Quarterly Banking Profile Third Quarter 2013

INSURED INSTITUTION PERFORMANCE

- ***Quarterly Net Income Posts First Year-Over-Year Decline in Over 4 Years***
- ***Litigation Expense, Lower Revenues Contribute to Earnings Decline***
- ***Net Charge-Offs Fall to 6-Year Low; Loan-Loss Provisions Drop to 14-Year Low***
- ***Mortgage Lending Declines After Rise in Interest Rates***

Earnings Are $1.5 Billion Lower Than a Year Ago

Lower revenue from mortgage banking and a large expense for litigation reserves combined to limit the net income of FDIC-insured institutions to $36 billion in the third quarter. This is $1.5 billion (3.9 percent) less than banks earned a year earlier, and represents the first time since second quarter 2009 that the industry has reported a year-over-year decline in quarterly earnings. The increase in medium- and long-term interest rates in second quarter 2013 lowered the market values of some fixed-rate assets. The higher rates reduced demand for mortgage refinancings, leading to a drop in mortgage origination and sales activity in the third quarter. Lower values and reduced origination volume were reflected in a decline in income from loan sales. Realized gains on investment securities were also well below year-ago levels. Net interest margins benefited from the wider gap between short-term and longer-term interest rates, but average margins and total net interest income were still lower than in third quarter 2012.

Higher Interest Rates Lead to Revenue Decline

Net operating revenue—the sum of total noninterest income and net interest income—declined by $6.1 billion (3.6 percent) from third quarter 2012. Noninterest income was $4.7 billion (7.4 percent) lower, as income from sale, securitization, and servicing of 1-to-4 family mortgage loans at major mortgage lenders fell by $4 billion (45.2 percent).[1] Noninterest income from changes in the fair values of financial instruments was $2.2 billion (54.6 percent) lower than a year ago. Net interest income was $1.3 billion (1.3 percent) lower than in third quarter 2012, as interest income declined more rapidly than interest expense. However, net interest income was $714 million (0.7 percent) higher than in second quarter 2013, only the second time in the last seven quarters that there has been a consecutive-quarter increase. Noninterest expenses were $2 billion

[1] Quarterly information on origination and sales activity is reported by insured institutions with more than $1 billion in assets and by smaller institutions with quarterly origination volumes greater than $10 million or quarter-end mortgages held for sale in excess of $10 million.

Chart 1

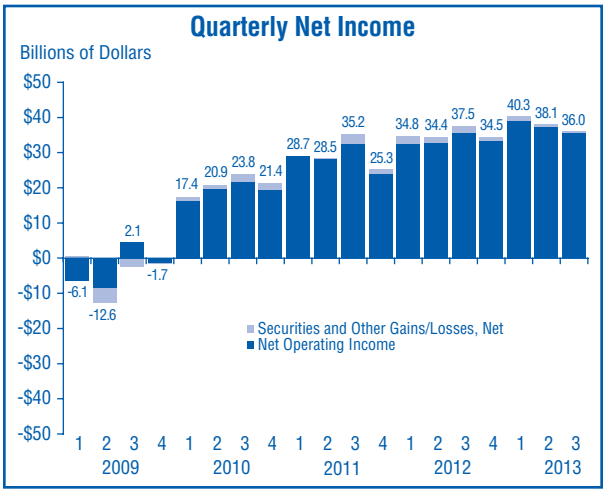
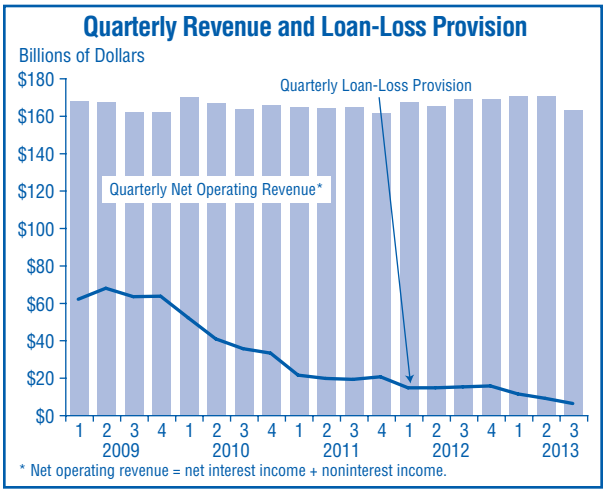


Chart 2



(1.9 percent) higher than a year ago, as one large institution reported a $4 billion year-over-year increase in litigation expenses. Premises and fixed asset expenses fell by $182 million (1.6 percent), and salary and benefit expenses were only $55 million (0.1 percent) higher than a year ago. The one significant positive contribution to third-quarter earnings came from lower loan-loss provisions. Banks set aside $5.8 billion in provisions in the quarter, down $8.8 billion (60.4 percent) from third quarter 2012. This is the smallest quarterly loss provision reported by the industry since third quarter 1999.

Loan Losses Decline by Almost One-Half

Net charge-offs totaled $11.7 billion in the quarter, down $10.5 billion (47.4 percent) from third quarter 2012. This is the lowest quarterly total for charge-offs since third quarter 2007. All major loan categories had year-over-year declines in charge-offs. Net charge-offs of 1-to-4 family residential real estate loans fell by $7.1 billion (72.5 percent), with charge-offs on home equity lines of credit declining by $3 billion (72.5 percent), and other 1-to-4 family residential real estate charge-offs falling by $4.1 billion (72.5 percent).

Residential Real Estate Loans Post Large Decline in Noncurrent Balances

The amount of loans and leases that were noncurrent—90 days or more past due or in nonaccrual status—declined by $18.3 billion (7.7 percent) between June 30 and September 30. Noncurrent levels improved across all major loan categories. Noncurrent 1-to-4 family residential real estate loans fell by $13.2 billion (7.9 percent) during the quarter, noncurrent nonfarm nonresidential real estate loans declined by $2.3 billion (9 percent), and noncurrent construction and development loans fell by $2 billion (16.4 percent).

Decline in Noncurrent Loan Balances Outpaces Reserve Reductions

Banks reduced their loan-loss reserves by $6.5 billion (4.3 percent) in the third quarter, as net charge-offs of $11.7 billion took more out of reserves than the $5.8 billion in provisions that banks put into their reserves. This is the 14th quarter in a row that loss reserves have declined. At the end of the quarter, reserves represented 1.83 percent of total loans and leases, the lowest level since mid-year 2008, and well below the peak of 3.51 percent at the end of first quarter 2010. Reserve coverage of noncurrent loans increased for the fourth quarter in a row—from 62.3 percent to 64.5 percent—as a result of the $18.3 billion decline in noncurrent loan balances.

