Quarterly Banking Profile First Quarter 2011

INSURED INSTITUTION PERFORMANCE

- ***Net Income Rises to $29 Billion***
- ***Lower Loan-Loss Provisions Remain Key to Higher Earnings***
- ***Revenues Post Year-over-Year Decline***
- ***Asset Quality Indicators Continue to Exhibit Improvement***
- ***Loan Balances Fall by $126.6 Billion***

Profits Rise for Seventh Consecutive Quarter

Bank earnings continued to benefit from falling loan-loss provisions in first quarter 2011 as FDIC-insured commercial banks and savings institutions posted their highest quarterly net income since the onset of the financial crisis. Net income totaled $29.0 billion, an $11.6 billion (66.5 percent) increase from first quarter 2010, and the best quarterly result since second quarter 2007. This is the seventh consecutive quarter that industry earnings have registered year-over-year gains. More than half of all institutions (56.2 percent) reported improved earnings, and fewer institutions were unprofitable (15.4 percent, compared to 19.3 percent in first quarter 2010).

Loss Provisions Are Less than Half the Level of a Year Ago

Provisions for loan losses fell to $20.7 billion in the first quarter from $51.6 billion a year earlier. This marks the sixth quarter in a row that loss provisions have had a year-over-year decline. It is the smallest quarterly loss provision for the industry since third quarter 2007. The largest reductions in provisions occurred at credit card lenders that made sizable additions to their loan-loss reserves a year ago, but almost half of all institutions (48.9 percent) reported lower provisions. Fewer than a third (32.6 percent) increased their provisions from year-earlier levels.

Revenues Exhibit Weakness

The positive contribution from reduced provisions outweighed the negative effect of lower revenues at many institutions. Net operating revenue (net interest income plus total noninterest income) was $5.5 billion (3.2 percent) lower than a year ago. This is only the second time in the 27 years for which data are available that the industry has reported a year-over-year decline in quarterly net operating revenue.

Chart 1

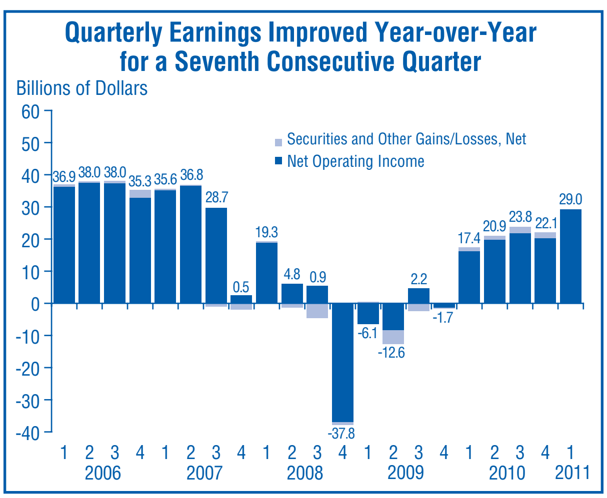
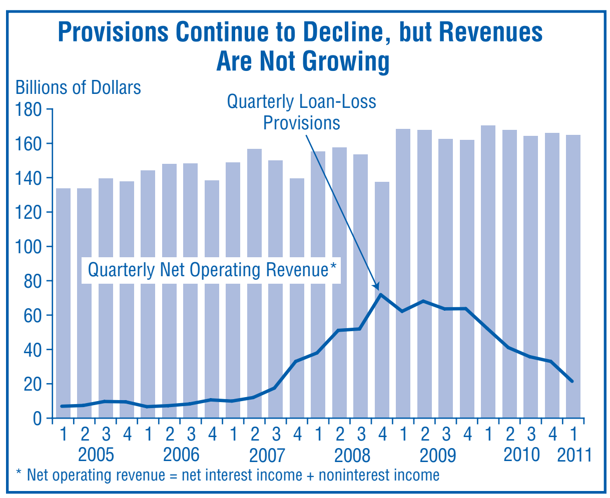


Chart 2



Decline in Revenues Is Concentrated Among Large Institutions

Net interest income declined year-over-year for the first time since fourth quarter 1989, falling by $3.2 billion (3 percent), while noninterest income was $2.2 billion (3.7 percent) lower than in first quarter 2010. The reduction in net interest income was caused by narrower net interest margins and weak growth in interest-earning assets. The decline in noninterest income reflected lower revenues from service charges on deposit accounts (down $1.7 billion, or 17.3 percent at institutions filing Call Reports) and reduced trading income (down $1 billion, or 11.7 percent). Much of the reduction in net operating revenue was concentrated at larger institutions; more than half of all institutions (59.5 percent) reported year-over-year increases in net operating revenue, with 57.6 percent reporting higher net interest income and 52.1 percent reporting increased noninterest income. However, of the ten largest institutions, which together hold more than half of all insured institution assets, six reported year-over-year declines in net operating revenue, six had declines in noninterest income and eight reported lower net interest income.

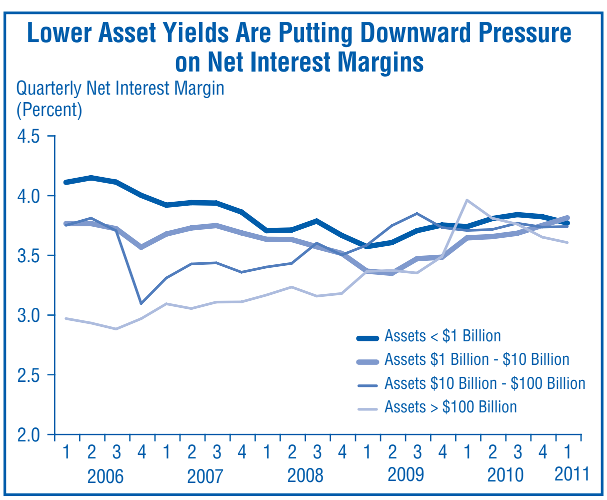
Loan Losses Improve Across All Main Loan Categories

Net loan charge-offs (NCOs) declined for a third consecutive quarter. Insured institutions charged-off $33.3 billion in the first quarter, a $19.9 billion (37.5 percent) decline from first quarter 2010. Almost half of all institutions (48.9 percent) reported lower NCOs, while 41.5 percent reported increases. NCOs were lower in all major loan categories. The largest reduction occurred in credit cards, where NCOs fell by $7.3 billion (39.1 percent). Real estate construction loan NCOs were $3 billion (51.5 percent) lower than in first quarter 2010, while charge-offs of closed-end 1-4 family residential mortgages fell by $2.6 billion (29.6 percent). Commercial and industrial (C&I) loan NCOs also declined by $2.6 billion (43.1 percent).

Noncurrent Loan Balances Fall for a Fourth Consecutive Quarter

Noncurrent loan balances (loans 90 days or more past due or in nonaccrual status) fell by $17 billion (4.7 percent) during the quarter. At the end of March, insured institutions reported $341.7 billion in noncurrent loans and leases, down from $358.7 billion at the end of 2010. This is the fourth consecutive quarter that noncurrent loans have declined, and they are now $68.2 billion (16.6 percent) below the peak level reached a year ago. Half of all institutions (50.3 percent) reported reductions in their noncurrent loan balances, while 43.1 percent reported increases. Noncurrent balances declined in all major loan categories. Noncurrent C&I loans declined by $6.1 billion (21.1 percent), noncurrent construction and development loans fell by $4.3 billion (8.3 percent), and noncurrent closed-end 1-4 family residential mortgages declined by $2.8 billion (1.6 percent). The average noncurrent loan rate at the end of the quarter was 4.71 percent, the lowest level since second quarter 2009.

Chart 3



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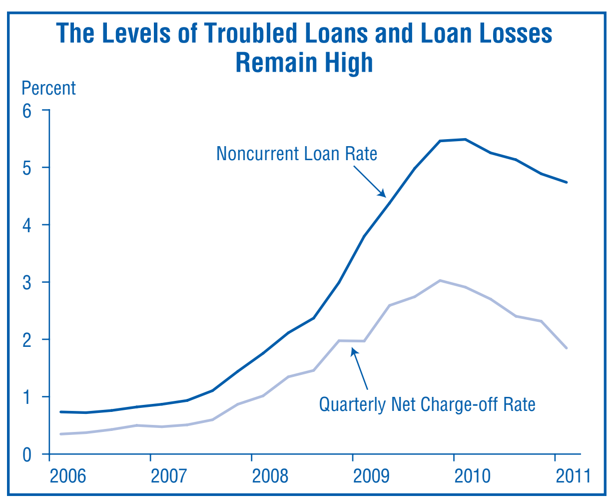


Most Large Banks Reduce Their Reserves

Net charge-offs exceeded loss provisions by $12.6 billion in the first quarter, contributing to a $13 billion (5.6 percent) drop in the industry's loan-loss reserves. This is the fourth consecutive quarter that aggregate reserves have declined; they are now $44.9 billion (17.1 percent) below the peak level of a year ago. The decline in reserves was concentrated among the largest banks. Sixteen of the 19 institutions with assets greater than $100 billion reduced their reserves in the first quarter, and almost two-thirds of institutions with assets between $10 billion and $100 billion (63.2 percent) also reported reserve declines. Some of the largest reductions in reserves occurred at credit card lenders. In contrast to the trend at large banks, most institutions with less than $1 billion in assets (60.1 percent) increased their reserves during the quarter.

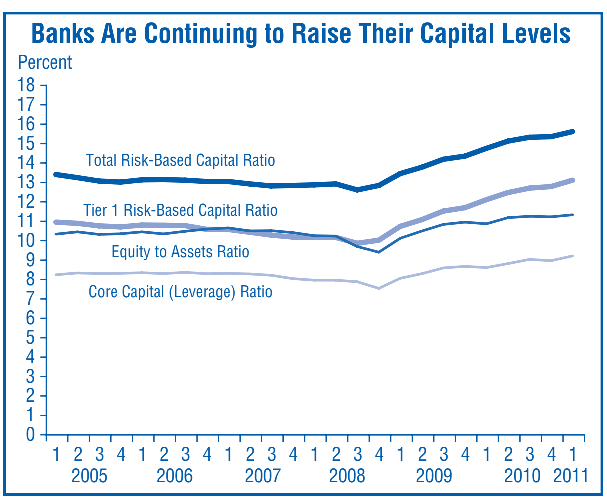
Capital Levels Improve

Additions to capital in the first quarter surpassed the decline in reserves. Bank equity capital increased by $25.1 billion (1.7 percent), as retained earnings contributed $13.9 billion. Total risk-based capital increased by $17.8 billion (1.3 percent). Tier 1 leverage capital increased by $25.8 billion (2.2 percent), but tier 2 capital fell by $7.9 billion (3.4 percent), reflecting lower loan-loss reserves. At the end of the quarter, 96 percent of all institutions, representing over 99 percent of total industry assets, met or exceeded the highest regulatory capital requirements as defined for Prompt Corrective Action (PCA) purposes. Industry averages for all three regulatory capital ratios rose to all-time high levels, driven by improvements at the largest institutions.

Asset Growth Occurs Outside Loan Portfolios

Total assets of insured institutions increased by $94.7 billion (0.7 percent) during the quarter. Balances with Federal Reserve banks increased by $116.3 billion (23.5 percent) at Call Report filers with $300 million or more in total assets. Mortgage-backed securities holdings rose by $34.5 billion (2.3 percent). Total loan and lease balances continued to fall, declining by $126.6 billion (1.7 percent). This is the fifth-largest quarterly percentage decline in loan balances in the 28 years for which data are available, and it marks the tenth time in the last eleven quarters that reported loan balances have fallen (the one exception was caused by the implementation of FASB 166 and 167, which resulted in the consolidation of as much as $400 billion in securitized loans onto banks' balance sheets in first quarter 2010). The largest declines in loan balances were in 1-4 family residential mortgages, which fell by $63.8 billion (3.4 percent), credit cards (down $38.9 billion, or 5.5 percent), and in real estate construction and development loans, which declined by $25.9 billion (8.1 percent). Balances fell in most major loan categories, with the exception of C&I loans, which increased by $18.1 billion (1.5 percent) and loans to depository institutions, which rose by $10.2 billion (9.3 percent). Almost half of the growth in C&I loans (47 percent) represented loans to non-U.S. borrowers, while 86.2 percent of the increase in loans to depository institutions consisted of loans to foreign banks. At the end of March, net loans and leases represented 52.4 percent of insured institutions' assets, the lowest share since the early 1970s.

Chart 5



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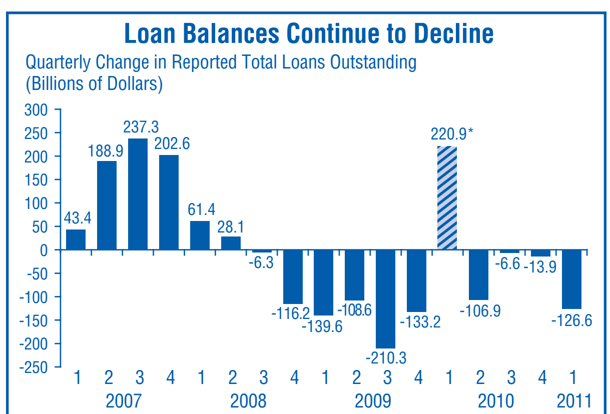

* FASB Statements 166 and 167 resulted in the consolidation of large amounts of securitized loan balances back onto banks' balance sheets in the first quarter of 2010. Although the total amount consolidated cannot be precisely quantified, the industry would have reported a decline in loan balances for the quarter absent this change in accounting standards.

Deposit Growth Remains Strong

Deposits at FDIC-insured institutions increased by $178.8 billion (1.9 percent), as deposits in foreign offices rose by $61.4 billion (4 percent), and domestic office deposits grew by $117.4 billion (1.5 percent). Noninterest-bearing deposits in domestic offices increased by $58.3 billion (3.5 percent), while interest-bearing deposits were up by $59.1 billion (1 percent). Nondeposit liabilities fell by $101.1 billion (4.2 percent), with Fed funds purchased declining by $44.6 billion (37.5 percent), and FHLB advances falling by $28.6 billion (7.4 percent).

