largely due to the unexpected continuation of settlement expenses related to the three large regional bank failures which occurred in 2023 as well as normal residual settlement expenses from non-2023 failures.

The Corporate Unassigned contingency reserve in the Receivership Funding budget component had \$42 million in unused budget authority remaining at the end of the year. That unused budget authority lapsed on December 31, 2025.

Office of Inspector General

Overall spending for the OIG budget component, included for informational purposes as the budget is separately appropriated by Congress, was \$6 million, or 11 percent, below budget in 2025.

Significant Spending Variances by Division/Office¹

There were eleven organizations with significant spending variances for 2025, largely attributable to the explanations above:

- The Division of Resolutions and Receiverships underspent its 2025 budget by \$78 million, or 29 percent, including \$11 million in its Ongoing Operations budget and \$67 million in its Receivership Funding budget. The biggest contributors to the underspending in the Ongoing Operations budget component were lower-than-projected spending of \$7 million in Salaries and Compensation and \$4 million in Outside Services – Personnel. The underspending in the Receivership Funding budget component included \$12 million in Salaries and Compensation and \$55 million in Outside Services – Personnel, partially offset by overspending of \$8 million in Other Expenses.
- DOA underspent its 2025 budget by \$67 million, or 16 percent. This included underspending of \$47 million in Buildings and Leased Space, \$7 million in Salaries and Compensation, and \$5 million in Equipment. DOA's underspending also included \$1 million in Outside Services – Other, largely due to a suspension in recruitment activities during the federal civilian hiring freeze and lower use of support services such as mail and shipping, regional printing, and catering. In addition, \$2 million in underspending in Other Expenses was largely due to reduced acquisition of books, manuals, and periodicals for the FDIC Library and reduced purchases of office supplies and employee recognition materials.
- The Division of Risk Management Supervision underspent its 2025 budget by \$62 million, or eight percent. This includes underspending of \$47 million in Salaries and Compensation, \$12 million in Travel, and \$2 million in Other Expenses.
- DIT underspent its 2025 budget by \$48 million, or 10 percent, which included \$46 million in the Ongoing Operations budget (including \$17 million in initiatives), and \$2 million in the Receivership Funding budget. The largest contributors to the underspending in the Ongoing Operations budget component were the underspending of \$11 million in Salaries and Compensation, \$23 million in Outside Services – Personnel, and \$8 million in Equipment.
- The Legal Division underspent its 2025 budget by \$40 million, or 16 percent, including \$28 million of underspending in its Ongoing Operations budget and \$12 million in its Receivership Funding budget. The Ongoing Operations underspending includes \$17 million in Outside Services – Personnel and \$10 million in Salaries and Compensation. The Receivership Funding underspending includes \$9 million in Outside Services – Personnel and \$2 million in Salaries and Compensation.
- The Executive Support Offices underspent their 2025 budget by \$33 million, or 43 percent. This includes \$18 million in underspending in Salaries and Compensation and \$11 million in Outside Services – Personnel.
- DCP underspent its budget by \$21 million, or eight percent. This includes underspending of \$14 million in Salaries and Compensation, \$4 million in Travel, and \$3 million in Outside Services – Personnel.

¹Information on division/office variances pertains solely to the FDIC Operating Budget and does not include variances related to approved multi-year investment projects.

- The Division of Complex Institution Supervision and Resolution underspent its 2025 budget by \$16 million, or 13 percent. This included underspending of \$14 million in Salaries and Compensation and \$1 million in the Outside Services – Personnel expense category due to reductions in non-mission critical contracts.
- The Executive Offices underspent their 2025 budget by \$14 million, or 51 percent. The variances were largely in the Salaries and Compensation and Outside Services – Personnel expense categories.
- OCISO underspent its 2025 budget by \$11 million, or 16 percent, primarily attributable to underspending of \$7 million in Outside Services – Personnel, \$2 million in Salaries and Compensation, and \$1 million in Equipment.
- The Division of Insurance and Research underspent its 2025 budget by \$10 million, or 14 percent. The variance was concentrated in the Salaries and Compensation and Travel expense categories.