Chart 3

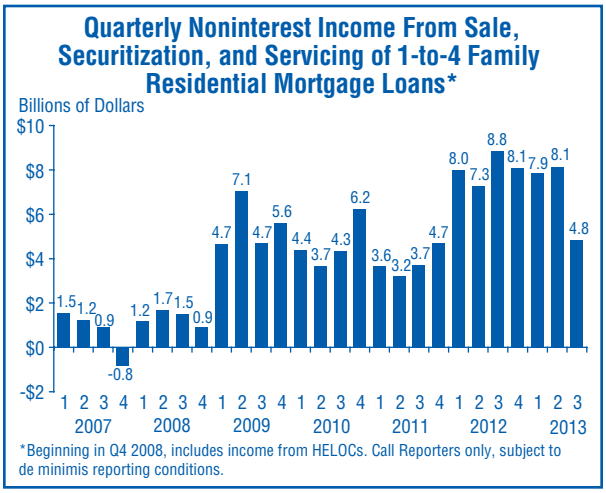
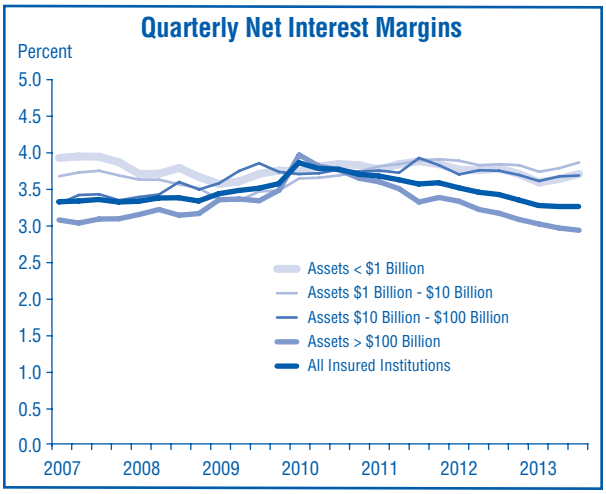


Chart 4



Equity Capital Resumes Growth After Drop in Second Quarter

Equity capital increased by $13.9 billion (0.9 percent), after declining by $18.1 billion in the previous quarter, as retained earnings contributed $13.1 billion to equity growth. Insured institutions declared $22.9 billion in dividends in the quarter, an increase of $2.4 billion (11.9 percent) compared with third quarter 2012. A decline in unrealized gains on securities held for sale reduced equity by $1.9 billion, much less than the $32.6 billion reduction in equity that lower unrealized gains produced in second quarter 2012. At the end of the quarter, almost 98 percent of all insured institutions, representing 99.8 percent of total industry assets, met or exceeded the requirements for the highest regulatory capital category, as defined for Prompt Corrective Action purposes.

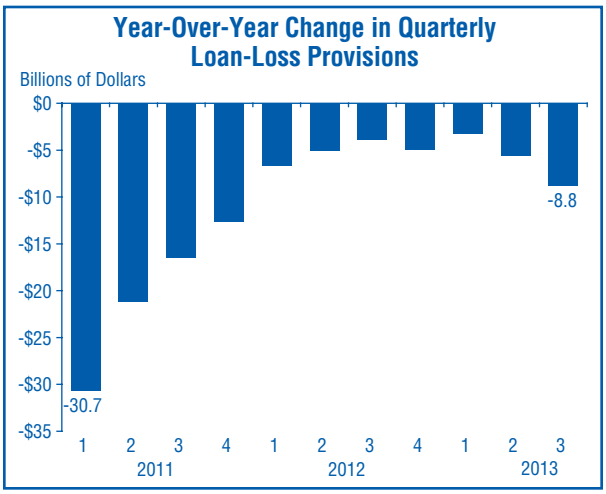
Loan Balances Rise by $69.7 Billion

Assets increased by $191.1 billion (1.3 percent) in the quarter. Loan and lease balances rose for the 8th time in the last ten quarters, increasing by $69.7 billion (0.9 percent). Apart from 1-to-4 family residential real estate loans, all major loan categories registered growth in the quarter. Auto loans increased by $10.6 billion (3.2 percent), while credit card balances rose by $6.8 billion (1 percent). Real estate loans secured by multifamily residential properties increased by $8.1 billion (3.3 percent), and loans to states and municipalities increased by $7.5 billion (7.3 percent). In contrast, home equity lines of credit fell by $10.9 billion (2.1 percent), while balances of other 1-to-4 family residential real estate loans declined by $13.7 billion (0.7 percent). At major mortgage lenders, originations of 1-to-4 family residential real estate loans were $136.8 billion (30.1 percent) lower than in in the previous quarter, while sales were down $114.7 billion (23.8 percent). Banks reported a $204.7 billion (21.7 percent) increase in balances due from Federal Reserve banks. These balances now exceed $1.1 trillion, and represent 7.9 percent of industry assets.

Large Denomination Deposits Register Strong Increase

Deposits increased by $247.8 billion (2.3 percent). Most of the growth—$235.6 billion—occurred in accounts with balances greater than $250,000. Deposits in foreign offices increased by $43.6 billion (3.1 percent). Noninterest-bearing deposits accounted for $103.1 billion of the $204.2 billion increase in domestic deposits. At the end of the quarter, deposits funded 75.6 percent of industry assets, the highest level since mid-year 1993. Nondeposit liabilities declined by $70.6 billion (3.5 percent) as banks reduced their securities sold under repurchase agreements by $30 billion (7.9 percent).

Chart 5



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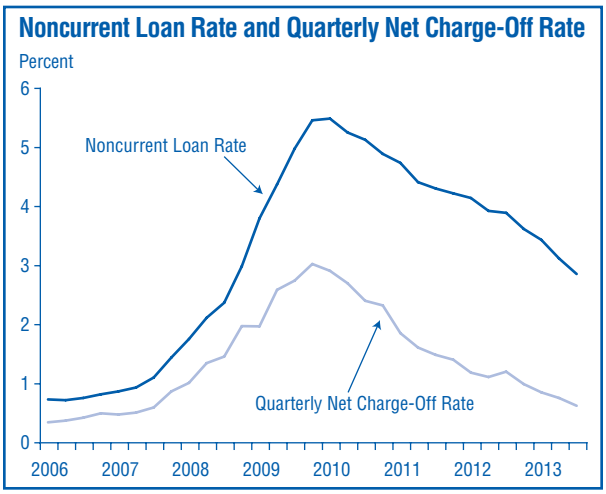

Trend in Bank Failures Continues to Improve

The number of insured commercial banks and savings institutions reporting quarterly financial results fell to 6,891, from 6,940 in the previous quarter. During the third quarter, 43 insured institutions were absorbed in mergers, while six insured institutions failed. One new reporting institution was added as a credit union converted to an FDIC-insured cooperative savings bank. The number of banks on the FDIC's "Problem List" declined from 553 to 515, and total assets of "problem" banks fell from $192.5 billion to $174.2 billion. This is the 10th consecutive quarter that the number of "problem" banks has fallen. Insured institutions reported 2,080,371 full-time equivalent employees, down from 2,097,284 in second quarter 2013 and 2,105,843 in third quarter 2012.