The Pace of Bank Failures Slows

The number of insured commercial banks and savings institutions reporting financial results declined from 7,658 to 7,574 in the first quarter. One new reporting institution was added during the quarter, while 56 institutions were absorbed by mergers and 26 institutions failed. One report had not been received at the time these data were prepared. The number of institutions on the FDIC's "Problem List" increased from 884 to 888 during the quarter. Assets of "problem" institutions increased from $390 billion to $397 billion. Insured institutions reported 2.09 million full-time equivalent employees in the first quarter, an increase of 65,632 (3.2 percent) from first quarter 2010.

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Chart 7

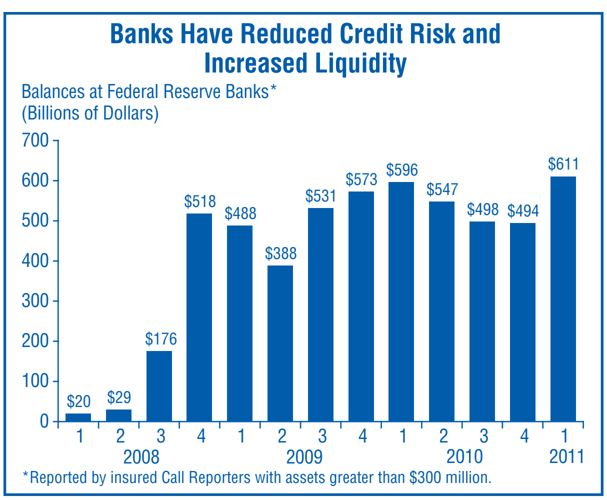

Chart 8

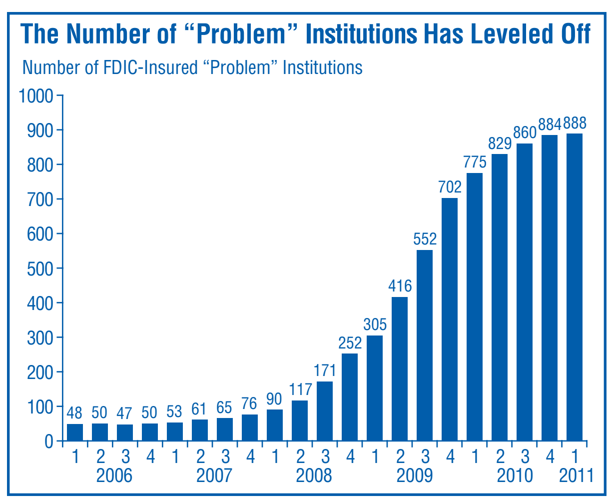

TABLE I-A. Selected Indicators, All FDIC-Insured Institutions*

	2011**	2010**	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
Return on assets (%)	0.87	0.53	0.65	-0.07	0.03	0.81	1.28
Return on equity (%)	7.75	4.87	5.90	-0.71	0.35	7.75	12.30
Core capital (leverage) ratio (%)	9.14	8.54	8.89	8.60	7.47	7.97	8.22
Noncurrent assets plus other real estate owned to assets (%)	2.95	3.44	3.11	3.36	1.91	0.95	0.54
Net charge-offs to loans (%)	1.82	2.88	2.55	2.52	1.29	0.59	0.39
Asset growth rate (%)	0.59	-1.40	1.78	-5.45	6.19	9.88	9.03
Net interest margin (%)	3.66	3.84	3.76	3.49	3.16	3.29	3.31
Net operating income growth (%)	78.81	352.07	1653.91	-154.33	-90.71	-27.59	8.52
Number of institutions reporting	7,574	7,934	7,658	8,012	8,305	8,534	8,680
Commercial banks	6,453	6,773	6,530	6,840	7,087	7,284	7,401
Savings institutions	1,121	1,161	1,128	1,172	1,218	1,250	1,279
Percentage of unprofitable institutions (%)	15.36	19.31	21.81	30.8	24.89	12.09	7.94
Number of problem institutions	888	775	884	702	252	76	50
Assets of problem institutions (in billions)	$397	$431	$390	$403	$159	$22	$8
Number of failed institutions	26	41	157	140	25	3	0
Number of assisted institutions	0	0	0	8	5	0	0

* Excludes insured branches of foreign banks (IBAs).
** Through March 31, ratios annualized where appropriate. Asset growth rates are for 12 months ending March 31.

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

(dollar figures in millions)	1st Quarter 2011	4th Quarter 2010	1st Quarter 2010	%Change 10Q1-11Q1
Number of institutions reporting	7,574	7,658	7,934	-4.5
Total employees (full-time equivalent)	2,092,877	2,086,582	2,027,245	3.2
CONDITION DATA				
Total assets	$13,414,655	$13,319,971	$13,336,249	0.6
Loans secured by real estate	4,158,538	4,266,518	4,401,820	-5.5
1-4 family residential mortgages	1,833,798	1,897,610	1,887,145	-2.8
Nonfarm nonresidential	1,064,489	1,070,659	1,091,364	-2.5
Construction and development	295,511	321,438	418,028	-29.3
Home equity lines	623,994	636,903	659,712	-5.4
Commercial & industrial loans	1,204,518	1,186,467	1,176,799	2.4
Loans to individuals	1,275,196	1,317,602	1,366,177	-6.7
Credit cards	663,194	702,058	712,776	-7.0
Farm loans	55,025	59,329	55,740	-1.3
Other loans & leases	557,462	547,841	504,892	10.4
Less: Unearned income	1,995	2,441	2,711	-26.4
Total loans & leases	7,248,745	7,375,316	7,502,717	-3.4
Less: Reserve for losses	218,158	231,154	263,105	-17.1
Net loans and leases	7,030,587	7,144,163	7,239,612	-2.9
Securities	2,723,194	2,667,711	2,531,621	7.6
Other real estate owned	52,376	52,676	46,306	13.1
Goodwill and other intangibles	394,475	393,750	404,591	-2.5
All other assets	3,214,024	3,061,671	3,114,118	3.2
Total liabilities and capital	13,414,655	13,319,971	13,336,249	0.6
Deposits	9,601,757	9,422,958	9,198,799	4.4
Domestic office deposits	7,990,506	7,873,135	7,692,355	3.9
Foreign office deposits	1,611,252	1,549,823	1,506,444	7.0
Other borrowed funds	1,629,745	1,718,333	2,052,564	-20.6
Subordinated debt	139,860	146,833	150,540	-7.1
All other liabilities	514,006	519,548	475,259	8.2
Total equity capital (includes minority interests)	1,529,286	1,512,298	1,459,088	4.8
Bank equity capital	1,510,503	1,485,442	1,439,423	4.9
Loans and leases 30-89 days past due	110,513	118,390	144,461	-23.5
Noncurrent loans and leases	341,697	358,719	409,871	-16.6
Restructured loans and leases	110,107	87,487	64,426	70.9
Mortgage-backed securities	1,519,194	1,484,703	1,387,008	9.5
Earning assets	11,643,457	11,555,391	11,554,212	0.8
FHLB Advances	357,952	386,504	480,359	-25.5
Unused loan commitments	5,779,802	5,658,421	6,102,602	-5.3
Trust assets	19,980,826	19,341,650	18,115,247	10.3
Assets securitized and sold***	976,910	967,307	996,881	-2.0
Notional amount of derivatives***	246,083,864	232,210,712	218,807,591	12.5

INCOME DATA	Full Year 2010	Full Year 2009	%Change	1st Quarter 2011	1st Quarter 2010	%Change 10Q1-11Q1
Total interest income	$536,917	$541,170	-0.8	$129,438	$138,521	-6.6
Total interest expense	106,882	143,509	-25.5	23,238	29,091	-20.1
Net interest income	430,035	397,661	8.1	106,200	109,429	-3.0
Provision for loan and lease losses	157,579	249,598	-36.9	20,700	51,560	-59.9
Total noninterest income	236,715	260,635	-9.2	58,623	60,866	-3.7
Total noninterest expense	392,694	406,114	-3.3	102,228	95,339	7.2
Securities gains (losses)	9,116	-1,629	N/M	-124	1,592	N/M
Applicable income taxes	38,283	6,164	521.1	12,714	7,436	71.0
Extraordinary gains, net	-450	-3,787	88.1	106	58	83.1
Total net income (includes minority interests)	86,860	-8,994	N/M	29,163	17,611	65.6
Bank net income	86,206	-9,795	N/M	29,003	17,418	66.5
Net charge-offs	187,504	188,824	-0.7	33,305	53,252	-37.5
Cash dividends	53,895	47,189	14.2	15,101	4,374	245.2
Retained earnings	32,311	-56,984	N/M	13,902	13,044	6.6
Net operating income	80,280	-5,166	N/M	29,237	16,351	78.8

*** Call Report filers only.

N/M - Not Meaningful.

TABLE III-A. First Quarter 2011, All FDIC-Insured Institutions

FIRST QUARTER (The way it is...)	All Insured Institutions	Asset Concentration Groups* Credit Card Banks	International Banks	Agricultural Banks	Commercial Lenders	Mortgage Lenders	Consumer Lenders	Other Specialized <$1 Billion	All Other <$1 Billion	All Other >$1 Billion
Number of institutions reporting	7,574	21	4	1,531	3,983	700	72	355	844	64
Commercial banks	6,453	17	4	1,527	3,553	168	55	327	750	52
Savings institutions	1,121	4	0	4	430	532	17	28	94	12
Total assets (in billions)	$13,414.7	$676.3	$3,164.6	$200.3	$4,087.1	$798.9	$118.4	$51.9	$137.1	$4,180.1
Commercial banks	12,157.3	651.1	3,164.6	199.8	3,619.6	233.4	49.7	46.4	111.7	4,081.0
Savings institutions	1,257.3	25.2	0.0	0.5	467.4	565.5	68.7	5.5	25.3	99.1
Total deposits (in billions)	9,601.8	290.6	2,111.7	167.5	3,155.9	569.5	96.5	41.1	114.7	3,054.3
Commercial banks	8,674.6	275.0	2,111.7	167.1	2,824.5	141.6	39.0	37.1	94.6	2,984.0
Savings institutions	927.2	15.6	0.0	0.4	331.4	427.9	57.5	4.0	20.1	70.3
Bank net income (in millions)	29,003	6,364	4,643	524	6,283	984	387	170	277	9,371
Commercial banks	27,147	5,869	4,643	523	5,494	848	249	113	256	9,153
Savings institutions	1,855	495	0	1	789	136	138	57	21	218
Performance Ratios (annualized, %)										
Yield on earning assets	4.47	12.20	3.25	4.87	4.70	4.21	5.52	3.65	4.74	3.78
Cost of funding earning assets	0.80	1.29	0.71	1.06	0.92	1.14	1.16	0.84	1.03	0.55
Net interest margin	3.66	10.92	2.53	3.80	3.78	3.06	4.35	2.81	3.70	3.23
Noninterest income to assets	1.76	2.78	1.98	0.60	1.22	0.79	1.57	5.45	0.87	2.17
Noninterest expense to assets	3.06	4.82	2.89	2.62	3.05	2.44	2.68	6.08	3.03	3.02
Loan and lease loss provision to assets	0.62	2.01	0.29	0.26	0.69	0.53	0.99	0.19	0.27	0.60
Net operating income to assets	0.88	3.62	0.72	1.04	0.59	0.46	1.33	1.30	0.79	0.87
Pretax return on assets	1.25	5.70	0.80	1.23	0.87	0.73	2.05	1.78	1.00	1.30
Return on assets	0.87	3.68	0.60	1.05	0.62	0.49	1.33	1.33	0.82	0.90
Return on equity	7.75	23.80	6.79	9.64	5.33	4.80	12.28	8.71	7.30	7.40
Net charge-offs to loans and leases	1.82	6.67	1.96	0.30	1.32	0.97	1.77	0.74	0.36	1.40
Loan and lease loss provision to net charge-offs	62.15	35.20	43.81	136.56	78.25	94.54	75.04	87.50	133.20	83.61
Efficiency ratio	60.75	36.55	69.27	63.51	65.69	66.39	46.16	75.34	70.69	60.08
% of unprofitable institutions	15.36	4.76	0.00	5.62	21.11	15.14	6.94	10.99	9.48	7.81
% of institutions with earnings gains	56.15	90.48	0.00	55.26	58.80	50.71	44.44	46.76	54.27	54.69
Condition Ratios (%)										
Earning assets to total assets	86.80	88.86	85.01	91.68	88.79	93.19	94.56	91.28	91.59	83.97
Loss allowance to:										
Loans and leases	3.01	7.57	3.68	1.63	2.43	1.49	2.39	1.86	1.56	2.68
Noncurrent loans and leases	63.85	374.40	66.07	83.77	57.85	33.71	159.99	81.44	68.82	43.76
Noncurrent assets plus other real estate owned to assets	2.95	1.72	2.02	1.64	3.58	2.92	1.22	0.93	1.76	3.43
Equity capital ratio	11.26	16.03	8.72	10.96	11.62	10.29	10.81	15.15	11.18	12.22
Core capital (leverage) ratio	9.14	13.39	7.13	9.94	9.87	9.49	10.50	14.01	10.81	8.96
Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio	13.04	15.27	11.90	14.44	12.98	19.94	14.36	31.37	18.35	12.10
Total risk-based capital ratio	15.54	17.57	15.02	15.61	14.97	21.07	15.53	32.42	19.49	15.09
Net loans and leases to deposits	73.22	182.87	48.02	71.28	84.45	78.75	87.12	34.92	64.35	68.09
Net loans to total assets	52.41	78.57	32.05	59.60	65.21	56.13	71.03	27.67	53.85	49.75
Domestic deposits to total assets	59.57	39.51	33.03	83.62	76.07	71.19	81.35	78.14	83.68	61.75
Structural Changes										
New charters	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Institutions absorbed by mergers	56	0	0	9	38	1	2	1	3	2
Failed institutions	26	0	0	2	24	0	0	0	0	0
PRIOR FIRST QUARTERS (The way it was...)										
Number of institutions 2010	7,934	21	4	1,553	4,358	745	75	303	813	62
2008	8,494	26	6	1,550	4,752	809	102	362	835	52
2006	8,790	30	4	1,647	4,629	864	120	436	1,001	59
Total assets (in billions) 2010	$13,336.3	$725.0	$3,157.3	$181.1	$4,498.0	$776.9	$95.0	$40.7	$126.6	$3,735.7
2008	13,369.3	448.5	3,085.6	158.0	5,271.5	1,364.4	66.3	38.2	112.5	2,824.5
2006	11,209.8	370.2	1,972.3	140.3	3,844.9	1,745.6	98.6	50.0	128.6	2,859.2
Return on assets (%) 2010	0.53	0.70	0.75	0.95	0.16	0.78	1.41	1.20	0.86	0.64
2008	0.58	4.59	0.35	1.19	0.78	-0.21	1.30	2.20	1.01	0.13
2006	1.34	4.57	1.16	1.26	1.35	1.05	2.19	-1.31	1.06	1.23
Net charge-offs to loans & leases (%) 2010	2.88	14.26	2.75	0.45	1.89	1.20	2.69	0.54	0.44	2.29
2008	0.99	4.97	1.13	0.17	0.71	1.14	1.78	0.21	0.17	0.64
2006	0.32	2.95	0.53	0.09	0.17	0.11	0.95	0.16	0.12	0.18
Noncurrent assets plus OREO to assets (%) 2010	3.44	2.77	2.64	1.66	4.01	3.14	1.29	0.69	1.54	3.87
2008	1.15	1.62	0.70	0.99	1.43	1.97	0.73	0.28	0.74	0.70
2006	0.48	1.17	0.42	0.67	0.49	0.55	0.51	0.23	0.53	0.37
Equity capital ratio (%) 2010	10.79	13.47	8.77	11.23	10.76	9.76	10.52	16.99	11.20	12.15
2008	10.18	22.85	7.57	11.22	11.36	8.09	9.01	20.28	11.32	9.61
2006	10.38	27.22	7.95	10.81	10.28	10.81	9.63	19.39	11.04	9.55