The Corporate Unassigned contingency reserve had \$72 million in unused budget authority (\$30 million in Ongoing Operations and \$42 million in Receivership Funding) remaining at the end of the year. That unused budget authority lapsed on December 31, 2025.

Deposit Insurance Fund Financial Results

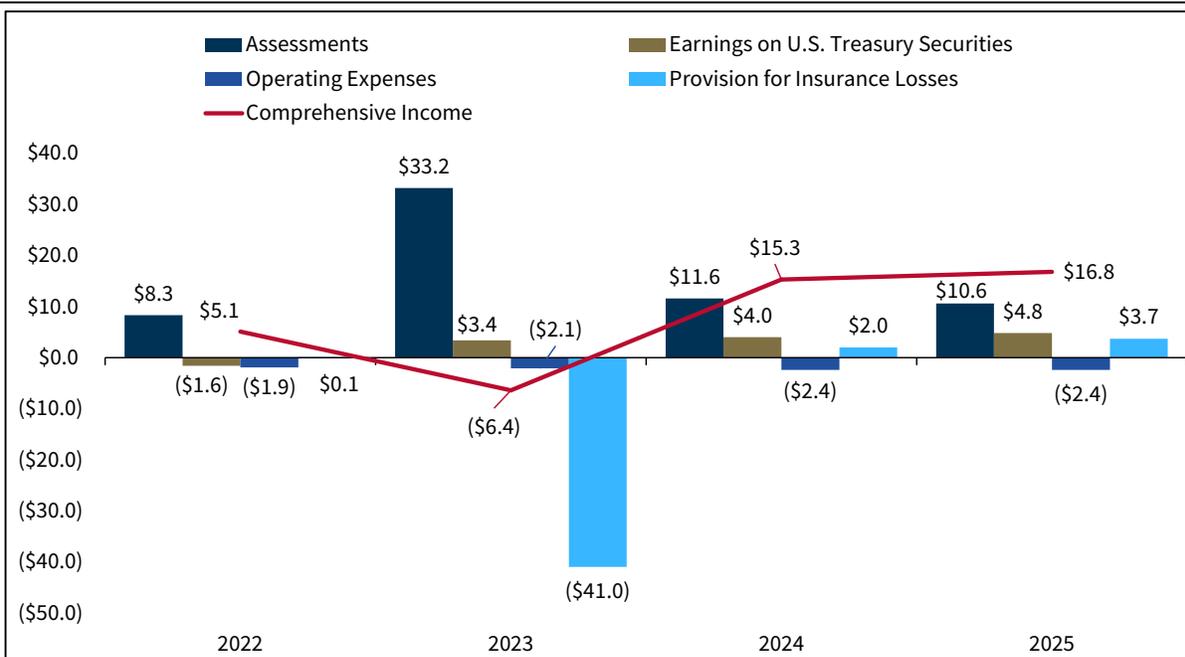
Balance Sheet

(Dollars in Millions)

	Dec-25	Sep-25	Quarterly Change	Dec-24	Year-over-Year Change
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 28,020	\$ 36,230	\$ (8,210)	\$ 48,250	\$ (20,230)
Investment in U.S. Treasury securities	98,189	84,182	14,007	49,661	48,528
Assessments receivable	3,044	3,144	(100)	3,281	(237)
Special assessments receivable	1,963	4,081	(2,118)	12,823	(10,860)
Interest receivable on investments and other assets, net	980	842	138	328	652
Receivables from resolutions, net	28,405	28,306	99	32,281	(3,876)
Property and equipment, net	335	331	4	303	32
Operating lease right-of-use assets	81	80	1	80	1
Total Assets	\$ 161,017	\$ 157,196	\$ 3,821	\$ 147,007	\$ 14,010
Accounts payable and other liabilities	493	435	58	541	(48)
Operating lease liabilities	108	104	4	101	7
Liabilities due to resolutions	6,229	6,241	(12)	8,874	(2,645)
Postretirement benefit liability	266	263	3	263	3
Contingent liability for anticipated failures	65	42	23	126	(61)
Contingent liability for litigation losses	2	2	0	1	1
Total Liabilities	\$ 7,163	\$ 7,087	\$ 76	\$ 9,906	\$ (2,743)
Unrealized gain (loss) on U.S. Treasury securities, net	296	245	51	34	262
Unrealized postretirement benefit gain (loss)	17	10	7	10	7
Fund Balance	\$ 153,854	\$ 150,109	\$ 3,745	\$ 137,101	\$ 16,753
Reserve Ratio	1.42%	1.40%	----	1.28%	----