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Chart 7

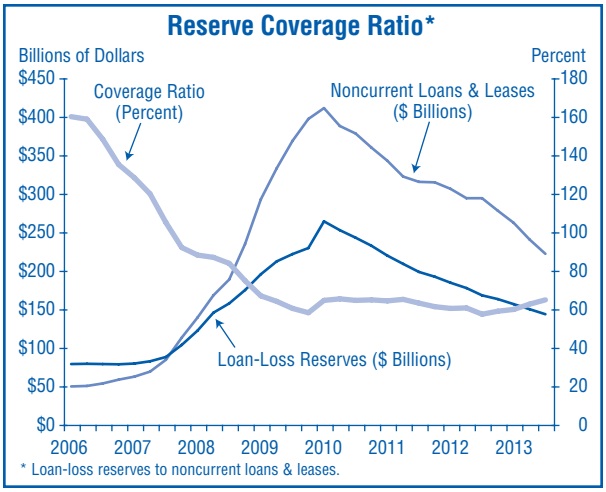

Chart 8

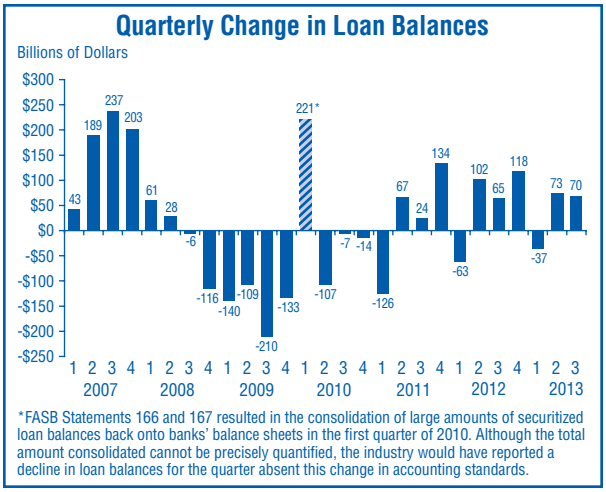

Chart 9

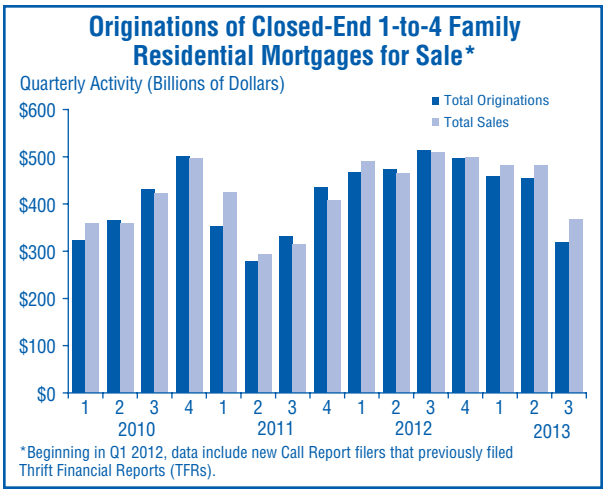

Chart 10

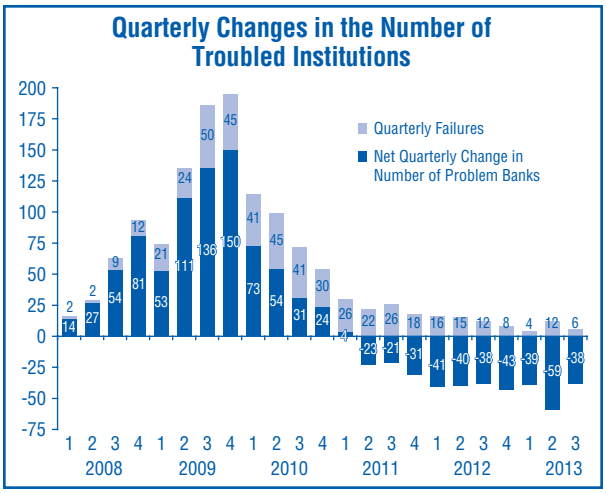

TABLE I-A. Selected Indicators, All FDIC-Insured Institutions*

	2013**	2012**	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
Return on assets (%)	1.06	1.02	1.00	0.88	0.65	-0.08	0.03
Return on equity (%)	9.45	9.02	8.91	7.79	5.85	-0.73	0.35
Core capital (leverage) ratio (%)	9.40	9.28	9.15	9.07	8.89	8.60	7.47
Noncurrent assets plus other real estate owned to assets (%)	1.75	2.37	2.20	2.61	3.11	3.37	1.91
Net charge-offs to loans (%)	0.72	1.14	1.10	1.55	2.55	2.52	1.29
Asset growth rate (%)	2.62	2.98	4.02	4.30	1.77	-5.45	6.19
Net interest margin (%)	3.26	3.45	3.42	3.60	3.76	3.49	3.16
Net operating income growth (%)	10.67	12.52	17.78	43.58	1594.70	-155.98	-90.71
Number of institutions reporting	6,891	7,181	7,083	7,357	7,658	8,012	8,305
Commercial banks	5,937	6,168	6,096	6,291	6,530	6,840	7,087
Savings institutions	954	1,013	987	1,066	1,128	1,172	1,218
Percentage of unprofitable institutions (%)	7.95	10.79	10.93	16.22	22.15	30.84	24.89
Number of problem institutions	515	694	651	813	884	702	252
Assets of problem institutions (in billions)	$174	$262	$233	$319	$390	$403	$159
Number of failed institutions	22	43	51	92	157	140	25
Number of assisted institutions	0	0	0	0	0	8	5

* Excludes insured branches of foreign banks (IBAs).
** Through September 30, ratios annualized where appropriate. Asset growth rates are for 12 months ending September 30.