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

TABLE III-A. First Quarter 2011, All FDIC-Insured Institutions

FIRST QUARTER (The way it is...)	All Insured Institutions	Asset Size Distribution: Less than $100 Million	$100 Million to $1 Billion	$1 Billion to $10 Billion	Greater than $10 Billion	Geographic Regions*: New York	Atlanta	Chicago	Kansas City	Dallas	San Francisco
Number of institutions reporting	7,574	2,574	4,330	563	107	943	1,009	1,581	1,811	1,580	650
Commercial banks	6,453	2,277	3,659	431	86	489	892	1,302	1,713	1,465	592
Savings institutions	1,121	297	671	132	21	454	117	279	98	115	58
Total assets (in billions)	$13,414.7	$147.2	$1,284.3	$1,429.1	$10,554.1	$2,709.2	$2,912.9	$3,048.2	$1,680.3	$788.5	$2,275.6
Commercial banks	12,157.3	130.4	1,050.6	1,094.0	9,882.4	2,039.4	2,791.1	2,924.4	1,625.7	695.2	2,081.6
Savings institutions	1,257.3	16.8	233.8	335.1	671.7	669.8	121.9	123.8	54.6	93.3	193.9
Total deposits (in billions)	9,601.8	124.9	1,067.7	1,103.5	7,305.7	1,853.0	2,153.9	2,114.4	1,251.1	638.6	1,590.8
Commercial banks	8,674.6	111.5	881.7	846.1	6,835.2	1,370.8	2,062.5	2,020.5	1,208.0	562.2	1,450.6
Savings institutions	927.2	13.4	186.0	257.3	470.5	482.2	91.4	93.9	43.1	76.4	140.2
Bank net income (in millions)	29,003	212	1,775	2,617	24,399	6,989	4,497	5,108	5,073	1,823	5,512
Commercial banks	27,147	205	1,531	2,144	23,267	6,671	4,374	5,059	4,986	1,606	4,451
Savings institutions	1,855	7	244	472	1,132	319	123	48	87	217	1,061
Performance Ratios (annualized, %)											
Yield on earning assets	4.47	4.89	4.88	4.82	4.35	5.00	4.26	3.60	5.36	4.68	4.48
Cost of funding earning assets	0.80	1.06	1.13	1.02	0.72	0.94	0.71	0.72	0.68	0.82	0.93
Net interest margin	3.66	3.83	3.75	3.80	3.63	4.05	3.55	2.88	4.68	3.86	3.55
Noninterest income to assets	1.76	1.10	0.94	1.20	1.94	1.68	1.70	1.92	2.03	1.29	1.66
Noninterest expense to assets	3.06	3.62	3.18	2.92	3.06	3.12	3.06	3.02	3.47	3.14	2.72
Loan and lease loss provision to assets	0.62	0.29	0.50	0.68	0.63	0.56	0.86	0.47	0.84	0.42	0.48
Net operating income to assets	0.88	0.56	0.53	0.71	0.94	1.01	0.56	0.68	1.23	0.92	1.11
Pretax return on assets	1.25	0.69	0.73	1.06	1.35	1.58	0.85	0.94	1.77	1.23	1.39
Return on assets	0.87	0.58	0.56	0.73	0.93	1.04	0.62	0.68	1.20	0.93	0.97
Return on equity	7.75	4.98	5.40	6.46	8.22	8.18	5.25	7.91	10.51	8.68	7.94
Net charge-offs to loans and leases	1.82	0.41	0.75	1.32	2.09	2.29	1.81	1.41	2.01	0.82	1.98
Loan and lease loss provision to net charge-offs	62.15	121.63	102.22	81.67	57.77	44.11	84.61	71.68	61.99	80.84	48.35
Efficiency ratio	60.75	78.69	72.27	62.01	59.15	58.05	64.34	67.39	54.33	65.17	56.20
% of unprofitable institutions	15.36	17.87	14.32	12.97	9.35	13.36	30.62	14.10	10.93	10.06	22.77
% of institutions with earnings gains	56.15	53.03	56.17	67.50	71.03	56.73	51.64	56.29	56.16	54.87	65.08
Condition Ratios (%)											
Earning assets to total assets	86.80	91.16	91.51	90.54	85.66	87.49	84.12	87.03	87.16	90.13	87.67
Loss allowance to:											
Loans and leases	3.01	1.77	1.92	2.24	3.32	3.03	3.03	3.09	3.39	2.17	2.85
Noncurrent loans and leases	63.85	67.37	54.20	52.20	66.50	88.58	49.58	59.45	64.53	60.48	75.84
Noncurrent assets plus other real estate owned to assets	2.95	2.39	3.37	3.47	2.84	2.05	3.97	2.74	4.05	3.00	2.19
Equity capital ratio	11.26	11.62	10.32	11.47	11.34	12.74	11.86	8.53	11.59	10.75	12.33
Core capital (leverage) ratio	9.14	11.24	9.85	10.12	8.89	10.21	8.59	7.22	9.44	9.76	10.69
Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio	13.04	17.91	14.54	14.97	12.55	14.99	11.74	10.85	11.79	14.09	16.14
Total risk-based capital ratio	15.54	19.04	15.76	16.27	15.37	17.05	14.78	14.03	14.22	15.80	17.82
Net loans and leases to deposits	73.22	67.51	75.72	79.56	72.00	77.48	73.85	63.66	85.83	75.41	69.33
Net loans to total assets	52.41	57.31	62.95	61.43	49.84	52.99	54.61	44.16	63.91	61.08	48.47
Domestic deposits to total assets	59.57	84.88	83.06	76.72	54.03	60.09	65.29	53.63	68.89	80.52	45.42
Structural Changes											
New charters	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Institutions absorbed by mergers	56	19	31	6	0	4	2	15	16	16	3
Failed institutions	26	5	19	2	0	0	10	7	0	5	4
PRIOR FIRST QUARTERS (The way it was...)											
Number of institutions 2010	7,934	2,779	4,475	575	105	977	1,103	1,637	1,868	1,654	695
2008	8,494	3,347	4,481	549	117	1,036	1,223	1,752	1,968	1,730	785
2006	8,790	3,826	4,334	511	119	1,106	1,225	1,863	2,055	1,783	758
Total assets (in billions) 2010	$13,336.3	$155.4	$1,339.9	$1,478.1	$10,362.8	$2,671.8	$2,989.0	$2,978.4	$1,664.4	$786.4	$2,246.3
2008	13,369.3	178.0	1,334.3	1,438.1	10,419.0	2,478.8	3,423.5	2,963.1	1,000.0	748.7	2,755.2
2006	11,209.8	199.0	1,259.4	1,395.6	8,355.8	2,866.2	2,759.4	2,604.0	819.6	620.6	1,539.9
Return on assets (%) 2010	0.53	0.46	0.38	0.19	0.60	0.56	0.27	0.48	0.65	0.72	0.73
2008	0.58	0.73	0.79	0.76	0.53	1.04	0.32	0.75	1.39	0.94	-0.05
2006	1.34	0.95	1.11	1.30	1.39	1.29	1.33	1.10	1.59	1.31	1.71
Net charge-offs to loans & leases (%) 2010	2.88	0.65	0.88	1.77	3.46	4.10	2.73	2.35	3.27	1.23	2.59
2008	0.99	0.20	0.30	0.70	1.16	1.15	0.76	0.84	1.13	0.45	1.38
2006	0.32	0.12	0.12	0.18	0.39	0.47	0.16	0.23	0.35	0.16	0.52
Noncurrent assets plus OREO to assets (%) 2010	3.44	2.31	3.38	3.69	3.43	2.46	4.18	3.23	4.79	3.18	3.02
2008	1.15	1.09	1.33	1.44	1.09	0.86	1.08	1.09	1.52	1.22	1.42
2006	0.48	0.69	0.52	0.44	0.48	0.40	0.31	0.53	0.84	0.68	0.60
Equity capital ratio (%) 2010	10.79	11.96	10.04	10.87	10.86	11.92	11.29	8.55	11.51	10.40	11.37
2008	10.18	13.78	10.52	11.13	9.94	12.09	10.20	9.06	9.73	9.88	9.88
2006	10.38	12.29	10.28	10.78	10.28	11.15	9.77	9.02	10.48	10.19	12.36

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

TABLE IV-A. Full Year 2010, All FDIC-Insured Institutions

		Asset Concentration Groups*								
FULL YEAR (The way it is...)	**All Insured Institutions**	**Credit Card Banks**	**International Banks**	**Agricultural Banks**	**Commercial Lenders**	**Mortgage Lenders**	**Consumer Lenders**	**Other Specialized <$1 Billion**	**All Other <$1 Billion**	**All Other >$1 Billion**
Number of institutions reporting	7,658	22	4	1,559	4,085	718	73	314	815	68
Commercial banks	6,530	18	4	1,555	3,640	182	59	286	732	54
Savings institutions	1,128	4	0	4	445	536	14	28	83	14
Total assets (in billions)	$13,320.0	$705.4	$3,038.1	$199.8	$4,097.6	$789.0	$114.4	$42.9	$132.4	$4,200.3
Commercial banks	12,066.4	678.1	3,038.1	199.3	3,631.3	235.3	49.7	37.3	109.4	4,087.8
Savings institutions	1,253.6	27.4	0.0	0.5	466.3	553.7	64.7	5.6	23.0	112.5
Total deposits (in billions)	9,423.0	297.2	2,009.5	165.9	3,147.7	544.0	91.1	33.5	110.4	3,023.7
Commercial banks	8,514.4	281.4	2,009.5	165.5	2,822.3	132.2	38.2	29.4	91.9	2,943.9
Savings institutions	908.6	15.8	0.0	0.4	325.4	411.8	52.9	4.1	18.5	79.8
Bank net income (in millions)	86,206	12,056	21,828	1,901	8,837	5,317	1,433	624	911	33,300
Commercial banks	77,948	10,914	21,828	1,898	6,451	2,701	922	365	975	31,893
Savings institutions	8,258	1,141	0	3	2,386	2,616	511	260	-64	1,406
Performance Ratios (annualized, %)										
Yield on earning assets	4.70	13.57	3.42	5.22	4.89	4.36	5.80	3.79	4.98	3.96
Cost of funding earning assets	0.94	1.48	0.71	1.30	1.13	1.34	1.37	0.98	1.24	0.67
Net interest margin	3.76	12.09	2.71	3.93	3.76	3.02	4.43	2.81	3.74	3.28
Noninterest income to assets	1.79	2.99	2.00	0.65	1.27	0.76	1.88	6.68	1.03	2.18
Noninterest expense to assets	2.97	4.63	2.82	2.68	3.05	1.78	2.78	7.26	3.27	2.92
Loan and lease loss provision to assets	1.19	6.32	0.62	0.46	1.25	0.75	1.29	0.22	0.38	0.89
Net operating income to assets	0.61	1.77	0.64	0.96	0.16	0.67	1.28	1.29	0.67	0.79
Pretax return on assets	0.94	2.74	0.95	1.12	0.37	1.08	2.01	1.95	0.83	1.14
Return on assets	0.65	1.82	0.72	0.98	0.22	0.68	1.28	1.48	0.70	0.80
Return on equity	5.90	11.83	8.08	8.84	1.92	6.95	11.96	9.15	6.23	6.70
Net charge-offs to loans and leases	2.55	10.83	2.29	0.59	1.90	1.14	2.36	0.64	0.56	1.87
Loan and lease loss provision to net charge-offs	84.04	69.06	75.96	122.88	96.27	110.05	72.49	124.09	120.39	91.47
Efficiency ratio	57.22	31.86	65.15	62.64	64.44	49.15	44.96	77.38	70.17	57.24
% of unprofitable institutions	21.81	9.09	0.00	7.06	31.63	16.43	5.48	14.33	11.53	7.35
% of institutions with earnings gains	66.51	100.00	75.00	65.75	66.88	72.42	83.56	50.64	63.80	75.00
Condition Ratios (%)										
Earning assets to total assets	86.75	88.75	84.36	91.62	88.77	93.53	96.20	90.96	91.74	84.22
Loss allowance to:										
Loans and leases	3.13	8.19	3.96	1.57	2.47	1.45	2.50	1.85	1.51	2.70
Noncurrent loans and leases	64.44	372.36	62.79	84.98	57.35	34.16	173.56	87.85	69.00	43.74
Noncurrent assets plus other real estate owned to assets	3.11	1.90	2.38	1.62	3.71	2.89	1.22	0.81	1.69	3.48
Equity capital ratio	11.15	14.96	8.93	10.86	11.42	10.06	11.00	16.32	11.02	12.04
Core capital (leverage) ratio	8.89	12.76	6.96	9.92	9.60	9.38	10.50	14.65	10.56	8.69
Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio	12.71	14.24	11.87	13.97	12.59	19.19	14.12	34.59	17.73	11.81
Total risk-based capital ratio	15.28	16.91	15.03	15.13	14.59	20.25	15.29	35.63	18.88	14.95
Net loans and leases to deposits	75.82	188.43	50.17	74.85	86.24	84.64	92.76	33.80	65.77	69.73
Net loans to total assets	53.63	79.39	33.18	62.15	66.25	58.35	73.88	26.36	54.84	50.20
Domestic deposits to total assets	59.11	37.91	33.27	83.03	75.40	68.85	79.53	76.67	83.39	60.99
Structural Changes										
New charters	11	0	0	0	6	1	0	2	0	2
Institutions absorbed by mergers	197	0	0	35	119	28	0	0	6	9
Failed institutions	157	0	0	3	143	6	1	1	2	1
PRIOR FULL YEARS (The way it was...)										
Number of institutions 2009	8,012	23	4	1,568	4,453	766	83	289	770	56
2007	8,534	27	5	1,592	4,773	784	109	373	815	56
2005	8,833	33	4	1,685	4,617	886	125	425	995	63
Total assets (in billions) 2009	$13,087.0	$501.6	$3,107.1	$182.0	$4,546.9	$810.1	$96.5	$38.0	$116.1	$3,688.7
2007	13,033.9	479.2	2,784.3	157.5	4,619.0	1,328.1	94.9	37.8	110.4	3,422.7
2005	10,879.3	359.1	1,851.2	142.3	4,257.3	1,647.2	117.3	47.7	128.7	2,328.5
Return on assets (%) 2009	-0.07	-4.51	0.08	0.81	-0.42	0.65	0.33	0.74	0.80	0.53
2007	0.81	3.35	0.58	1.20	0.83	0.03	1.26	2.56	1.03	0.88
2005	1.28	2.90	0.86	1.27	1.36	1.07	1.55	2.18	1.09	1.34
Net charge-offs to loans & leases (%) 2009	2.52	9.77	3.07	0.65	2.02	1.24	2.74	0.78	0.54	2.19
2007	0.59	3.95	0.77	0.22	0.35	0.40	0.87	0.29	0.22	0.39
2005	0.49	4.64	0.87	0.18	0.23	0.12	1.44	0.26	0.23	0.24
Noncurrent assets plus OREO to assets (%) 2009	3.36	2.40	2.75	1.55	3.87	3.17	1.45	0.69	1.34	3.66
2007	0.95	1.54	0.68	0.83	1.10	1.52	1.64	0.23	0.65	0.68
2005	0.50	1.32	0.46	0.61	0.48	0.56	0.51	0.24	0.54	0.39
Equity capital ratio (%) 2009	10.88	21.49	8.75	10.95	10.48	9.48	11.15	17.74	11.27	11.95
2007	10.34	21.26	8.01	11.17	11.00	8.38	12.62	19.98	11.46	10.32
2005	10.28	21.51	8.30	10.55	10.83	9.40	10.11	19.47	10.83	9.52