Highlights of DIF Comprehensive Income for the Years 2022 through 2025

(Dollars in Billions)



Subsequent to a \$6.4 billion decrease in the fund balance during 2023, the fund balance has increased by \$32.1 billion, or 26 percent, to \$153.9 billion as of year-end 2025. Most of this increase is attributable to assessments and interest earned on U.S. Treasury securities.

Deposit Insurance Fund Financial Results (Continued)

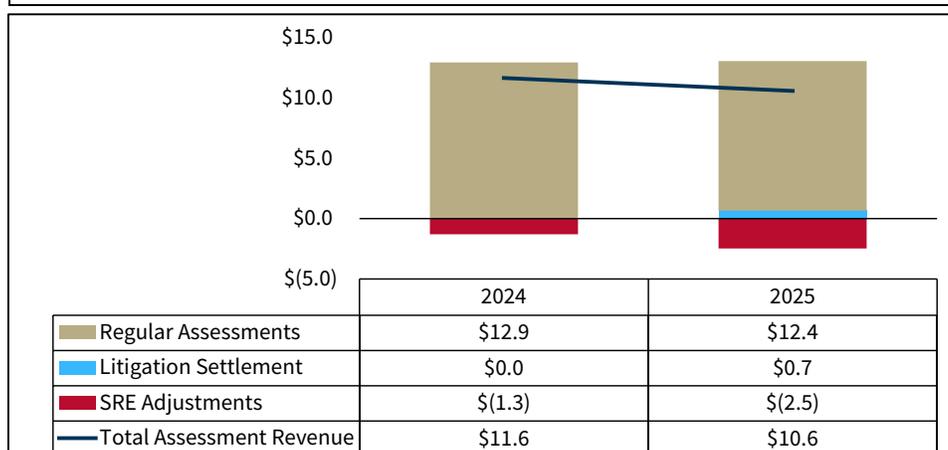
Income Statement

(Dollars in Millions)

	Dec-25	Sep-25	Quarterly Change	Dec-24	Year-over-Year Change
Assessments	\$ 10,575	\$ 7,602	\$ 2,973	\$ 11,643	\$ (1,068)
Interest on U.S. Treasury securities	4,558	3,339	1,219	3,951	607
Other revenue	72	56	16	94	(22)
Total Revenue	\$ 15,205	\$ 10,997	\$ 4,208	\$ 15,688	\$ (483)
Operating expenses	2,435	1,817	618	2,433	2
Provision for insurance losses	(3,717)	(3,618)	(99)	(2,009)	(1,708)
Insurance and other expenses	2	1	1	5	(3)
Total Expenses and Losses	\$ (1,280)	\$ (1,800)	\$ 520	\$ 429	\$ (1,709)
Net Income	\$ 16,485	\$ 12,797	\$ 3,688	\$ 15,259	\$ 1,226
Unrealized gain (loss) on U.S. Treasury securities, net	262	211	51	64	198
Unrealized postretirement benefit gain (loss)	6	0	6	0	6
Comprehensive Income	\$ 16,753	\$ 13,008	\$ 3,745	\$ 15,323	\$ 1,430

2025 Assessment Revenue by Component

(Dollars in Billions)



The year-over-year decrease in assessment revenue of approximately \$1.0 billion was primarily due to systemic risk exception (SRE) adjustments of \$2.5 billion in 2025 as compared to \$1.3 billion in 2024, as well as a decrease in regular assessment revenue of approximately \$0.5 billion in 2025, slightly offset by an increase of \$0.7 billion in 2025 for a litigation settlement.