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

(dollar figures in millions)	3rd Quarter 2013	2nd Quarter 2013	3rd Quarter 2012	%Change 12Q3-13Q3
Number of institutions reporting	6,891	6,940	7,181	-4.0
Total employees (full-time equivalent)	2,080,371	2,097,284	2,105,843	-1.2
CONDITION DATA				
Total assets	$14,596,235	$14,405,155	$14,223,318	2.6
Loans secured by real estate	4,053,172	4,046,909	4,087,033	-0.8
1-4 Family residential mortgages	1,841,445	1,855,188	1,889,348	-2.5
Nonfarm nonresidential	1,092,487	1,083,287	1,058,001	3.3
Construction and development	206,145	202,506	210,435	-2.0
Home equity lines	517,749	528,652	567,481	-8.8
Commercial & industrial loans	1,571,822	1,563,440	1,454,634	8.1
Loans to individuals	1,331,685	1,310,292	1,295,525	2.8
Credit cards	677,074	670,289	668,309	1.3
Farm loans	67,996	65,072	65,451	3.9
Other loans & leases	779,222	748,474	677,339	15.0
Less: Unearned income	1,857	1,831	1,925	-3.6
Total loans & leases	7,802,040	7,732,356	7,578,057	3.0
Less: Reserve for losses	142,572	149,042	167,010	-14.6
Net loans and leases	7,659,468	7,583,314	7,411,046	3.4
Securities	2,957,637	2,945,331	2,986,431	-1.0
Other real estate owned	31,823	32,615	41,038	-22.5
Goodwill and other intangibles	367,113	367,077	364,142	0.8
All other assets	3,580,194	3,476,817	3,420,660	4.7
Total liabilities and capital	14,596,235	14,405,154	14,223,318	2.6
Deposits	11,028,212	10,780,396	10,504,236	5.0
Domestic office deposits	9,599,681	9,395,455	9,060,211	6.0
Foreign office deposits	1,428,531	1,384,942	1,444,025	-1.1
Other borrowed funds	1,311,801	1,328,796	1,355,877	-3.3
Subordinated debt	108,673	113,621	112,096	-3.1
All other liabilities	510,648	559,300	613,478	-16.8
Total equity capital (includes minority interests)	1,636,901	1,623,041	1,637,631	0.0
Bank equity capital	1,622,084	1,608,225	1,619,234	0.2
Loans and leases 30-89 days past due	73,138	75,327	86,955	-15.9
Noncurrent loans and leases	221,070	239,397	293,102	-24.6
Restructured loans and leases	100,713	102,113	104,752	-3.9
Mortgage-backed securities	1,668,561	1,678,439	1,732,775	-3.7
Earning assets	12,928,881	12,704,592	12,470,382	3.7
FHLB Advances	372,904	368,408	318,120	17.2
Unused loan commitments	6,101,722	5,995,431	5,812,660	5.0
Trust assets	19,065,513	18,008,962	17,260,345	10.5
Assets securitized and sold	761,130	765,363	991,017	-23.2
Notional amount of derivatives	242,915,692	236,525,673	229,460,777	5.9

INCOME DATA	First Three Qtrs 2013	First Three Qtrs 2012	%Change	3rd Quarter 2013	3rd Quarter 2012	%Change 12Q3-13Q3
Total interest income	$352,438	$367,713	-4.2	$117,676	$121,734	-3.3
Total interest expense	41,086	50,876	-19.2	13,369	16,092	-16.9
Net interest income	311,352	316,837	-1.7	104,307	105,643	-1.3
Provision for loan and lease losses	25,185	42,826	-41.2	5,798	14,642	-60.4
Total noninterest income	192,292	185,346	3.8	59,015	63,736	-7.4
Total noninterest expense	314,671	314,005	0.2	106,493	104,475	1.9
Securities gains (losses)	3,977	8,216	-51.6	540	2,717	-80.1
Applicable income taxes	52,900	46,178	14.6	15,684	15,316	2.4
Extraordinary gains, net	168	-55	N/M	259	-44	N/M
Total net income (includes minority interests)	115,033	107,335	7.2	36,146	37,618	-3.9
Bank net income	114,468	106,823	7.2	36,008	37,485	-3.9
Net charge-offs	41,578	63,962	-35	11,677	22,199	-47.4
Cash dividends	58,153	60,916	-4.5	22,861	20,447	11.8
Retained earnings	56,315	45,907	22.7	13,147	17,038	-22.8
Net operating income	112,026	101,225	10.7	35,529	35,556	-0.1

N/M - Not Meaningful

TABLE III-A. Third Quarter 2013, All FDIC-Insured Institutions

THIRD 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	6,891	17	4	1,536	3,434	596	47	400	791	66
Commercial banks	5,937	14	4	1,516	3,099	165	36	361	688	54
Savings institutions	954	3	0	20	335	431	11	39	103	12
Total assets (in billions)	$14,596.2	$596.2	$3,721.7	$243.9	$4,774.5	$553.9	$149.3	$63.9	$137.9	$4,354.9
Commercial banks	13,537.7	522.7	3,721.7	238.4	4,418.5	227.3	70.6	59.1	114.3	4,165.2
Savings institutions	1,058.6	73.5	0.0	5.5	356.0	326.7	78.7	4.9	23.7	189.7
Total deposits (in billions)	11,028.2	335.8	2,630.5	202.1	3,756.9	412.9	126.9	51.9	116.1	3,395.2
Commercial banks	10,219.7	285.7	2,630.5	198.9	3,494.6	173.2	59.9	48.4	96.8	3,231.7
Savings institutions	808.5	50.0	0.0	3.3	262.3	239.6	67.0	3.5	19.4	163.5
Bank net income (in millions)	36,008	5,022	4,791	756	11,721	1,287	393	319	293	11,426
Commercial banks	33,145	4,069	4,791	724	11,032	774	202	206	269	11,076
Savings institutions	2,863	952	0	32	688	512	191	114	24	350
Performance Ratios (annualized, %)										
Yield on earning assets	3.67	10.24	2.82	4.24	4.00	3.79	3.81	3.07	4.08	3.02
Cost of funding earning assets	0.42	0.71	0.46	0.55	0.44	0.70	0.51	0.44	0.55	0.25
Net interest margin	3.26	9.53	2.35	3.70	3.56	3.09	3.30	2.63	3.53	2.77
Noninterest income to assets	1.63	4.47	1.61	0.66	1.31	1.02	1.41	5.07	0.91	1.72
Noninterest expense to assets	2.94	5.84	2.92	2.51	2.98	2.47	2.39	4.62	3.00	2.59
Loan and lease loss provision to assets	0.16	2.04	0.01	0.10	0.16	0.10	0.43	0.08	0.12	0.03
Net operating income to assets	0.98	3.38	0.51	1.25	0.98	0.90	1.12	2.01	0.85	1.03
Pretax return on assets	1.43	5.36	0.73	1.47	1.35	1.36	1.66	2.73	1.04	1.55
Return on assets	0.99	3.38	0.52	1.25	0.99	0.92	1.04	1.99	0.85	1.06
Return on equity	8.92	22.57	5.88	11.35	8.35	8.19	11.04	14.57	7.51	8.96
Net charge-offs to loans and leases	0.60	2.91	0.86	0.09	0.35	0.30	0.68	0.41	0.31	0.42
Loan and lease loss provision to net charge-offs	49.66	89.71	2.73	164.91	68.88	55.15	94.06	66.11	70.69	16.10
Efficiency ratio	64.14	42.57	79.18	61.22	65.65	62.78	51.08	61.44	71.99	61.16
% of unprofitable institutions	8.59	0.00	0.00	3.26	9.99	13.93	2.13	12.00	8.34	1.52
% of institutions with earnings gains	50.02	76.47	50.00	45.44	55.18	38.59	46.81	48.25	46.02	45.45
Structural Changes										
New reporters	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Institutions absorbed by mergers	43	0	0	10	28	1	0	0	1	3
Failed institutions	6	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
PRIOR THIRD QUARTERS (The way it was...)										
Return on assets (%) 2012	1.06	3.19	0.98	1.36	0.92	0.75	1.67	1.42	1.04	1.01
2010	0.72	2.04	0.63	1.08	0.35	0.70	1.52	1.94	0.89	0.93
2008	0.03	0.36	0.49	1.01	-0.13	-1.34	0.94	0.12	0.61	0.27
Net charge-offs to loans & leases (%) 2012	1.18	3.53	1.74	0.23	0.74	0.76	1.26	0.42	0.49	1.07
2010	2.38	8.94	2.05	0.58	1.96	1.33	1.97	0.98	0.52	1.64
2008	1.43	6.24	1.44	0.43	1.23	1.02	2.04	0.43	0.38	1.11

* See Table V-A (page 10) for explanations.
Note: Blue font identifies data that are also presented in the prior quarters' data at bottom of table.