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

TABLE IV-A. Full Year 2010, All FDIC-Insured Institutions

		Asset Size Distribution				Geographic Regions*					
FULL YEAR (The way it is...)	All Insured Institutions	Less than $100 Million	$100 Million to $1 Billion	$1 Billion to $10 Billion	Greater than $10 Billion	New York	Atlanta	Chicago	Kansas City	Dallas	San Francisco
Number of institutions reporting	7,658	2,625	4,367	559	107	949	1,022	1,602	1,825	1,601	659
Commercial banks	6,530	2,328	3,693	423	86	492	905	1,321	1,728	1,484	600
Savings institutions	1,128	297	674	136	21	457	117	281	97	117	59
Total assets (in billions)	$13,320.0	$148.6	$1,292.0	$1,430.2	$10,449.1	$2,694.9	$2,930.1	$2,950.2	$1,686.6	$789.3	$2,268.8
Commercial banks	12,066.4	132.2	1,059.0	1,089.0	9,786.2	2,027.0	2,806.8	2,825.0	1,635.8	694.8	2,076.9
Savings institutions	1,253.6	16.5	233.0	341.3	662.9	667.9	123.3	125.2	50.8	94.5	191.8
Total deposits (in billions)	9,423.0	125.4	1,069.5	1,101.5	7,126.6	1,809.1	2,128.2	2,033.9	1,245.4	637.6	1,568.7
Commercial banks	8,514.4	112.3	884.8	841.0	6,676.3	1,338.0	2,036.0	1,939.9	1,206.2	561.4	1,432.8
Savings institutions	908.6	13.1	184.7	260.5	450.3	471.1	92.2	94.0	39.2	76.2	135.9
Bank net income (in millions)	86,206	421	3,585	3,057	79,144	20,201	10,469	17,671	14,141	5,414	18,310
Commercial banks	77,948	418	2,943	1,711	72,877	16,108	10,453	17,865	13,922	4,598	15,003
Savings institutions	8,258	3	642	1,346	6,267	4,094	16	-194	220	816	3,307
Performance Ratios (annualized, %)											
Yield on earning assets	4.70	5.18	5.17	4.90	4.60	5.40	4.39	3.80	5.77	4.90	4.55
Cost of funding earning assets	0.94	1.30	1.38	1.24	0.83	1.12	0.88	0.79	0.82	1.00	1.03
Net interest margin	3.76	3.88	3.78	3.65	3.77	4.28	3.51	3.01	4.95	3.90	3.52
Noninterest income to assets	1.79	1.28	0.97	1.27	1.97	1.67	1.65	2.01	2.27	1.39	1.61
Noninterest expense to assets	2.97	3.91	3.22	2.95	2.93	2.86	2.91	3.03	3.51	3.18	2.62
Loan and lease loss provision to assets	1.19	0.56	0.86	1.18	1.24	1.43	1.24	0.88	1.77	0.86	0.94
Net operating income to assets	0.61	0.25	0.22	0.19	0.72	0.74	0.28	0.51	0.87	0.65	0.78
Pretax return on assets	0.94	0.39	0.42	0.48	1.08	1.13	0.55	0.82	1.27	0.91	1.16
Return on assets	0.65	0.29	0.28	0.21	0.76	0.76	0.36	0.60	0.85	0.69	0.81
Return on equity	5.90	2.39	2.74	1.94	6.85	6.15	3.11	6.83	7.38	6.55	6.98
Net charge-offs to loans and leases	2.55	0.79	1.11	1.80	2.93	3.57	2.42	2.02	2.88	1.27	2.29
Loan and lease loss provision to net charge-offs	84.04	115.56	115.74	101.85	80.20	71.63	90.64	90.41	90.09	103.56	79.61
Efficiency ratio	57.22	80.51	71.60	62.06	54.81	51.14	61.17	64.66	50.73	64.16	55.03
% of unprofitable institutions	21.81	22.74	21.39	22.54	12.15	15.81	43.64	20.35	14.79	14.74	36.72
% of institutions with earnings gains	66.51	62.32	68.31	69.95	77.57	75.45	62.23	67.23	65.97	61.77	71.47
Condition Ratios (%)											
Earning assets to total assets	86.75	91.15	91.61	90.65	85.56	87.34	84.50	86.50	87.47	90.36	87.50
Loss allowance to:											
Loans and leases	3.13	1.71	1.90	2.27	3.49	3.30	3.07	3.16	3.47	2.19	3.06
Noncurrent loans and leases	64.44	65.51	53.38	51.79	67.36	93.90	50.74	57.74	64.66	59.20	72.97
Noncurrent assets plus other real estate owned to assets	3.11	2.38	3.43	3.56	3.02	2.14	3.93	2.98	4.24	3.14	2.51
Equity capital ratio	11.15	11.71	10.17	11.21	11.26	12.58	11.61	8.71	11.33	10.56	12.11
Core capital (leverage) ratio	8.89	11.28	9.65	9.83	8.63	9.88	8.28	7.16	9.13	9.49	10.35
Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio	12.71	17.72	14.10	14.45	12.23	14.41	11.50	10.70	11.29	13.62	15.88
Total risk-based capital ratio	15.28	18.84	15.32	15.78	15.16	16.69	14.66	13.90	13.76	15.33	17.55
Net loans and leases to deposits	75.82	70.08	78.01	80.60	74.85	80.42	75.40	66.83	89.14	77.65	71.39
Net loans to total assets	53.63	59.11	64.58	62.07	51.05	53.99	54.77	46.07	65.82	62.73	49.36
Domestic deposits to total assets	59.11	84.36	82.70	76.46	53.46	59.40	63.91	54.43	67.96	80.30	44.69
Structural Changes											
New charters	11	2	2	6	1	2	3	1	2	2	1
Institutions absorbed by mergers	197	69	108	18	2	22	44	17	43	52	19
Failed institutions	157	36	102	18	1	14	56	25	18	7	37
PRIOR FULL YEARS (The way it was...)											
Number of institutions 2009	8,012	2,848	4,492	565	107	986	1,121	1,647	1,879	1,660	719
2007	8,534	3,440	4,424	551	119	1,043	1,221	1,763	1,986	1,742	779
2005	8,833	3,864	4,339	512	118	1,110	1,227	1,874	2,070	1,791	761
Total assets (in billions) 2009	$13,087.0	$158.9	$1,354.4	$1,461.6	$10,112.1	$2,567.3	$3,427.3	$2,934.4	$1,145.6	$784.9	$2,227.5
2007	13,033.9	181.9	1,308.8	1,422.0	10,121.2	2,441.0	3,329.6	2,842.5	976.3	738.3	2,706.3
2005	10,879.3	200.8	1,247.6	1,394.3	8,036.7	2,769.2	2,683.9	2,505.8	803.7	607.7	1,508.9
Return on assets (%) 2009	-0.07	-0.05	-0.10	-0.36	-0.03	-0.83	0.01	0.18	0.76	0.35	-0.25
2007	0.81	0.74	0.97	0.96	0.77	0.77	0.81	0.86	1.46	1.00	0.52
2005	1.28	0.99	1.24	1.28	1.29	1.21	1.36	0.99	1.62	1.19	1.60
Net charge-offs to loans & leases (%) 2009	2.52	0.88	1.25	1.90	2.87	2.76	2.29	2.36	2.40	1.34	3.44
2007	0.59	0.24	0.25	0.42	0.68	0.90	0.33	0.47	0.78	0.30	0.77
2005	0.49	0.20	0.19	0.24	0.60	0.80	0.23	0.33	0.56	0.24	0.70
Noncurrent assets plus OREO to assets (%) 2009	3.36	2.24	3.29	3.58	3.36	2.33	4.16	3.20	4.28	3.04	3.19
2007	0.95	0.96	1.07	1.09	0.92	0.81	0.81	0.94	1.37	1.00	1.12
2005	0.50	0.69	0.52	0.44	0.50	0.44	0.30	0.54	0.86	0.73	0.59
Equity capital ratio (%) 2009	10.88	11.96	9.86	10.73	11.02	12.53	11.66	8.59	10.70	10.30	11.11
2007	10.34	13.73	10.49	11.34	10.12	12.06	10.30	9.23	9.74	10.22	10.24
2005	10.28	12.16	10.20	10.66	10.18	10.53	9.80	9.23	10.45	10.17	12.40