DIF Receivership Selected Statistics December 2025 vs. December 2024

(Dollars in Millions)

	Dec-25	Dec-24	Year-over-Year Change
Total Receiverships	44	58	(14)
Assets in Liquidation	\$ 24,255	\$ 28,440	\$ (4,185)
YTD Collections	\$ 5,522	\$ 52,407	\$ (46,885)
YTD Dividend/Other Payments - Cash	\$ 5,003	\$ 54,244	\$ (49,241)

Investment Results

Deposit Insurance Fund Portfolio Summary (Dollars in Millions)			
	Dec-25	Sep-25	Change
Par Value	\$126,013	\$120,552	\$5,461
Amortized Cost	\$125,906	\$120,489	\$5,417
Total Market Value (including accrued interest)	\$127,158	\$121,555	\$5,603
Primary Reserve ¹	\$127,158	\$121,555	\$5,603
Primary Reserve % of Total Portfolio	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%
Yield-to-Maturity	3.881%	4.126%	-0.245%
Weighted Average Maturity (in years)	0.63	0.63	0.00
Effective Duration (in years)			
Total Portfolio	0.61	0.60	0.01
Available-for-Sale Securities ²	0.79	0.86	-0.07

¹ Primary Reserve is the total market value (including accrued interest) of overnight investments and all available-for-sale securities.

² Excludes any overnight investments.

Summary of Other Corporate Investment Portfolios (Dollars in Millions)			
	Dec-25	Sep-25	Change
<i>FRF-FSLIC</i>			
Book Value ³	\$1,038	\$1,028	\$10
Yield-to-Maturity	3.56%	4.13%	-0.57%
Weighted Average Maturity	Overnight	Overnight	No Change

³ Due to the current short-term nature of this portfolio, its respective Par, Book, and Market Values are identical for reporting purposes.

National Liquidation Fund (NLF) Investment Portfolio Summary (Dollars in Millions)			
	Dec-25	Sep-25	Change
Book Value ⁴	\$6,852	\$5,907	\$945
Effective Annual Yield	3.82%	4.18%	-0.36%
Weighted Average Maturity (in days)	25	33	(8)

⁴ Due to the short-term nature of the NLF portfolio, its Book and Market Values are identical for reporting purposes.

Investment Strategies	
DEPOSIT INSURANCE FUND	Strategy for the 4th Quarter 2025
	Purchase up to \$25.0 billion (par value) short-term Treasury securities with maturities between 6-months and 2-years based on shape and slope of the yield curve.
	No Strategy Changes for the 1st Quarter 2026
	Purchase up to \$25.0 billion (par value) short-term Treasury securities with maturities between 6-months and 2-years based on shape and slope of the yield curve.
NATIONAL LIQUIDATION FUND	Strategy for the 4th Quarter 2025
	Maintain a minimum balance of \$0.25 billion in the Federal Home Loan Bank of New York (FHLBNY) overnight account. Invest excess funds in Government MMFs and agency discount notes of less than 12-month maturities. No more than \$2.0 billion can be outstanding in agency discount notes.
	No Strategy Changes for the 1st Quarter 2026
	Maintain a minimum balance of \$0.25 billion in the FHLBNY overnight account. Invest excess funds in Government MMFs and agency discount notes of less than 12-month maturities. No more than \$2.0 billion can be outstanding in agency discount notes.

Budget Results

Executive Summary of 2025 Budget and Expenditures by Budget Component and Major Expense Category Through December 31, 2025 (Dollars in Thousands)