TABLE III-A. Third Quarter 2013, All FDIC-Insured Institutions

THIRD 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	6,891	2,117	4,106	561	107	854	875	1,480	1,675	1,454	553
Commercial banks	5,937	1,875	3,523	450	89	466	788	1,227	1,600	1,355	501
Savings institutions	954	242	583	111	18	388	87	253	75	99	52
Total assets (in billions)	$14,596.2	$123.6	$1,245.4	$1,453.1	$11,774.2	$2,876.9	$2,981.8	$3,399.3	$3,158.9	$864.0	$1,315.4
Commercial banks	13,537.7	110.1	1,041.6	1,175.7	11,210.3	2,414.5	2,896.3	3,285.3	3,098.9	761.3	1,081.3
Savings institutions	1,058.6	13.5	203.8	277.4	563.9	462.4	85.4	114.0	60.0	102.7	234.1
Total deposits (in billions)	11,028.2	104.7	1,041.7	1,135.0	8,746.8	2,132.5	2,305.0	2,452.2	2,417.6	716.6	1,004.2
Commercial banks	10,219.7	94.0	877.9	926.0	8,321.7	1,794.8	2,240.4	2,366.3	2,369.5	631.9	816.8
Savings institutions	808.5	10.7	163.8	209.0	425.1	337.8	64.7	85.9	48.1	84.7	187.4
Bank net income (in millions)	36,008	224	2,856	4,193	28,735	7,603	6,991	4,488	9,748	2,280	4,898
Commercial banks	33,145	213	2,445	3,613	26,873	6,895	6,850	4,191	9,639	1,950	3,620
Savings institutions	2,863	11	411	580	1,862	708	140	298	109	330	1,278
Performance Ratios (annualized, %)											
Yield on earning assets	3.67	4.26	4.26	4.35	3.52	4.00	3.67	2.88	3.90	4.01	4.22
Cost of funding earning assets	0.42	0.55	0.57	0.50	0.39	0.45	0.35	0.35	0.50	0.39	0.49
Net interest margin	3.26	3.71	3.70	3.85	3.13	3.55	3.32	2.53	3.40	3.62	3.73
Noninterest income to assets	1.63	1.02	1.11	1.22	1.74	1.53	1.63	1.76	1.50	1.43	1.97
Noninterest expense to assets	2.94	3.41	3.17	3.07	2.89	2.79	3.07	3.21	2.62	3.20	2.87
Loan and lease loss provision to assets	0.16	0.15	0.18	0.16	0.16	0.36	0.11	-0.02	0.15	0.12	0.35
Net operating income to assets	0.98	0.72	0.92	1.17	0.97	1.06	0.90	0.52	1.25	1.07	1.48
Pretax return on assets	1.43	0.86	1.16	1.50	1.45	1.53	1.37	0.79	1.74	1.40	2.25
Return on assets	0.99	0.73	0.92	1.17	0.98	1.06	0.94	0.53	1.25	1.06	1.51
Return on equity	8.92	6.16	8.51	9.90	8.87	8.84	7.66	5.82	11.62	9.77	11.67
Net charge-offs to loans and leases	0.60	0.28	0.34	0.31	0.68	0.81	0.55	0.46	0.75	0.29	0.50
Loan and lease loss provision to net charge-offs	49.66	94.37	83.07	77.96	45.23	84.00	34.02	-8.32	36.83	70.12	113.39
Efficiency ratio	64.14	77.20	69.99	64.17	63.38	58.21	67.32	80.04	56.61	67.09	52.38
% of unprofitable institutions	8.59	13.93	6.72	3.57	0.93	10.19	12.34	9.59	5.85	6.12	12.30
% of institutions with earnings gains	50.02	46.72	50.78	56.33	53.27	45.08	57.83	44.93	48.96	52.06	56.78
Structural Changes											
New reporters	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Institutions absorbed by mergers	43	13	28	2	0	4	7	1	13	11	7
Failed institutions	6	2	3	1	0	1	1	1	0	2	1
PRIOR THIRD QUARTERS (The way it was...)											
Return on assets (%) 2012	1.06	0.79	0.87	1.02	1.09	1.02	0.72	0.95	1.28	1.16	1.68
2010	0.72	0.39	0.34	0.27	0.83	0.77	0.58	0.61	0.99	0.78	0.74
2008	0.03	0.27	-0.02	-0.60	0.12	0.01	0.22	0.10	0.50	0.18	-0.59
Net charge-offs to loans & leases (%) 2012	1.18	0.38	0.58	0.79	1.33	1.15	1.33	1.04	1.54	0.52	0.83
2010	2.38	0.87	1.16	1.74	2.70	3.05	2.31	1.94	2.77	1.20	2.28
2008	1.43	0.44	0.71	1.11	1.63	1.49	1.28	1.36	1.61	0.85	1.80

* See Table V-A (page 11) for explanations.
Note: Blue font identifies data that are also presented in the prior quarters' data at bottom of table.