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

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

March 31, 2011	All Insured Institutions	Asset Concentration Groups* Credit Card Banks	International Banks	Agricultural Banks	Commercial Lenders	Mortgage Lenders	Consumer Lenders	Other Specialized <$1 Billion	All Other <$1 Billion	All Other >$1 Billion
Percent of Loans 30-89 Days Past Due										
All loans secured by real estate	1.88	1.51	2.46	1.29	1.51	1.57	1.11	1.55	1.79	2.39
Construction and development	2.23	0.00	2.62	2.11	2.23	2.25	2.37	1.20	2.22	2.19
Nonfarm nonresidential	1.14	0.00	0.78	1.13	1.18	1.26	0.51	1.33	1.43	1.03
Multifamily residential real estate	1.02	0.00	0.45	0.75	1.12	1.06	0.05	0.31	0.88	1.34
Home equity loans	1.12	1.29	1.63	0.56	0.86	0.69	0.98	0.80	0.96	1.17
Other 1-4 family residential	2.67	1.94	3.64	1.72	2.02	1.69	1.33	1.98	2.07	3.48
Commercial and industrial loans	0.65	2.09	0.47	1.33	0.75	0.87	0.84	1.24	1.43	0.47
Loans to individuals	1.72	1.79	2.01	1.57	1.48	0.87	1.42	1.88	1.83	1.68
Credit card loans	1.77	1.75	2.49	1.05	1.12	1.50	0.89	1.86	0.97	1.75
Other loans to individuals	1.66	2.74	1.75	1.58	1.53	0.82	1.64	1.89	1.85	1.66
All other loans and leases (including farm)	0.40	0.01	0.28	0.83	0.52	0.61	0.88	0.46	0.65	0.42
Total loans and leases	1.52	1.75	1.59	1.21	1.31	1.52	1.31	1.49	1.69	1.73
Percent of Loans Noncurrent**										
All real estate loans	7.01	5.94	9.85	2.48	5.36	4.64	1.50	2.77	2.58	9.83
Construction and development	15.99	0.00	13.97	10.15	16.13	12.19	3.98	9.28	7.96	17.07
Nonfarm nonresidential	4.29	0.00	5.73	3.16	4.05	3.97	2.71	2.65	2.69	5.21
Multifamily residential real estate	3.62	0.00	2.87	4.10	3.68	2.80	3.96	0.90	2.85	4.51
Home equity loans	1.79	4.69	2.40	1.08	1.39	1.11	0.97	0.73	0.83	1.96
Other 1-4 family residential	9.60	7.77	16.18	1.69	5.12	4.96	1.52	2.10	2.10	14.26
Commercial and industrial loans	1.90	2.19	2.35	2.11	2.03	2.24	0.61	1.62	2.12	1.46
Loans to individuals	1.65	2.08	1.89	0.69	1.23	0.49	1.54	0.79	0.81	1.14
Credit card loans	2.05	2.03	2.22	0.74	1.95	1.44	1.02	1.21	0.70	2.35
Other loans to individuals	1.21	3.11	1.72	0.69	1.13	0.41	1.75	0.75	0.81	0.85
All other loans and leases (including farm)	1.00	0.02	1.38	0.67	1.11	0.33	0.44	0.92	0.70	0.71
Total loans and leases	4.71	2.02	5.57	1.95	4.20	4.42	1.48	2.29	2.26	6.13
Percent of Loans Charged-off (net, YTD)										
All real estate loans	1.45	6.09	2.12	0.31	1.40	0.93	1.37	0.45	0.29	1.58
Construction and development	3.65	0.00	0.98	1.33	4.26	3.16	0.87	1.35	1.09	2.57
Nonfarm nonresidential	0.87	0.00	1.63	0.40	0.96	0.42	0.80	0.32	0.25	0.60
Multifamily residential real estate	0.79	0.00	1.33	0.65	0.82	0.35	-6.31	0.06	0.40	0.35
Home equity loans	2.21	2.62	2.65	1.02	1.46	1.47	2.38	0.46	0.36	2.71
Other 1-4 family residential	1.32	9.13	2.46	0.28	1.09	0.89	0.84	0.44	0.23	1.41
Commercial and industrial loans	1.14	8.17	1.40	0.61	1.12	1.91	4.25	1.52	0.71	0.48
Loans to individuals	4.30	6.81	3.77	0.45	1.60	1.50	1.73	0.60	0.57	2.68
Credit card loans	6.69	6.75	5.52	1.41	5.43	3.16	4.05	3.44	1.21	8.68
Other loans to individuals	1.34	8.14	2.37	0.34	0.82	1.23	0.59	0.27	0.45	0.95
All other loans and leases (including farm)	0.44	0.01	0.69	0.00	0.46	0.30	4.54	2.87	0.40	0.26
Total loans and leases	1.82	6.67	1.96	0.30	1.31	0.97	1.76	0.74	0.36	1.40
Loans Outstanding (in billions)										
All real estate loans	$4,158.5	$0.1	$488.4	$73.2	$1,859.1	$425.7	$23.0	$10.3	$56.3	$1,222.6
Construction and development	295.5	0.0	6.9	4.1	198.9	7.8	0.6	0.8	3.4	73.0
Nonfarm nonresidential	1,064.5	0.0	28.6	21.4	744.4	30.9	2.1	3.5	14.4	219.2
Multifamily residential real estate	214.4	0.0	37.6	1.7	128.8	9.7	0.4	0.3	1.3	34.5
Home equity loans	624.0	0.0	113.2	1.5	199.7	35.7	10.0	0.4	2.3	261.0
Other 1-4 family residential	1,833.8	0.0	249.6	19.0	554.1	340.5	9.8	4.8	31.0	625.1
Commercial and industrial loans	1,204.5	29.1	200.9	15.8	538.4	12.2	4.1	1.9	7.1	395.0
Loans to individuals	1,275.2	527.6	159.3	5.9	201.0	14.7	59.4	1.7	6.9	298.7
Credit card loans	663.2	505.1	55.6	0.1	25.5	1.1	17.4	0.1	0.1	58.0
Other loans to individuals	612.0	22.5	103.7	5.8	175.5	13.6	42.0	1.6	6.7	240.7
All other loans and leases (including farm)	612.5	18.1	204.7	26.5	133.8	2.7	0.3	0.8	4.7	220.9
Total loans and leases (plus unearned income)	7,250.7	574.9	1,053.3	121.4	2,732.3	455.3	86.7	14.6	75.0	2,137.2
Memo: Other Real Estate Owned (in millions)										
All other real estate owned	52,376.0	-5.0	4,664.1	881.5	31,219.2	3,141.3	102.7	140.8	697.2	11,534.2
Construction and development	17,957.5	0.0	4.0	327.4	14,833.7	450.7	22.0	54.5	195.4	2,070.0
Nonfarm nonresidential	10,719.4	0.0	162.0	290.4	8,106.8	239.4	19.1	41.7	193.2	1,666.8
Multifamily residential real estate	2,476.7	0.0	746.0	33.4	1,108.1	51.4	20.6	3.9	32.4	480.9
1-4 family residential	13,279.5	0.2	1,201.1	171.9	6,191.5	1,741.5	39.5	38.0	227.9	3,667.9
Farmland	423.2	0.0	0.0	57.9	328.5	3.8	1.5	2.7	16.1	12.6
GNMA properties	7,316.1	0.0	2,359.0	0.6	632.0	656.5	0.0	0.0	32.1	3,636.0

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

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

		Asset Size Distribution				Geographic Regions*					
March 31, 2011	All Insured Institutions	Less than $100 Million	$100 Million to $1 Billion	$1 Billion to $10 Billion	Greater than $10 Billion	New York	Atlanta	Chicago	Kansas City	Dallas	San Francisco
Percent of Loans 30-89 Days Past Due											
All loans secured by real estate	1.88	1.87	1.62	1.32	2.08	1.52	2.09	1.81	2.37	1.61	1.78
Construction and development	2.23	2.31	2.48	2.12	2.17	2.81	1.79	2.54	2.54	1.69	2.62
Nonfarm nonresidential	1.14	1.77	1.43	1.08	1.01	1.29	1.21	1.20	1.01	1.05	0.93
Multifamily residential real estate	1.02	1.22	1.21	1.14	0.94	0.97	1.40	0.84	1.27	1.36	0.89
Home equity loans	1.12	0.97	0.88	0.78	1.17	0.69	1.37	1.26	1.01	0.87	0.96
Other 1-4 family residential	2.67	2.24	1.84	1.57	2.99	1.78	2.90	2.53	3.94	2.34	2.66
Commercial and industrial loans	0.65	1.75	1.31	0.93	0.53	0.89	0.57	0.71	0.73	0.81	0.39
Loans to individuals	1.72	1.97	1.55	1.73	1.72	1.72	1.87	1.49	2.03	1.12	1.56
Credit card loans	1.77	1.17	2.00	1.80	1.76	1.61	1.84	1.54	2.23	0.82	1.80
Other loans to individuals	1.66	1.98	1.52	1.70	1.66	2.09	1.88	1.48	1.73	1.27	1.37
All other loans and leases (including farm)	0.40	0.88	0.66	0.47	0.37	0.33	0.33	0.49	0.54	0.50	0.25
Total loans and leases	1.52	1.76	1.53	1.27	1.56	1.42	1.67	1.42	1.86	1.37	1.32
Percent of Loans Noncurrent**											
All real estate loans	7.01	3.07	4.03	5.18	8.22	4.77	9.05	7.86	8.24	4.66	5.50
Construction and development	15.99	9.95	12.90	16.76	17.12	18.60	17.93	14.85	14.05	10.45	19.67
Nonfarm nonresidential	4.29	3.48	3.46	4.13	4.81	3.88	5.01	4.42	4.36	3.11	4.55
Multifamily residential real estate	3.62	3.53	3.20	3.82	3.66	2.64	5.69	3.75	3.41	4.54	3.20
Home equity loans	1.79	1.45	1.37	1.45	1.85	1.20	1.92	1.97	2.28	1.29	1.16
Other 1-4 family residential	9.60	2.34	2.86	4.12	11.72	4.82	12.27	12.61	12.98	5.00	6.67
Commercial and industrial loans	1.90	2.56	2.46	2.41	1.76	2.31	1.52	2.07	1.85	1.58	2.04
Loans to individuals	1.65	1.03	0.77	1.12	1.71	1.91	1.32	1.38	1.85	0.64	1.73
Credit card loans	2.05	0.72	1.54	1.75	2.06	2.02	1.98	2.31	2.23	0.84	2.01
Other loans to individuals	1.21	1.03	0.71	0.91	1.28	1.53	0.98	1.12	1.26	0.53	1.49
All other loans and leases (including farm)	1.00	0.83	0.86	0.91	1.02	0.29	0.51	0.89	0.95	1.19	2.33
Total loans and leases	4.71	2.63	3.54	4.29	4.99	3.42	6.10	5.20	5.25	3.58	3.75
Percent of Loans Charged-off (net, YTD)											
All real estate loans	1.45	0.40	0.71	1.30	1.68	0.90	1.95	1.53	1.38	0.78	1.72
Construction and development	3.65	1.32	2.42	4.89	3.69	2.76	5.33	4.64	1.83	1.96	3.25
Nonfarm nonresidential	0.87	0.44	0.52	0.99	0.99	0.84	0.96	1.23	0.54	0.45	0.97
Multifamily residential real estate	0.79	0.50	0.62	0.82	0.83	0.57	0.95	0.72	0.37	0.43	1.62
Home equity loans	2.21	0.55	0.70	1.16	2.41	0.95	2.80	1.96	2.94	1.46	1.92
Other 1-4 family residential	1.32	0.29	0.52	0.74	1.56	0.75	1.54	1.23	1.30	0.62	2.24
Commercial and industrial loans	1.14	0.67	0.98	1.27	1.15	1.68	0.68	1.16	1.11	0.76	1.45
Loans to individuals	4.30	0.49	1.09	1.93	4.57	6.01	3.45	2.12	5.37	1.54	3.43
Credit card loans	6.69	2.46	5.93	5.10	6.73	6.91	7.57	5.70	7.87	3.27	4.67
Other loans to individuals	1.34	0.37	0.62	0.68	1.47	2.42	0.96	0.84	1.08	0.50	2.10
All other loans and leases (including farm)	0.44	0.00	0.33	0.48	0.45	0.13	0.19	0.32	0.25	0.27	1.38
Total loans and leases	1.82	0.41	0.75	1.32	2.09	2.29	1.81	1.41	2.01	0.82	1.98
Loans Outstanding (in billions)											
All real estate loans	$4,158.5	$60.1	$645.6	$660.8	$2,792.1	$815.5	$1,019.7	$803.8	$607.9	$336.1	$575.6
Construction and development	295.5	4.1	66.6	67.4	157.4	43.3	90.6	48.7	41.7	45.0	26.1
Nonfarm nonresidential	1,064.5	18.0	256.7	268.2	521.6	225.2	232.7	191.6	151.0	123.0	141.0
Multifamily residential real estate	214.4	1.8	30.8	44.5	137.3	62.4	29.8	62.7	19.2	9.7	30.7
Home equity loans	624.0	1.9	35.8	47.9	538.4	89.1	178.3	155.6	110.4	23.1	67.5
Other 1-4 family residential	1,833.8	26.1	222.3	220.6	1,364.8	389.4	478.7	330.5	260.8	123.2	251.1
Commercial and industrial loans	1,204.5	11.1	105.1	133.4	954.9	184.2	286.5	247.8	173.3	90.3	222.4
Loans to individuals	1,275.2	5.8	37.5	71.6	1,160.3	382.6	219.9	180.9	217.4	44.4	229.9
Credit card loans	663.2	0.1	2.4	18.0	642.7	295.7	76.7	40.6	132.3	14.9	103.0
Other loans to individuals	612.0	5.7	35.1	53.6	517.6	86.8	143.3	140.4	85.2	29.4	126.9
All other loans and leases (including farm)	612.5	8.8	36.5	33.1	534.1	98.6	114.2	156.4	112.9	21.7	108.5
Total loans and leases (plus unearned income)	7,250.7	85.9	824.6	898.9	5,441.4	1,480.9	1,640.4	1,389.0	1,111.5	492.5	1,136.4
Memo: Other Real Estate Owned (in millions)											
All other real estate owned	52,376.0	1,226.7	13,930.5	10,881.7	26,337.1	4,723.9	14,516.9	11,266.3	9,538.3	5,873.9	6,456.8
Construction and development	17,957.5	420.2	6,463.0	5,373.9	5,700.4	1,320.0	5,684.5	2,535.6	3,224.4	2,919.9	2,273.2
Nonfarm nonresidential	10,719.4	370.6	3,792.5	2,784.8	3,771.4	1,181.5	2,537.8	2,161.8	2,071.8	1,375.2	1,391.3
Multifamily residential real estate	2,476.7	39.9	449.6	383.3	1,603.8	208.2	415.9	440.2	337.0	166.5	908.9
1-4 family residential	13,279.5	363.7	2,917.8	2,153.3	7,844.8	1,665.9	4,093.3	2,705.4	2,366.7	1,241.4	1,206.8
Farmland	423.2	33.1	229.3	117.5	43.2	16.5	83.1	89.7	67.1	111.6	55.2
GNMA properties	7,316.1	0.4	79.2	69.8	7,166.6	312.6	1,703.4	3,333.7	1,471.7	59.2	435.7

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

TABLE VI-A. Derivatives, All FDIC-Insured Commercial Banks and State-Chartered Savings Banks