Major Expense Category	Annual Budget	YTD Budget	YTD Expenditures	% of YTD Budget Used	YTD Variance
FDIC Operating Budget					
Ongoing Operations					
Salaries & Compensation	\$ 1,822,046	\$ 1,822,046	\$ 1,669,239	92%	\$ (152,807)
Outside Services - Personnel	455,689	455,689	348,404	76%	(107,285)
Travel	74,079	74,079	51,544	70%	(22,535)
Buildings	152,113	152,113	105,170	69%	(46,944)
Equipment	182,713	182,713	165,825	91%	(16,888)
Outside Services - Other	18,983	18,983	12,290	65%	(6,693)
Other Expenses	16,744	16,744	9,682	58%	(7,062)
Total Ongoing Operations¹	\$ 2,722,367	\$ 2,722,367	\$ 2,362,153	87%	\$ (360,215)
Receivership Funding					
Salaries & Compensation	\$ 32,300	\$ 32,300	\$ 17,815	55%	\$ (14,485)
Outside Services - Personnel	194,474	194,474	85,519	44%	(108,955)
Travel	2,919	2,919	666	23%	(2,254)
Buildings	873	873	413	47%	(460)
Equipment	16,865	16,865	11,391	68%	(5,475)
Outside Services - Other	430	430	91	21%	(339)
Other Expenses	2,138	2,138	10,352	484%	8,214
Total Receivership Funding¹	\$ 250,000	\$ 250,000	\$ 126,246	50%	\$ (123,754)
Office of Inspector General					
Salaries & Compensation	\$ 46,969	\$ 46,969	\$ 45,076	96%	\$ (1,893)
Outside Services - Personnel	2,263	2,263	571	25%	(1,692)
Travel	1,114	1,114	502	45%	(612)
Buildings	0	0	41		41
Equipment	2,025	2,025	1,286	64%	(739)
Outside Services - Other	121	121	110	91%	(11)
Other Expenses	832	832	78	9%	(754)
Total Office of Inspector General¹	\$ 53,324	\$ 53,324	\$ 47,664	89%	\$ (5,660)
Total FDIC Operating Budget¹	\$ 3,025,691	\$ 3,025,691	\$ 2,536,063	84%	\$ (489,629)

¹ Totals may not foot due to rounding.

Budget Results (Continued)

Executive Summary of 2025 Budget and Expenditures by Division/Office Through December 31, 2025 (Dollars in Thousands)

Division/Office	Annual Budget	YTD Budget	YTD Expenditures	% of YTD Budget Used	YTD Variance
FDIC Operating Budget					
Risk Management Supervision	\$ 750,252	\$ 750,252	\$ 688,086	92%	\$ (62,166)
Information Technology	488,400	488,400	440,761	90%	(47,639)
Administration	414,661	414,661	347,273	84%	(67,388)
Depositor & Consumer Protection	257,705	257,705	236,488	92%	(21,217)
Legal	255,127	255,127	215,029	84%	(40,098)
Resolutions & Receiverships	268,543	268,543	190,520	71%	(78,023)
Complex Institution Supervision & Resolution	125,905	125,905	109,721	87%	(16,184)
Insurance & Research	72,560	72,560	62,223	86%	(10,337)
Inspector General	53,324	53,324	47,664	89%	(5,660)
Chief Information Security Officer	64,929	64,929	54,342	84%	(10,587)
Executive Support ¹	77,060	77,060	44,074	57%	(32,986)
Finance	48,483	48,483	45,065	93%	(3,418)
Corporate University - Corporate	36,509	36,509	31,647	87%	(4,862)
Executive Offices ²	27,812	27,812	13,723	49%	(14,089)
Risk Management & Internal Controls	12,646	12,646	9,446	75%	(3,200)
Corporate Unassigned ³	71,775	71,775	0	0%	(71,775)
Total FDIC Operating Budget ⁴	\$ 3,025,691	\$ 3,025,691	\$ 2,536,063	84%	\$ (489,629)

¹ Executive Support includes the Offices of Minority and Women Inclusion, Communications, Ombudsman, Legislative Affairs, Professional Conduct, Equal Employment Opportunity, and Financial Institution Adjudication.

² Executive Offices include Chairman, Vice Chairman, Appointive Director, Deputies to the Chairman, and Chief Information Officer/Chief Privacy Officer.

³ This includes a \$30 million contingency reserve in the Ongoing Operations budget component and a \$42 million contingency reserve in the Receivership Funding budget component to meet unanticipated budget requirements that may arise during the year.

⁴ Totals may not foot due to rounding.