TABLE IV-A. First Three Quarters 2013, All FDIC-Insured Institutions

FIRST THREE QUARTERS (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	6,891	17	4	1,536	3,434	596	47	400	791	66
Commercial banks	5,937	14	4	1,516	3,099	165	36	361	688	54
Savings institutions	954	3	0	20	335	431	11	39	103	12
Total assets (in billions)	$14,596.2	$596.2	$3,721.7	$243.9	$4,774.5	$553.9	$149.3	$63.9	$137.9	$4,354.9
Commercial banks	13,537.7	522.7	3,721.7	238.4	4,418.5	227.3	70.6	59.1	114.3	4,165.2
Savings institutions	1,058.6	73.5	0.0	5.5	356.0	326.7	78.7	4.9	23.7	189.7
Total deposits (in billions)	11,028.2	335.8	2,630.5	202.1	3,756.9	412.9	126.9	51.9	116.1	3,395.2
Commercial banks	10,219.7	285.7	2,630.5	198.9	3,494.6	173.2	59.9	48.4	96.8	3,231.7
Savings institutions	808.5	50.0	0.0	3.3	262.3	239.6	67.0	3.5	19.4	163.5
Bank net income (in millions)	114,468	14,555	22,810	2,177	32,143	4,068	1,440	850	909	35,517
Commercial banks	106,136	12,033	22,810	2,090	29,848	2,263	767	521	829	34,975
Savings institutions	8,332	2,521	0	87	2,294	1,805	672	329	81	543
Performance Ratios (annualized, %)										
Yield on earning assets	3.69	10.13	2.87	4.15	4.01	3.74	3.74	3.01	4.06	3.04
Cost of funding earning assets	0.43	0.74	0.46	0.56	0.47	0.71	0.52	0.45	0.57	0.27
Net interest margin	3.26	9.39	2.41	3.59	3.54	3.03	3.22	2.55	3.48	2.77
Noninterest income to assets	1.78	4.29	1.83	0.67	1.36	1.10	1.63	4.58	0.98	1.98
Noninterest expense to assets	2.90	5.71	2.65	2.50	3.04	2.42	2.29	4.44	3.01	2.67
Loan and lease loss provision to assets	0.23	2.05	0.09	0.10	0.21	0.14	0.43	0.11	0.14	0.14
Net operating income to assets	1.03	3.27	0.80	1.17	0.89	0.94	1.27	1.71	0.84	1.07
Pretax return on assets	1.55	5.14	1.21	1.40	1.29	1.42	2.03	2.41	1.07	1.62
Return on assets	1.06	3.26	0.83	1.20	0.91	0.98	1.28	1.74	0.88	1.09
Return on equity	9.45	21.90	9.38	10.78	7.63	8.70	13.80	12.52	7.66	9.25
Net charge-offs to loans and leases	0.72	3.21	1.03	0.11	0.44	0.37	0.77	0.59	0.32	0.51
Loan and lease loss provision to net charge-offs	60.57	81.79	26.25	156.59	71.11	60.99	85.34	68.54	83.50	55.65
Efficiency ratio	60.54	42.63	66.85	62.36	64.21	61.10	47.51	63.82	71.62	58.84
% of unprofitable institutions	7.95	0.00	0.00	2.60	9.55	12.75	0.00	10.50	7.59	3.03
% of institutions with earnings gains	52.46	82.35	75.00	45.57	59.23	41.44	55.32	43.50	48.29	53.03
Condition Ratios (%)										
Earning assets to total assets	88.58	92.17	87.02	92.27	89.29	93.38	96.30	91.47	92.12	87.40
Loss allowance to:										
Loans and leases	1.83	3.73	2.44	1.50	1.61	1.34	1.21	1.88	1.55	1.52
Noncurrent loans and leases	64.49	325.13	82.09	132.46	77.01	43.62	132.73	87.81	79.36	34.16
Noncurrent assets plus other real estate owned to assets	1.75	0.90	1.13	0.98	1.81	2.16	0.66	0.96	1.55	2.37
Equity capital ratio	11.11	14.89	8.82	11.01	11.81	11.40	9.64	13.71	11.34	11.77
Core capital (leverage) ratio	9.40	13.09	7.56	10.45	10.18	10.49	9.60	13.22	11.26	9.26
Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio	13.09	15.12	12.07	14.80	12.81	20.66	13.78	29.91	19.48	12.70
Total risk-based capital ratio	14.97	17.39	14.38	15.94	14.46	21.80	14.61	30.90	20.65	14.62
Net loans and leases to deposits	69.45	133.52	47.72	74.02	84.26	80.22	79.89	33.84	63.98	62.33
Net loans to total assets	52.48	75.19	33.73	61.34	66.30	59.79	67.91	27.49	53.87	48.60
Domestic deposits to total assets	65.77	52.55	42.36	82.88	77.52	74.40	84.99	80.50	84.19	71.18
Structural Changes										
New reporters	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Institutions absorbed by mergers	159	0	0	27	106	6	0	1	11	8
Failed institutions	22	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	2	0
PRIOR FIRST THREE QUARTERS (The way it was...)										
Number of institutions 2012	7,181	17	5	1,539	3,576	706	53	397	818	70
2010	7,761	22	5	1,583	4,172	725	81	320	789	64
2008	8,384	26	4	1,588	4,810	827	100	298	691	40
Total assets (in billions) 2012	$14,223.3	$580.5	$3,774.2	$223.9	$4,125.4	$821.8	$116.9	$63.4	$142.6	$4,374.5
2010	13,372.7	695.1	3,278.1	194.0	4,442.5	789.5	102.9	44.5	131.6	3,694.6
2008	13,572.5	467.9	3,263.3	168.1	6,077.4	1,060.5	71.0	36.0	93.8	2,334.6
Return on assets (%) 2012	1.02	3.14	0.83	1.30	0.90	0.82	1.62	1.25	1.01	1.01
2010	0.64	1.47	0.79	1.04	0.28	0.70	1.42	1.58	0.71	0.74
2008	0.32	2.42	0.31	1.12	0.23	-0.35	1.01	1.57	0.88	0.36
Net charge-offs to loans & leases (%) 2012	1.14	3.81	1.53	0.22	0.75	0.78	1.44	0.33	0.42	0.98
2010	2.63	11.94	2.27	0.53	1.89	1.22	2.20	0.81	0.51	1.96
2008	1.18	5.64	1.28	0.29	0.98	0.74	1.84	0.43	0.30	0.88
Noncurrent assets plus OREO to assets (%) 2012	2.37	1.10	1.47	1.26	2.52	2.26	1.45	1.10	1.65	3.30
2010	3.24	1.97	2.36	1.70	3.84	3.13	1.05	1.06	1.96	3.78
2008	1.55	1.73	1.17	1.15	1.93	2.30	0.80	0.28	0.92	0.85
Equity capital ratio (%) 2012	11.38	14.82	9.17	11.68	11.87	10.83	9.96	15.04	11.86	12.44
2010	11.18	14.62	9.06	11.40	11.38	10.11	10.59	17.17	11.41	12.33
2008	9.62	20.85	7.13	11.07	10.66	7.95	9.14	19.61	11.25	8.61

* See Table V-A (page 10) for explanations.
Note: Blue font identifies data that are also presented in the prior years' data at bottom of table.