(dollar figures in millions; notional amounts unless otherwise indicated)	1st Quarter 2011	4th Quarter 2010	3rd Quarter 2010	2nd Quarter 2010	1st Quarter 2010	% Change 10Q1-11Q1	Asset Size Distribution: Less than $100 Million	$100 Million to $1 Billion	$1 Billion to $10 Billion	Greater than $10 Billion
ALL DERIVATIVE HOLDERS										
Number of institutions reporting derivatives	1,144	1,168	1,207	1,159	1,148	-0.3	82	690	291	81
Total assets of institutions reporting derivatives	$10,944,288	$10,834,403	$10,888,467	$10,650,392	$10,745,975	1.8	$6,000	$284,265	$844,995	$9,809,028
Total deposits of institutions reporting derivatives	7,705,985	7,545,587	7,402,157	7,248,634	7,281,782	5.8	5,113	232,834	662,006	6,806,032
Total derivatives	246,083,864	232,210,712	236,472,606	225,518,995	218,807,591	12.5	145	17,146	66,052	246,000,521
Derivative Contracts by Underlying Risk Exposure										
Interest rate	199,547,520	193,497,885	196,558,711	188,621,077	182,641,534	9.3	141	16,825	61,231	199,469,323
Foreign exchange*	28,788,641	22,002,935	22,531,799	20,245,402	19,202,392	49.9	0	77	3,843	28,784,722
Equity	1,471,260	1,363,760	1,679,128	1,615,062	1,570,974	-6.3	4	109	578	1,470,568
Commodity & other (excluding credit derivatives)	1,377,484	1,195,150	1,153,316	1,076,212	941,687	46.3	0	16	215	1,377,253
Credit	14,898,959	14,150,982	14,549,653	13,961,242	14,451,004	3.1	0	118	185	14,898,655
Total	246,083,864	232,210,712	236,472,606	225,518,995	218,807,591	12.5	145	17,146	66,052	246,000,521
Derivative Contracts by Transaction Type										
Swaps	152,747,048	149,256,558	146,962,909	141,427,435	136,333,735	12.0	27	9,228	45,935	152,691,858
Futures & forwards	39,084,278	35,712,439	39,643,697	36,793,865	34,747,283	12.5	46	3,582	10,233	39,070,418
Purchased options	19,021,195	16,174,116	16,911,279	15,399,619	15,759,306	20.7	20	665	3,543	19,016,967
Written options	18,256,144	15,904,093	16,697,323	15,898,211	15,910,886	14.7	52	3,553	5,758	18,246,780
Total	229,108,665	217,047,205	220,215,208	209,519,129	202,751,210	13.0	145	17,027	65,469	229,026,023
Fair Value of Derivative Contracts										
Interest rate contracts	92,290	92,057	107,170	98,102	94,739	-2.6	1	4	121	92,164
Foreign exchange contracts	8,198	12,340	-7,464	-4,874	1,329	516.9	0	-1	-16	8,215
Equity contracts	1,763	-2,126	-1,777	311	-849	N/M	0	2	8	1,754
Commodity & other (excluding credit derivatives)	-916	-1,068	-721	-503	1,064	N/M	0	2	2	-920
Credit derivatives as guarantor	-40,236	-68,248	-131,318	-222,427	-121,494	66.9	0	0	5	-40,240
Credit derivatives as beneficiary	50,612	82,772	150,801	242,490	141,389	-64.2	0	0	-2	50,613
Derivative Contracts by Maturity**										
Interest rate contracts < 1 year	92,443,214	90,842,757	90,921,190	89,002,955	84,010,725	10.0	15	5,394	10,994	92,426,812
1-5 years	34,896,628	33,496,837	35,145,181	33,352,707	33,334,968	4.7	17	4,981	25,024	34,866,606
> 5 years	24,922,192	24,306,863	24,550,151	23,099,484	24,121,171	3.3	28	2,297	14,841	24,905,025
Foreign exchange contracts < 1 year	18,023,979	14,467,367	13,362,678	11,959,585	11,092,119	62.5	0	74	2,577	18,021,327
1-5 years	2,741,047	2,432,756	2,582,310	2,356,096	2,440,019	12.3	0	2	79	2,740,966
> 5 years	1,432,790	1,289,279	1,431,627	1,306,940	1,329,332	7.8	0	0	149	1,432,641
Equity contracts < 1 year	349,752	296,198	352,002	326,743	320,739	9.0	0	30	98	349,624
1-5 years	204,151	190,861	217,579	205,295	220,454	-7.4	0	28	240	203,882
> 5 years	84,177	84,629	86,713	80,595	84,000	0.2	0	0	11	84,165
Commodity & other contracts < 1 year	504,234	382,507	311,897	324,203	287,660	75.3	0	7	128	504,099
1-5 years	225,140	239,847	241,288	207,019	177,250	27.0	0	5	45	225,090
> 5 years	25,209	26,176	33,836	30,459	31,220	-19.3	0	0	0	25,209
Risk-Based Capital: Credit Equivalent Amount										
Total current exposure to tier 1 capital (%)	37.7	41.3	48.6	45.0	41.4		0.0	0.4	1.0	42.4
Total potential future exposure to tier 1 capital (%)	86.8	84.0	83.1	83.1	89.1		0.1	0.2	0.4	98.0
Total exposure (credit equivalent amount) to tier 1 capital (%)	124.5	125.2	131.7	128.1	130.4		0.1	0.7	1.4	140.5
Credit losses on derivatives***	77.0	668.4	554.7	259.2	100.1	-23.1	0.0	0.0	5.3	71.7
HELD FOR TRADING										
Number of institutions reporting derivatives	193	196	201	189	195	-1.0	6	73	56	58
Total assets of institutions reporting derivatives	9,075,286	8,968,803	9,001,809	8,882,869	8,949,192	1.4	354	31,875	227,681	8,815,377
Total deposits of institutions reporting derivatives	6,418,885	6,279,414	6,139,890	6,078,628	6,095,318	5.3	286	25,561	177,905	6,215,132
Derivative Contracts by Underlying Risk Exposure										
Interest rate	196,013,964	191,773,865	194,585,711	186,781,466	180,761,592	8.4	12	1,195	13,417	195,999,341
Foreign exchange	26,378,493	20,853,441	20,699,946	18,086,768	17,462,757	51.1	0	0	2,621	26,375,872
Equity	1,465,412	1,357,525	1,672,913	1,608,817	1,563,707	-6.3	0	1	120	1,465,291
Commodity & other	1,356,822	1,184,245	1,145,723	1,070,966	934,851	45.1	0	0	121	1,356,701
Total	225,214,690	215,169,076	218,104,293	207,548,018	200,722,908	12.2	12	1,195	16,277	225,197,206
Trading Revenues: Cash & Derivative Instruments										
Interest rate	4,584	1,413	4,150	68	270	1,597.8	0	0	24	4,560
Foreign exchange	29	1,892	-1,087	4,312	3,906	-99.3	0	0	4	25
Equity	747	365	405	418	979	-23.7	0	0	4	743
Commodity & other (including credit derivatives)	2,043	-226	609	1,912	3,024	-32.4	0	0	1	2,042
Total trading revenues	7,403	3,444	4,077	6,710	8,178	-9.5	0	0	32	7,370
Share of Revenue										
Trading revenues to gross revenues (%)	6.2	2.8	3.5	5.5	6.6		0.0	0.0	1.2	6.4
Trading revenues to net operating revenues (%)	40.7	25.5	28.4	47.7	76.1		0.0	0.0	21.9	40.9
HELD FOR PURPOSES OTHER THAN TRADING										
Number of institutions reporting derivatives	1,035	1,057	1,084	1,046	1,032	0.3	76	625	257	77
Total assets of institutions reporting derivatives	10,593,072	10,475,733	10,535,035	10,261,969	10,324,307	2.6	5,646	257,038	729,138	9,601,249
Total deposits of institutions reporting derivatives	7,496,306	7,333,179	7,198,525	7,015,274	7,035,315	6.6	4,826	210,868	569,248	6,711,363
Derivative Contracts by Underlying Risk Exposure										
Interest rate	3,533,556	1,724,020	1,973,000	1,839,611	1,879,942	88.0	129	15,631	47,815	3,469,982
Foreign exchange	333,908	136,970	124,108	120,010	134,258	148.7	0	77	825	333,007
Equity	5,848	6,235	6,214	6,244	7,268	-19.5	4	109	458	5,277
Commodity & other	20,662	10,905	7,593	5,246	6,835	202.3	0	16	94	20,552
Total notional amount	3,893,975	1,878,129	2,110,915	1,971,111	2,028,303	92.0	133	15,832	49,192	3,828,817

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

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

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

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

TABLE VII-A. Servicing, Securitization, and Asset Sales Activities (All FDIC-Insured Commercial Banks and State-Chartered Savings Banks)

(dollar figures in millions)	1st Quarter 2011	4th Quarter 2010	3rd Quarter 2010	2nd Quarter 2010	1st Quarter 2010	% Change 10Q1-11Q1	Asset Size Distribution: Less than $100 Million	$100 Million to $1 Billion	$1 Billion to $10 Billion	Greater than $10 Billion
Assets Sold and Securitized with Servicing Retained or with Recourse or Other Seller-Provided Credit Enhancements										
Number of institutions reporting securitization activities	144	137	135	125	125	15.2	22	68	24	30
Outstanding Principal Balance by Asset Type										
1-4 family residential loans	$753,780	$752,619	$760,102	$759,032	$778,241	-3.1	$375	$841	$2,726	$749,838
Home equity loans	0	0	0	0	15	-100.0	0	0	0	0
Credit card receivables	11,607	13,748	14,320	15,452	16,133	-28.1	0	721	0	10,886
Auto loans	234	298	329	486	600	-61.0	0	0	40	194
Other consumer loans	4,138	4,234	4,333	5,021	5,610	-26.2	0	0	0	4,138
Commercial and industrial loans	257	4,014	4,340	871	849	-69.7	0	13	27	216
All other loans, leases, and other assets	206,893	192,394	213,203	209,600	195,433	5.9	2	39	109	206,743
Total securitized and sold	976,910	967,307	996,627	990,463	996,881	-2.0	377	1,615	2,903	972,015
Maximum Credit Exposure by Asset Type										
1-4 family residential loans	4,547	4,683	4,834	4,953	5,166	-12.0	2	44	54	4,447
Home equity loans	0	0	0	0	14	-100.0	0	0	0	0
Credit card receivables	552	609	574	664	730	-24.4	0	228	0	324
Auto loans	4	5	6	6	6	-33.3	0	0	4	0
Other consumer loans	201	185	207	245	237	-15.2	0	0	0	201
Commercial and industrial loans	0	9	9	86	86	-100.0	0	0	0	0
All other loans, leases, and other assets	397	440	1,165	270	281	41.3	0	5	0	392
Total credit exposure	5,701	5,931	6,795	6,224	6,521	-12.6	2	276	58	5,364
Total unused liquidity commitments provided to institution's own securitizations	125	208	211	166	162	-22.8	1	0	2	122
Securitized Loans, Leases, and Other Assets 30-89 Days Past Due (%)										
1-4 family residential loans	4.7	5.8	6.0	5.6	6.0		3.4	0.1	2.2	4.7
Home equity loans	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Credit card receivables	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.6	1.5		0.0	1.8	0.0	1.0
Auto loans	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.2		0.0	0.0	1.0	1.6
Other consumer loans	3.3	3.8	3.4	3.7	3.3		0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3
Commercial and industrial loans	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.2		0.0	12.4	0.0	0.0
All other loans, leases, and other assets	1.3	1.1	1.5	2.5	2.2		0.0	0.0	0.4	1.3
Total loans, leases, and other assets	3.9	4.7	4.9	4.9	5.2		3.4	1.0	2.1	4.0
Securitized Loans, Leases, and Other Assets 90 Days or More Past Due (%)										
1-4 family residential loans	9.1	9.1	10.5	10.9	13.1		2.4	0.1	3.5	9.1
Home equity loans	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Credit card receivables	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.8		0.0	2.9	0.0	0.3
Auto loans	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3		0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Other consumer loans	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.7		0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9
Commercial and industrial loans	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
All other loans, leases, and other assets	5.8	7.4	9.7	8.4	7.4		35.4	0.0	0.3	5.8
Total loans, leases, and other assets	8.2	8.6	10.1	10.1	11.7		2.5	1.3	3.3	8.3
Securitized Loans, Leases, and Other Assets Charged-off (net, YTD, annualized, %)										
1-4 family residential loans	0.3	1.9	1.5	0.7	0.3		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Home equity loans	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Credit card receivables	1.4	7.9	6.2	4.2	2.2		0.0	2.3	0.0	1.3
Auto loans	0.0	1.4	0.9	0.4	0.3		0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0
Other consumer loans	0.3	1.8	1.4	0.9	0.4		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Commercial and industrial loans	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
All other loans, leases, and other assets	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Total loans, leases, and other assets	0.3	1.7	1.2	0.6	0.3		0.0	1.0	0.0	0.3
Seller's Interests in Institution's Own Securitizations - Carried as Loans										
Home equity loans	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0
Credit card receivables	8,157	7,350	6,073	5,088	4,831	68.8	0	47	0	8,111
Commercial and industrial loans	2	2	2	3	4	-50.0	0	2	0	0
Seller's Interests in Institution's Own Securitizations - Carried as Securities										
Home equity loans	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0
Credit card receivables	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0
Commercial and industrial loans	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0
Assets Sold with Recourse and Not Securitized										
Number of institutions reporting asset sales	857	855	847	835	819	4.6	161	534	120	42
Outstanding Principal Balance by Asset Type										
1-4 family residential loans	66,156	64,175	60,998	62,747	62,207	6.3	7,930	12,052	5,014	41,161
Home equity, credit card receivables, auto, and other consumer loans	1,417	1,455	41	41	40	3,442.5	0	6	14	1,397
Commercial and industrial loans	102	379	445	537	669	-84.8	0	40	33	29
All other loans, leases, and other assets	54,961	53,860	53,588	53,130	50,039	9.8	1	61	286	54,613
Total sold and not securitized	122,637	119,870	115,073	116,455	112,954	8.6	7,932	12,159	5,347	97,201
Maximum Credit Exposure by Asset Type										
1-4 family residential loans	14,139	15,587	14,996	14,196	13,705	3.2	132	1,866	2,997	9,146
Home equity, credit card receivables, auto, and other consumer loans	135	132	20	21	21	542.9	0	3	3	129
Commercial and industrial loans	81	90	77	77	62	30.6	0	29	32	20
All other loans, leases, and other assets	13,420	13,115	12,969	12,809	10,481	28.0	1	42	13	13,363
Total credit exposure	27,776	28,925	28,061	27,103	24,269	14.5	134	1,941	3,044	22,658
Support for Securitization Facilities Sponsored by Other Institutions										
Number of institutions reporting securitization facilities sponsored by others	162	166	155	129	80	102.5	23	89	35	15
Total credit exposure	30,579	29,581	29,189	10,206	7,467	309.5	31	248	144	30,156
Total unused liquidity commitments	626	514	504	418	846	-26.0	0	0	0	626
Other										
Assets serviced for others*	5,749,124	5,783,491	5,892,026	5,956,566	5,995,635	-4.1	4,472	87,085	104,319	5,553,249
Asset-backed commercial paper conduits										
Credit exposure to conduits sponsored by institutions and others	9,895	10,009	11,649	10,699	10,653	-7.1	5	0	52	9,838
Unused liquidity commitments to conduits sponsored by institutions and others	62,396	61,364	74,623	70,087	63,181	-1.2	0	0	1,557	60,840
Net servicing income (for the quarter)	4,675	4,793	2,963	3,576	5,164	-9.5	37	148	178	4,313
Net securitization income (for the quarter)	99	150	164	156	13	661.5	0	3	3	92
Total credit exposure to Tier 1 capital (%)**	5.4	5.5	5.5	3.8	3.4		1.0	2.0	2.3	6.4

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

INSURANCE FUND INDICATORS

- ***DIF Reserve Ratio Rises 10 Basis Points to -0.02 Percent***
- ***Insured Deposits Grow by 1.4 Percent***
- ***26 Institutions Failed during First Quarter***
- ***$894 Billion Temporarily Insured in Noninterest-bearing Transaction Accounts***

Total assets of the nation's 7,574 FDIC-insured commercial banks and savings institutions increased by 0.7 percent ($94.7 billion) during the first quarter of 2011. Total deposits increased by 1.9 percent ($178.8 billion), domestic office deposits increased by 1.5 percent ($117.4 billion), and foreign office deposits increased by 4.0 percent ($61.4 billion). Domestic noninterest-bearing deposits increased by 3.5 percent ($58.3 billion) and domestic interest-bearing deposits increased by 1.0 percent ($59.1 billion). For the 12 months ending March 31, total domestic deposits grew by 3.9 percent ($298.2 billion), as interest-bearing deposits increased by 1.2 percent ($76.8 billion) and non-interest-bearing deposits rose by 14.5 percent ($221.3 billion).

