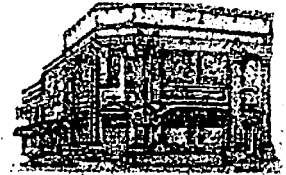


FIRST NATIONAL

FIRST NATIONAL BANK AND TRUST COMPANY OF JUNCTION CITY

702 N. Washington St., P.O. Box 348 • Junction City, KS 66441



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September 6, 2006

Mr. Robert E. Feldman
Executive Secretary
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
550 Seventeenth Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20429

Attention: Comments

Re: Deposit Insurance Assessments and Federal Home Loan Bank Advances,
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), RIN 3064-AD09

Dear Mr. Feldman:

First National Bank & Trust Co appreciates the opportunity to comment on the FDIC's notice of proposed rulemaking and request for comment regarding deposit insurance assessments. Although I should, I normally do not take the time to offer comments, however this time I am particularly concerned about the FDIC's request for comment on if Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLBank) advances should be included in the definition of volatile liabilities or, alternatively, whether higher assessment rates should be charged to institutions that have significant amounts of secured liabilities.

I'm not convinced that FHLB's advances are volatile liabilities for its members. Advances offer very definite, pre-defined, understood, and predictable terms. Customer deposits, on the other hand are just the opposite. We have little control particularly the demand and savings accounts which can evaporate due to circumstances beyond our control. Experience has shown that deposits may be lost due to disintermediation arising from a variety of factors such as special promotions in a particular market or the existence of higher returns to depositors on alternative assets. While some larger FHLBank members can look to Wall Street for replacement liabilities, the capital markets are not a realistic option for us and the majority of the community banks that comprise the bulk of Topeka's membership.

Second, as established by Congress, the primary purpose of the FHLBank System is to provide a source of long-term liquidity for FHLBank members. We have found that FHLBank Topeka is a stable, reliable source of funds, and the availability of such credit has a predictable, beneficial effect on our business plan. It would be illogical to include FHLBank advances in the definition of volatile liabilities given the stability of the FHLBanks, the reliable availability of advances as a source of wholesale funding, and the beneficial and predictable effect of such funding on members' business plans. Therefore, we urge the FDIC not to include Federal Home Loan Bank advances in the definition of volatile liabilities.

We are aware of concerns that, since FHLBanks are collateral-based lenders, institutions with adequate collateral could undertake risky activities without jeopardizing their access to FHLBank funding. However, all types of protected funding (including most types of insurance) raise such "moral hazard" issues. In banking, the classic instruments for combating such moral hazards are strict supervisory oversight and capital requirements. These tools are far superior to an assessment that discourages the use of FHLBank advances. Another useful tool would be deposit insurance premiums that are based on an institution's actual risk profile, taking into account an institution's supervisory rating and capital ratios. Banks engaged in excessively risky activities certainly should pay a higher premium, regardless of whether those activities are financed by insured deposits, FHLBank advances, or alternative wholesale funding sources. Our OCC examinations will more accurately determine a bank's risk profile than an inflexible assessment formula imposed on all insured institutions.

Measures that would discourage borrowing from the FHLBanks would impede rather than assist in achieving the goal of reducing the risk of failure of FDIC-insured institutions. In fact, discouraging the use of FHLBank advances could lead to the unintended consequence of *increasing* risk to our bank. We use FHLBank advances for liquidity purposes and to manage interest rate risk, as well as to fund loan growth. At times the supply of deposit funds is inadequate to meet loan demand and prudent financial management

needs. Curtailing the use of FHLBank advances would force our institution to look to alternative wholesale funding sources that are demonstrably more volatile and often more costly, thereby reducing profitability and increasing liquidity risk.

Penalizing the use of advances through the imposition of insurance premiums also would conflict with the intent of Congress in establishing the FHLBanks, in extending membership in the System to commercial banks under FIRREA, and in adopting the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act, which expanded small banks' access to advances. The FHLBanks' primary mission and mandate is to provide financial institutions with access to low-cost funding so they may adequately meet communities' credit needs to support homeownership and community development. Charging higher assessments to those banks utilizing advances would, in effect, use the regulatory process to vitiate the FHLBanks' mission as established and repeatedly reaffirmed by Congress.

In conclusion, in my opinion this is a bad deal for community banks. FHLBank advances serve as a critical source of credit for housing and community development purposes, support sound financial management practices, and allow community banks throughout the nation to remain competitive. FHLBank membership provides us reliable access to liquidity. Penalizing financial institutions for their cooperative relationship with the FHLBanks would result in our bank being less competitive, would limit credit availability in the communities we serve, and would limit our use of a valuable liquidity source, all for no justifiable economic or public policy reason. Therefore, we urge the FDIC not to include FHLBank advances in the definition of volatile liabilities or to charge higher assessment rates to institutions that have significant amounts of secured liabilities.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Ken Mortensen", with a long, sweeping horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Kenneth D. Mortensen
President/CEO