TABLE IV-A. First Three Quarters 2013, All FDIC-Insured Institutions

FIRST THREE QUARTERS (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	6,891	2,117	4,106	561	107	854	875	1,480	1,675	1,454	553
Commercial banks	5,937	1,875	3,523	450	89	466	788	1,227	1,600	1,355	501
Savings institutions	954	242	583	111	18	388	87	253	75	99	52
Total assets (in billions)	$14,596.2	$123.6	$1,245.4	$1,453.1	$11,774.2	$2,876.9	$2,981.8	$3,399.3	$3,158.9	$864.0	$1,315.4
Commercial banks	13,537.7	110.1	1,041.6	1,175.7	11,210.3	2,414.5	2,896.3	3,285.3	3,098.9	761.3	1,081.3
Savings institutions	1,058.6	13.5	203.8	277.4	563.9	462.4	85.4	114.0	60.0	102.7	234.1
Total deposits (in billions)	11,028.2	104.7	1,041.7	1,135.0	8,746.8	2,132.5	2,305.0	2,452.2	2,417.6	716.6	1,004.2
Commercial banks	10,219.7	94.0	877.9	926.0	8,321.7	1,794.8	2,240.4	2,366.3	2,369.5	631.9	816.8
Savings institutions	808.5	10.7	163.8	209.0	425.1	337.8	64.7	85.9	48.1	84.7	187.4
Bank net income (in millions)	114,468	704	8,548	12,642	92,575	17,530	23,220	22,874	29,136	7,221	14,487
Commercial banks	106,136	651	7,321	10,549	87,615	15,734	22,767	21,884	28,764	6,093	10,895
Savings institutions	8,332	54	1,227	2,093	4,960	1,797	453	990	372	1,128	3,593
Performance Ratios (annualized, %)											
Yield on earning assets	3.69	4.20	4.23	4.30	3.54	3.99	3.66	2.91	3.96	3.96	4.23
Cost of funding earning assets	0.43	0.57	0.59	0.52	0.40	0.46	0.37	0.37	0.49	0.40	0.51
Net interest margin	3.26	3.63	3.64	3.78	3.14	3.52	3.29	2.54	3.47	3.55	3.72
Noninterest income to assets	1.78	1.03	1.13	1.30	1.91	1.57	1.83	1.97	1.68	1.45	2.04
Noninterest expense to assets	2.90	3.33	3.16	3.06	2.85	3.00	3.01	2.89	2.69	3.09	2.89
Loan and lease loss provision to assets	0.23	0.14	0.18	0.18	0.25	0.39	0.21	0.07	0.26	0.14	0.36
Net operating income to assets	1.03	0.73	0.89	1.16	1.04	0.79	1.00	0.88	1.25	1.11	1.49
Pretax return on assets	1.55	0.89	1.16	1.55	1.59	1.33	1.51	1.27	1.79	1.48	2.28
Return on assets	1.06	0.75	0.92	1.18	1.06	0.82	1.03	0.91	1.26	1.12	1.52
Return on equity	9.45	6.34	8.45	10.05	9.52	6.74	8.42	9.99	11.59	10.35	11.61
Net charge-offs to loans and leases	0.72	0.31	0.35	0.38	0.82	0.97	0.69	0.50	0.91	0.33	0.58
Loan and lease loss provision to net charge-offs	60.57	83.30	84.65	73.58	58.23	76.16	53.09	29.94	53.17	70.85	102.39
Efficiency ratio	60.54	76.64	70.41	63.66	58.98	58.12	63.26	68.19	55.37	65.32	52.33
% of unprofitable institutions	7.95	12.33	6.50	3.03	2.80	10.66	13.14	8.78	4.36	5.23	11.39
% of institutions with earnings gains	52.46	47.99	53.14	62.21	63.55	48.01	62.74	49.12	49.43	53.03	59.67
Condition Ratios (%)											
Earning assets to total assets	88.58	91.37	91.97	91.02	87.89	88.77	86.86	87.94	88.36	91.03	92.59
Loss allowance to:											
Loans and leases	1.83	1.71	1.66	1.63	1.88	1.80	1.71	1.95	2.07	1.57	1.60
Noncurrent loans and leases	64.49	87.42	83.86	70.68	61.92	90.60	45.46	66.90	59.23	75.10	110.66
Noncurrent assets plus other real estate owned to assets	1.75	1.83	1.98	1.95	1.70	1.20	2.48	1.54	2.08	1.73	1.03
Equity capital ratio	11.11	11.82	10.83	11.76	11.06	12.00	12.30	9.13	10.66	10.87	12.84
Core capital (leverage) ratio	9.40	11.74	10.64	10.67	9.08	9.84	9.52	7.93	9.28	10.00	11.86
Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio	13.09	19.19	15.79	15.01	12.53	14.02	12.81	11.65	12.37	14.53	16.11
Total risk-based capital ratio	14.97	20.31	16.98	16.21	14.56	15.71	14.59	13.79	14.57	15.88	17.45
Net loans and leases to deposits	69.45	65.67	74.45	81.58	67.33	71.26	74.39	60.67	67.90	71.45	78.05
Net loans to total assets	52.48	55.63	62.27	63.72	50.02	52.82	57.51	43.77	51.97	59.26	59.59
Domestic deposits to total assets	65.77	84.71	83.59	77.73	62.21	65.00	74.08	59.45	56.90	82.52	75.22
Structural Changes											
New reporters	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Institutions absorbed by mergers	159	58	87	12	2	15	16	33	36	34	25
Failed institutions	22	12	9	1	0	1	8	4	1	3	5
PRIOR FIRST THREE QUARTERS (The way it was...)											
Number of institutions 2012	7,181	2,287	4,235	551	108	891	918	1,529	1,738	1,513	592
2010	7,761	2,682	4,414	556	109	961	1,041	1,609	1,841	1,637	672
2008	8,384	3,240	4,470	560	114	1,027	1,197	1,721	1,943	1,719	777
Total assets (in billions) 2012	$14,223.3	$132.4	$1,278.3	$1,424.4	$11,388.3	$2,927.6	$2,942.9	$3,231.4	$3,059.1	$845.8	$1,216.4
2010	13,372.7	151.1	1,315.7	1,400.5	10,505.3	2,724.5	2,957.1	2,948.0	1,649.5	788.4	2,305.2
2008	13,572.5	174.9	1,338.2	1,474.7	10,584.7	2,689.0	3,427.5	3,324.7	1,009.2	770.8	2,351.4
Return on assets (%) 2012	1.02	0.72	0.84	1.18	1.02	0.94	0.76	0.91	1.13	1.10	1.79
2010	0.64	0.40	0.37	0.27	0.73	0.72	0.36	0.62	0.79	0.74	0.80
2008	0.32	0.47	0.44	0.18	0.33	0.59	0.30	0.31	0.93	0.56	-0.22
Net charge-offs to loans & leases (%) 2012	1.14	0.39	0.60	0.75	1.29	1.26	1.23	0.93	1.44	0.55	0.88
2010	2.63	0.73	1.02	1.71	3.07	3.77	2.51	2.04	3.02	1.22	2.35
2008	1.18	0.31	0.49	0.88	1.37	1.31	0.98	1.15	1.36	0.65	1.49
Noncurrent assets plus OREO to assets (%) 2012	2.37	2.20	2.61	2.70	2.30	1.53	3.66	2.13	2.51	2.27	1.56
2010	3.24	2.42	3.42	3.70	3.17	2.18	4.04	3.06	4.59	3.28	2.72
2008	1.55	1.40	1.82	2.03	1.46	0.98	1.67	1.56	1.90	1.63	1.85
Equity capital ratio (%) 2012	11.38	12.13	11.10	11.88	11.35	12.38	12.31	9.18	11.04	11.03	13.70
2010	11.18	12.18	10.36	11.22	11.26	12.48	11.55	9.06	11.55	10.76	11.76
2008	9.62	13.14	10.18	10.87	9.32	10.92	10.14	8.56	9.66	9.87	8.79

* See Table V-A (page 11) for explanations.
Note: Blue font identifies data that are also presented in the prior years' data at bottom of table.