Brokered deposits decreased by 1.7 percent ($9.8 billion) during the first quarter. At the end of the first quarter of 2011, 42 percent (3,215) of FDIC-insured banks and thrifts used brokered deposits and 798 of these institutions had brokered deposits that exceeded 10 percent of their domestic deposits. Reciprocal brokered deposits spread among 1,471 institutions totaled $28.6 billion, representing 5.1 percent of total outstanding brokered deposits.[1] Data newly provided in quarterly financial reports on deposits that institutions obtained through listing services indicate that 1,359 institutions held such deposits, which in aggregate amounted to $40.8 billion.[2]

The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Dodd-Frank), enacted on July 21, 2010, provides temporary unlimited deposit insurance coverage for noninterest-bearing transaction accounts from December 31, 2010, through December 31, 2012, regardless of the balance in the account and the ownership capacity of the funds. The unlimited coverage is available to all depositors, including consumers, businesses and government entities. The coverage is separate from, and in addition to, the insurance coverage provided for a depositor's other accounts held at an FDIC-insured bank.[3] Insured commercial banks and savings institutions had $1.75 trillion in domestic noninterest-bearing deposits on March 31, 2011, 60 percent ($1.05 trillion) of which was in noninterest-bearing transaction accounts larger than $250,000. Of this total, $894 billion exceeded the basic coverage limit of $250,000 per account, but was fully insured by the temporary unlimited coverage. Banks with under $10 billion in assets funded 3.3 percent of their assets with deposits receiving the temporary unlimited coverage. Banks with more than $10 billion in assets had deposits receiving temporary coverage equal to 7.6 percent of assets. The table on the following page shows the distribution of accounts receiving unlimited coverage on noninterest-bearing transaction accounts by institution asset size.

Total estimated insured deposits increased by 1.4 percent in the quarter ending March 31, 2011, and rose by a total of 16.7 percent over the past four quarters. The large four-quarter increase was primarily attributable to the additional temporary coverage of noninterest bearing transaction accounts authorized by the Dodd-Frank Act. For institutions existing at the start and the end of the most recent quarter, insured deposits increased during the quarter at 5,114 institutions (68 percent), decreased at 2,427 institutions (32 percent), and remained unchanged at 32 institutions.

[1] Reciprocal brokered deposits are deposits that an insured depository institution receives through a deposit placement network on a reciprocal basis, such that: (1) For any deposit received, the institution (as agent for depositors) places the same amount with other insured depository institutions through the network; and (2) each member of the network sets the interest rate to be paid on the entire amount of funds it places with other network members.

[2] Listing service deposits are obtained as a result of a bank having its rates listed by a deposit service that is compensated for the listing by either the bank listing the rates or by the person or entities who view the listed rates.

[3] Beginning July 21, 2011, per Dodd-Frank insured institutions will no longer be prohibited from paying interest on commercial demand deposits. At that time, if an institution modifies the terms of its demand deposit accounts so that the account may earn interest, the account will no longer satisfy the definition of a noninterest-bearing transaction account, and will no longer be eligible for the temporary unlimited coverage.

Insured Commercial Banks and Savings Institutions as of March 31, 2011 Distribution of Noninterest-Bearing Domestic Deposits, by Asset Size							
			Dodd - Frank Domestic Noninterest-Bearing Transaction Accounts Larger than $250,000				
Asset Size	Number of Institutions	Total Assets ($ Bil.)	Total ($ Bil.)	Amount above the $250,000 Coverage Limit ($ Bil.)	Average Account Size ($000)	Average Number of Accounts per Institution	Other Noninterest-Bearing Deposits* ($ Bil.)
Less than $1 Billion	6,904	1,431.5	59.2	37.5	682	13	112.7
$1 - $10 Billion	563	1,429.1	80.5	58.3	904	158	77.7
$10 - $50 Billion	71	1,411.5	97.5	78.9	1,314	1,045	64.6
$50 - $100 Billion	17	1,179.0	70.8	59.3	1,550	2,685	39.0
Over $100 Billion	19	7,963.6	745.4	659.8	2,178	18,012	400.0
Total	7,574	13,414.7	1,053.3	**893.9**	1,651	84	694.1

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

The condition of the Deposit Insurance Fund (DIF) continues to improve. The DIF increased by $6.3 billion during the first quarter of 2011 to negative $1.0 billion (unaudited), the fifth consecutive quarterly increase. Assessment income of $3.5 billion and a $3.1 billion negative provision for insurance losses were the primary contributors to the improvement in the DIF balance. Interest earnings, combined with unrealized gains on available-for-sale securities and other net revenue, increased the fund by another $151 million. Operating expenses reduced the fund balance by $395 million.

The number of bank failures has fallen three quarters in a row. A total of 26 insured institutions with combined assets of $9.8 billion failed during the first quarter of 2011, at an estimated cost to the DIF of $1.9 billion. The DIF's reserve ratio was negative 0.02 percent on March 31, 2011, up from negative 0.12 percent at December 31, 2010, and the negative 0.39 percent low point reached at the end of 2009.

Effective April 1, 2011, the deposit insurance assessment base has changed to average consolidated total assets minus average tangible equity. Revisions to insurance assessment rates and pricing rules for large banks (banks with assets greater than $10 billion) also became effective on that date. The Fourth Quarter 2010 Quarterly Banking Profile includes a more detailed explanation of these changes.

Dodd-Frank required that, for at least five years, the FDIC must make available to the public the reserve ratio and the DRR using both estimated insured deposits and the new assessment base. The new assessment base will require some changes in reporting, so only an estimate is available at this time. As of March 31, 2011, the FDIC estimates that the reserve ratio would have been -0.01 percent using the new assessment base (compared to -0.02 percent using estimated insured deposits) and that the proposed 2 percent DRR using estimated insured deposits would have been approximately 1 percent using the estimated new assessment base.

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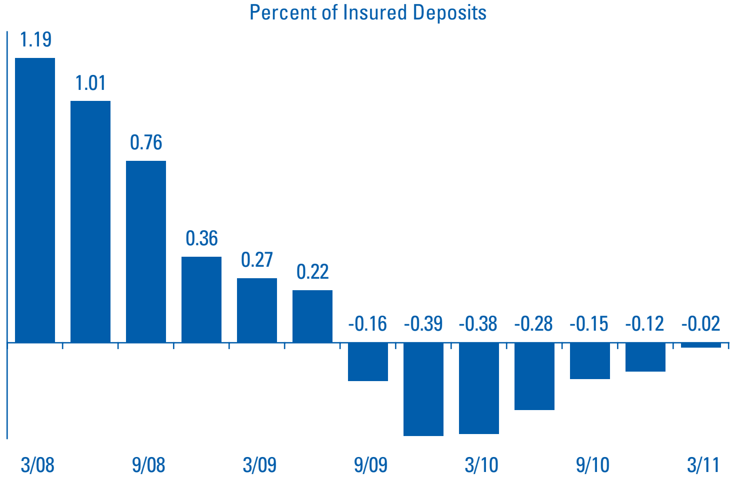
Table I-B. Insurance Fund Balances and Selected Indicators

(dollar figures in millions)	Deposit Insurance Fund*												
	1st Quarter 2011	4th Quarter 2010	3rd Quarter 2010	2nd Quarter 2010	1st Quarter 2010	4th Quarter 2009	3rd Quarter 2009	2nd Quarter 2009	1st Quarter 2009	4th Quarter 2008	3rd Quarter 2008	2nd Quarter 2008	1st Quarter 2008
Beginning Fund Balance	-$7,352	-$8,009	-$15,247	-$20,717	-$20,862	-$8,243	$10,368	$13,007	$17,276	$34,588	$45,217	$52,843	$52,413
Changes in Fund Balance:													
Assessments earned	3,484	3,498	3,592	3,242	3,278	3,042	2,965	9,095	2,615	996	881	640	448
Interest earned on investment securities	28	39	40	64	62	76	176	240	212	277	526	651	618
Realized gain on sale of investments	0	0	0	0	0	0	732	521	136	302	473	0	0
Operating expenses	395	452	414	382	345	379	328	298	266	290	249	256	238
Provision for insurance losses	-3,089	2,446	-3,763	-2,552	3,021	17,766	21,694	11,615	6,637	19,163	11,930	10,221	525
All other income, net of expenses	66	48	94	55	22	2,721	308	375	2	15	16	1	0
Unrealized gain/(loss) on available-for-sale securities	57	-30	163	-61	149	-313	-770	-957	-331	551	-346	1,559	127
Total fund balance change	6,329	657	7,238	5,470	145	-12,619	-18,611	-2,639	-4,269	-17,312	-10,629	-7,626	430
Ending Fund Balance	-1,023	-7,352	-8,009	-15,247	-20,717	-20,862	-8,243	10,368	13,007	17,276	34,588	45,217	52,843
Percent change from four quarters earlier	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	-77.07	-75.39	-67.04	-33.17	-11.73	4.13
Reserve Ratio (%)	-0.02	-0.12	-0.15	-0.28	-0.38	-0.39	-0.16	0.22	0.27	0.36	0.76	1.01	1.19
Estimated Insured Deposits**	6,388,688	6,302,499	5,421,718	5,437,760	5,472,259	5,407,742	5,315,920	4,817,783	4,831,748	4,750,783	4,545,198	4,468,086	4,438,256
Percent change from four quarters earlier	16.75	16.55	1.99	12.87	13.26	13.83	16.96	7.83	8.87	10.68	7.13	5.50	4.55
Domestic Deposits	8,006,187	7,887,746	7,753,409	7,681,284	7,702,447	7,705,353	7,561,334	7,561,996	7,546,996	7,505,408	7,230,326	7,036,264	7,076,717
Percent change from four quarters earlier	3.94	2.37	2.54	1.58	2.06	2.66	4.58	7.47	6.65	8.43	7.15	5.04	5.58
Number of institutions reporting	7,584	7,668	7,771	7,840	7,944	8,022	8,109	8,205	8,257	8,315	8,394	8,462	8,505

DIF Reserve Ratios

Percent of Insured Deposits



Deposit Insurance Fund Balance and Insured Deposits

($ Millions)

	DIF Balance	DIF-Insured Deposits
3/08	$52,843	$4,438,256
6/08	45,217	4,468,086
9/08	34,588	4,545,198
12/08	17,276	4,750,783
3/09	13,007	4,831,748
6/09	10,368	4,817,783
9/09	-8,243	5,315,920
12/09	-20,862	5,407,742
3/10	-20,717	5,472,259
6/10	-15,247	5,437,760
9/10	-8,009	5,421,718
12/10	-7,352	6,302,499
3/11	-1,023	6,388,688

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

(dollar figures in millions)	2011***	2010***	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
Problem Institutions							
Number of institutions	888	775	884	702	252	76	50
Total assets	$397,252	$431,189	$390,017	$402,782	$159,405	$22,189	$8,265
Failed Institutions							
Number of institutions	26	41	157	140	25	3	0
Total assets	$9,839	$22,140	$92,085	$169,709	$371,945	$2,615	$0
Assisted Institutions****							
Number of institutions	0	0	0	8	5	0	0
Total assets	$0	$0	$0	$1,917,482	$1,306,042	0	0

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

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

***Through March 31

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

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

(dollar figures in millions)

March 31, 2011	Number of Institutions	Total Assets	Domestic Deposits*	Est. Insured Deposits
Commercial Banks and Savings Institutions				
FDIC-Insured Commercial Banks	6,453	$12,157,324	$7,063,538	$5,547,794
FDIC-Supervised	4,267	1,941,847	1,485,978	1,209,714
OCC-Supervised	1,366	8,483,600	4,529,753	3,516,251
Federal Reserve-Supervised	820	1,731,876	1,047,806	821,829
FDIC-Insured Savings Institutions	1,121	1,257,331	926,968	826,107
OTS-Supervised Savings Institutions	724	931,664	685,654	613,452
FDIC-Supervised State Savings Banks	397	325,667	241,314	212,656
Total Commercial Banks and Savings Institutions	7,574	13,414,655	7,990,506	6,373,901
Other FDIC-Insured Institutions				
U.S. Branches of Foreign Banks	10	30,790	15,682	14,786
Total FDIC-Insured Institutions	7,584	13,445,445	8,006,187	6,388,688

* Excludes $1.6 trillion in foreign office deposits, which are uninsured.

Table IV-B. Distribution of Institutions and Domestic Deposits Among Risk Categories

Quarter Ending December 31, 2010

(dollar figures in billions)

	Annual Rate in Basis Points*	Number of Institutions	Percent of Total Institutions	Domestic Deposits	Percent of Total Domestic Deposits
Risk Category I	7.00-12.00	1,791	23.36	$791	10.03
	12.01-14.00	1,524	19.87	1,709	21.67
	14.01-15.99	1,683	21.95	1,931	24.48
	16.00-24.00	325	4.24	382	4.84
Risk Category II	17.00-22.00	1,236	16.12	2,256	28.60
	22.01-43.00	216	2.82	496	6.29
Risk Category III	27.00-32.00	567	7.39	186	2.36
	32.01-58.00	136	1.77	80	1.01
Risk Category IV	40.00-45.00	149	1.94	41	0.52
	45.01-77.50	41	0.53	15	0.19

Note: Institutions are categorized based on supervisory ratings, debt ratings and financial data as of December 31, 2010.
* Assessment rates with a given risk category vary for several reasons, see 12 CFR Part 327.

Notes to Users

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

Tables I-A through VIII-A.

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

Tables I-B through IV-B.

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

DATA SOURCES

The financial information appearing in this publication is obtained primarily from the Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council (FFIEC) *Consolidated Reports of Condition and Income* (*Call Reports)* and the OTS *Thrift Financial Reports* submitted by all FDIC-insured depository institutions. This information is stored on and retrieved from the FDIC's Research Information System (RIS) data base.

COMPUTATION METHODOLOGY

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

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

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

ACCOUNTING CHANGES

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

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

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

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

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

In the Call Report, until a loan that is a TDR is paid in full or otherwise settled, sold, or charged off, it must be reported in the appropriate loan category, as well as identified as a performing TDR loan, if it is in compliance with its modified terms. If a TDR is not in compliance with its modified terms, it is reported as a past due and nonaccrual loan in the appropriate loan category, as well as distinguished from other past due and nonaccrual loans. To be considered in compliance with its modified terms, a loan that is a TDR must not be in nonaccrual status and must be current or less than 30 days past due on its contractual principal and interest payments under the modified repayment terms. A loan restructured in a TDR is an impaired loan. Thus, all TDRs must be measured for impairment in accordance with ASC Subtopic 310-10, Receivables—Overall (formerly FASB Statement No. 114, “Accounting by Creditors for Impairment of a Loan,” as amended), and the Call report Glossary entry for “Loan Impairment.”

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

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

Other-Than-Temporary Impairment – When the fair value of an investment in a debt or equity security is less than its cost basis, the impairment is either temporary or other-than-temporary. To determine whether the impairment is other-than-temporary, an institution must apply other pertinent guidance in ASC Topic 320 , Investments-Debt and Equity Securities—Overall; ASC Subtopic 325-20, Investments-Other—Cost Method Investments; and ASC Subtopic 325-40, Investments-Other—Beneficial Interests in Securitized Financial Assets (formerly paragraph 16 of FASB Statement No. 115, *Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities)*; FASB Staff Position (FSP) FAS 115-1 and FAS 124-1, *The Meaning of Other-Than-Temporary Impairment and Its Application to Certain Investments*; FSP FAS 115-2 and FAS 124-2, *Recognition and Presentation of Other-Than-Temporary Impairments*; paragraph 6 of Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 18, *The Equity Method of Accounting for Investments in Common Stock*; Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) Issue No. 99-20, *Recognition of Interest Income and Impairment on Purchased Beneficial Interests and Beneficial Interests That Continue to Be Held by a Transferor in Securitized Financial Assets*; and FSP EITF 99-20-1, *Amendments to the Impairment Guidance of EITF Issue No. 99-20*. Under ASC Topic 320, if an institution intends to sell a debt security or it is more likely than not that it will be required to sell the debt security before recovery of its amortized cost basis, an other-than-temporary impairment has occurred and the entire difference between the security’s amortized cost basis and its fair value at the balance sheet date must be recognized in earnings. In these cases, the fair value of the debt security would become its new amortized cost basis. In addition, under ASC Topic 320, if the present value of cash flows expected to be collected on a debt security is less than its amortized cost basis, a credit loss exists. In this situation, if an institution does not intend to sell the security and it is not more likely than not that the institution will be required to sell the debt security before recovery of its amortized cost basis less any current-period credit loss, an other-than-temporary impairment has occurred. The amount of the total other-than-temporary impairment related to the credit loss must be recognized in earnings, but the amount of the total impairment related to other factors must be recognized in other comprehensive income, net of applicable taxes.

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

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

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

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

ASC Topic 715 (formerly FASB Statement No. 158 *Employers' Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans*) – issued in September 2006 requires a bank to recognize in 2007, and subsequently, the funded status of its postretirement plans on its balance sheet. An overfunded plan is recognized as an asset and an underfunded plan is recognized as a liability. An adjustment is made to equity as accumulated other comprehensive income (AOCI) upon application of FAS 158, and AOCI is adjusted in subsequent periods as net periodic benefit costs are recognized in earnings.

ASC Topic 860 (formerly FASB Statement No. 156 *Accounting for Servicing of Financial Assets*) – issued in March 2006 and effective in 2007, requires all separately recognized servicing assets and liabilities to be initially measured at fair value and allows a bank the option to subsequently adjust that value by periodic revaluation and recognition of earnings or by periodic amortization to earnings.

ASC Topic 815 (formerly FASB Statement No. 155 *Accounting for Certain Hybrid Financial Instruments*) – issued in February 2006, requires bifurcation of certain derivatives embedded in interests in securitized financial assets and permits fair value measurement (i.e., a fair value option) for any hybrid financial instrument that contains an embedded derivative that would otherwise require bifurcation under FASB Statement No. 133, *Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities* (FAS 133). In addition, FAS 155 clarifies which interest-only and principal-only strips are not subject to FAS 133.

Purchased Impaired Loans and Debt Securities – ASC Topic 310 (formerly Statement of Position 03-3, *Accounting for Certain Loans or Debt Securities Acquired in a Transfer*) – The SOP applies to loans and debt securities acquired in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2004. In general, this Statement of Position applies to "purchased impaired loans and debt securities" (i.e., loans and debt securities that a bank has purchased, including those acquired in a purchase business combination, when it is probable, at the purchase date, that the bank will be unable to collect all contractually required payments receivable). Banks must follow Statement of Position 03-3 for Call Report purposes. The SOP does not apply to the loans that a bank has originated, prohibits "carrying over" or creation of valuation allowances in the initial accounting, and any subsequent valuation allowances reflect only those losses incurred by the investor after acquisition.

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

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

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

ASC Topic 740 (formerly FASB Interpretation No. 48 on Uncertain Tax Positions) – FASB Interpretation No. 48, *Accounting for*

Uncertainty in Income Taxes (FIN 48), was issued in June 2006 as an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109, *Accounting for Income Taxes*. Under FIN 48, the term "tax position" refers to "a position in a previously filed tax return or a position expected to be taken in a future tax return that is reflected in measuring current or deferred income tax assets and liabilities." FIN 48 further states that a "tax position can result in a permanent reduction of income taxes payable, a deferral of income taxes otherwise currently payable to future years, or a change in the expected realizability of deferred tax assets." FIN 48 was originally issued effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006. Banks must adopt FIN 48 for Call Report purposes in accordance with the interpretation's effective date except as follows. On December 31, 2008, the FASB decided to defer the effective date of FIN 48 for eligible nonpublic enterprises and to require those enterprises to adopt FIN 48 for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2008. A nonpublic enterprise under certain conditions is eligible for deferral, even if it opted to issue interim or quarterly financial information in 2007 under earlier guidance that reflected the adoption of FIN 48.

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

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

Accounting Standards Codification – In June 2009, the FASB issued Statement No. 168, *The FASB Accounting Standards CodificationTM and the Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles* (FAS 168), to establish the FASB Codification as the single source of authoritative nongovernmental U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (U.S. GAAP). The FASB Codification reorganizes existing U.S. accounting and reporting standards issued by the FASB and other related private-sector standard setters, and all guidance contained in the FASB Codification carries an equal level of authority. All previously existing accounting standards documents are superseded as described in FAS 168. All other accounting literature not included in the FASB Codification is nonauthoritative. The FASB Codification can be accessed at http://asc.fasb.org/. The FASB Codification is effective for interim and annual periods ending after September 15, 2009. This is an FFIEC reference guide at http://www.ffiec.gov/pdf/ffiec_forms/CodificationIntroduction_201006.pdf.

DEFINITIONS (in alphabetical order)

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

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

Assessment base – assessable deposits consist of DIF deposits (deposits insured by the FDIC Deposit Insurance Fund) in banks' domestic offices with certain adjustments.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Derivatives transaction types:

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

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

The seller is obligated to purchase or sell the variable or index at the discretion of the buyer of the contract.

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

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

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

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

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

Estimated insured deposits – in general, insured deposits are total domestic deposits minus estimated uninsured deposits. Beginning March 31, 2008, for institutions that file Call reports, insured deposits are total assessable deposits minus estimated uninsured deposits. Beginning September 30, 2009, insured deposits include deposits in accounts of $100,000 to $250,000 that are covered by a temporary increase in the FDIC's standard maximum deposit insurance amount (SMDIA).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Risk-based capital groups – definition:

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

* As a percentage of risk-weighted assets.

Risk Categories and Assessment Rate Schedule – The current risk categories became effective January 1, 2007. Capital ratios and supervisory ratings distinguish one risk category from another. The following table shows the relationship of risk categories (I, II, III, IV) to capital and supervisory groups as well as the initial base assessment rates (in basis points), effective April 1, 2009, for each risk category. Supervisory Group A generally includes institutions with CAMELS composite ratings of 1 or 2; Supervisory Group B generally includes institutions with a CAMELS composite rating of 3; and Supervisory Group C generally includes institutions with CAMELS composite ratings of 4 or 5. For purposes of risk-based assessment capital groups, undercapitalized includes institutions that are significantly or critically undercapitalized.

<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">Capital Category</th><th colspan="3">Supervisory Group</th></tr>
<tr><th>A</th><th>B</th><th>C</th></tr>
<tr><td>1. Well Capitalized</td><td>I
12–16 bps</td><td rowspan="2">II
22 bps</td><td rowspan="2">III
32 bps</td></tr>
<tr><td>2. Adequately Capitalized</td><td>II
22 bps</td></tr>
<tr><td>3. Undercapitalized</td><td colspan="2">III
32 bps</td><td>IV
45 bps</td></tr>
</table>

Effective April 1, 2009, the initial base assessment rates are 12 to 45 basis points. An institution's total assessment rate may be less than or greater than its initial base assessment rate as a result of additional risk adjustments.

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

For large institutions in Risk Category I (generally those with at least $10 billion in assets) that have long-term debt issuer ratings, assessment rates are determined by equally weighting the institution's CAMELS component ratings, long-term debt issuer ratings, and the financial ratios method assessment rate. For all large Risk Category I institutions, additional risk factors are considered to determine whether assessment rates should be adjusted. This additional information includes market data, financial performance measures, considerations of the ability of an institution to withstand financial stress, and loss severity indicators. Any adjustment is limited to no more than one basis point.

Effective April 1, 2009, the FDIC introduced three possible adjustments to an institution's initial base assessment rate: (1) a decrease of up to 5 basis points for long-term unsecured debt and, for small institutions, a portion of Tier 1 capital; (2) an increase not to exceed 50 percent of an institution's assessment rate before the increase for secured liabilities in excess of 25 percent of domestic deposits; and (3) for non-Risk Category I institutions, an increase not to exceed 10 basis points for brokered deposits in excess of 10 percent of domestic deposits. After applying all possible adjustments, minimum and maximum total base assessment rates for each risk category are as follows:

Total Base Assessment Rates*

	Risk Category I	Risk Category II	Risk Category III	Risk Category IV
Initial base assessment rate	12–16	22	32	45
Unsecured debt adjustment	-5–0	-5–0	-5–0	-5–0
Secured liability adjustment	0–8	0–11	0–16	0–22.5
Brokered deposit adjustment	–	0–10	0–10	0–10
Total base assessment rate	7–24.0	17–43.0	27–58.0	40–77.5

*All amounts for all risk categories are in basis points annually. Total base rates that are not the minimum or maximum rate will vary between these rates.

Beginning in 2007, each institution is assigned a risk-based rate for a quarterly assessment period near the end of the quarter following the assessment period. Payment is generally due on the 30th day of the last month of the quarter following the assessment period. Supervisory rating changes are effective for assessment purposes as of the examination transmittal date. For institutions with long-term debt issuer ratings, changes in ratings are effective for assessment purposes as of the date the change was announced.

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

Prepaid Deposit Insurance Assessments – In November 2009, the FDIC Board of Directors adopted a final rule requiring insured depository institutions (except those that are exempted) to prepay their quarterly risk-based deposit insurance assessments for the fourth quarter of 2009, and for all of 2010, 2011, and 2012, on December 30, 2009. Each institution's regular risk-based deposit insurance assessment for the third quarter of 2009, which is paid in arrears, also is payable on December 30, 2009.

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

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

Securities gains (losses) – realized gains (losses) on held-to-maturity and available-for-sale securities, before adjustments for income taxes. Thrift Financial Report (TFR) filers also include gains (losses) on the sales of assets held for sale.

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

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

Temporary Liquidity Guarantee Program (TLGP) – was approved by the FDIC Board on October 13, 2008. The TLGP was designed to help relieve the crisis in the credit markets by giving banks access to liquidity during a time of global financial distress. Participation in the TLGP is voluntary. The TLGP has two components:

Transaction Account Guarantee Program (TAGP) provides a full guarantee of non-interest-bearing deposit transaction accounts above $250,000, at depository institutions that elected to participate in the program. On August 26, 2009, the FDIC Board voted to extend the TAGP six months beyond its original expiration date to June 30, 2010. On April 13, 2010, the FDIC Board adopted an interim rule extending the TAG program for six months through December 31, 2010, with a possibility of an additional 12-month extension, through December 31, 2011. (Section 343 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Dodd-Frank Act) provides temporary unlimited insurance coverage to noninterest-bearing transaction accounts at all FDIC-insured institutions. The separate coverage for these accounts becomes effective on December 31, 2010, and ends on December 31, 2012.)

Debt Guarantee Program (DGP) provides a full guarantee of senior unsecured debt[1] issued by eligible institutions after October 14, 2008. Initially, debt issued before June 30, 2009, and maturing on or before June 30, 2012, could be guaranteed. On March 17, 2009, the deadline for issuance under the program was extended to October 31, 2009, and the expiration of the guarantee was set at the earlier of maturity of the debt or December 31, 2012. Institutions eligible for participation in the debt guarantee program include insured depository institutions, U.S. bank holding companies, certain U.S. savings and loan holding companies, and other affiliates of an insured depository institution that the FDIC designates as eligible entities. The FDIC Board adopted a final rule on October 20, 2009, that established a limited six-month emergency guarantee facility upon expiration of the DGP.

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

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

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

Volatile liabilities – the sum of large-denomination time deposits, foreign-office deposits, federal funds purchased, securities sold under agreements to repurchase, and other borrowings.

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

[1] Senior unsecured debt generally includes term Federal funds purchased, promissory notes, commercial paper, unsubordinated unsecured notes, certificates of deposit (CDs) standing to the credit of a bank, and U.S. dollar denominated bank deposits owed to an insured depository institution.