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

September 30, 2013	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	1.20	0.13	1.62	0.67	0.78	1.07	0.60	1.27	1.37	1.84
Construction and development	0.78	0.00	0.62	0.68	0.66	0.94	0.50	1.76	1.02	1.23
Nonfarm nonresidential	0.50	0.00	0.37	0.57	0.50	0.42	1.16	0.84	1.14	0.49
Multifamily residential real estate	0.33	0.00	0.11	0.53	0.34	0.27	1.61	0.67	0.57	0.60
Home equity loans	0.77	0.00	1.08	0.62	0.62	0.77	0.54	0.48	0.71	0.79
Other 1-4 family residential	1.95	0.14	2.61	1.39	1.31	1.21	0.57	1.72	1.66	2.73
Commercial and industrial loans	0.30	0.90	0.25	0.95	0.29	0.66	0.09	1.17	1.09	0.25
Loans to individuals	1.40	1.26	1.43	1.50	1.23	1.55	0.85	1.63	2.00	1.86
Credit card loans	1.29	1.25	1.38	1.21	1.27	1.93	0.69	1.54	1.11	1.49
Other loans to individuals	1.51	1.41	1.51	1.52	1.23	1.19	0.90	1.64	2.02	1.93
All other loans and leases (including farm)	0.15	0.23	0.14	0.31	0.21	0.11	0.14	0.59	0.45	0.10
Total loans and leases	0.94	1.22	0.97	0.66	0.67	1.03	0.75	1.26	1.34	1.26
Percent of Loans Noncurrent**										
All real estate loans	4.77	0.85	6.80	1.42	2.90	3.32	2.01	2.62	2.21	8.14
Construction and development	4.89	0.00	1.82	3.01	5.21	4.61	2.79	7.07	5.10	4.32
Nonfarm nonresidential	2.18	4.04	1.55	2.09	2.13	2.05	2.95	2.80	2.69	2.43
Multifamily residential real estate	0.96	0.00	0.63	1.46	1.05	0.94	0.99	1.08	2.26	0.94
Home equity loans	2.70	0.00	3.58	1.00	1.58	2.02	2.98	1.09	0.89	3.57
Other 1-4 family residential	7.66	0.75	11.50	1.40	4.16	3.68	1.42	1.91	1.91	12.09
Commercial and industrial loans	0.72	0.91	0.71	1.46	0.81	1.72	0.13	1.39	1.89	0.51
Loans to individuals	1.04	1.17	1.20	0.60	0.94	1.13	0.66	0.64	0.94	0.91
Credit card loans	1.21	1.18	1.24	0.32	1.39	1.70	1.04	0.95	0.51	1.21
Other loans to individuals	0.87	0.99	1.14	0.63	0.87	0.58	0.53	0.62	0.95	0.85
All other loans and leases (including farm)	0.29	0.17	0.24	0.35	0.45	0.23	0.13	0.69	0.54	0.20
Total loans and leases	2.83	1.15	2.97	1.13	2.08	3.07	0.91	2.14	1.96	4.45
Percent of Loans Charged-Off (net, YTD)										
All real estate loans	0.52	0.06	0.95	0.10	0.45	0.36	0.85	0.58	0.27	0.55
Construction and development	0.64	0.00	2.54	0.28	0.68	0.42	1.68	1.34	0.71	0.23
Nonfarm nonresidential	0.28	0.00	0.15	0.15	0.32	0.34	0.56	0.44	0.29	0.17
Multifamily residential real estate	0.10	0.00	0.01	-0.08	0.15	0.08	0.16	0.36	0.17	0.01
Home equity loans	1.14	2.15	1.20	0.09	0.75	1.12	1.67	3.37	0.43	1.50
Other 1-4 family residential	0.55	-0.02	1.21	0.15	0.53	0.32	0.42	0.33	0.23	0.44
Commercial and industrial loans	0.32	3.10	0.27	0.22	0.32	0.53	0.09	0.40	0.61	0.16
Loans to individuals	2.17	3.25	3.02	0.31	1.00	0.85	0.80	0.54	0.52	1.34
Credit card loans	3.44	3.30	4.01	0.58	3.72	0.80	2.16	2.43	1.26	3.35
Other loans to individuals	0.82	1.95	1.33	0.29	0.58	0.88	0.34	0.41	0.51	0.90
All other loans and leases (including farm)	0.09	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.15	0.10	0.16	1.31	0.00	0.02
Total loans and leases	0.72	3.21	1.03	0.11	0.44	0.37	0.77	0.59	0.32	0.51
Loans Outstanding (in billions)										
All real estate loans	$4,053.2	$0.2	$478.6	$90.1	$1,985.4	$300.4	$21.9	$12.7	$57.4	$1,106.3
Construction and development	206.1	0.0	6.2	4.4	148.0	6.1	0.3	0.9	3.1	37.1
Nonfarm nonresidential	1,092.5	0.0	36.2	25.0	777.8	28.5	1.1	4.6	14.2	205.1
Multifamily residential real estate	252.3	0.0	46.6	2.5	157.2	12.4	0.2	0.4	1.4	31.6
Home equity loans	517.7	0.0	92.8	1.7	204.3	17.8	6.9	0.5	2.4	191.4
Other 1-4 family residential	1,841.4	0.2	239.9	23.4	663.8	234.2	13.4	5.7	32.3	628.5
Commercial and industrial loans	1,571.8	35.0	273.5	18.7	740.3	9.4	5.9	2.2	6.5	480.5
Loans to individuals	1,331.7	427.0	254.4	6.5	267.9	12.3	74.5	2.0	6.3	280.8
Credit card loans	677.1	410.6	161.8	0.5	35.3	6.1	18.1	0.1	0.1	44.4
Other loans to individuals	654.6	16.4	92.6	6.0	232.7	6.2	56.4	1.9	6.1	236.4
All other loans and leases (including farm)	847.2	3.5	280.7	36.6	224.6	13.7	0.4	1.0	5.3	281.3
Total loans and leases (plus unearned income)	7,803.9	465.7	1,287.2	151.9	3,218.3	335.8	102.7	17.9	75.5	2,149.0
Memo: Other Real Estate Owned (in millions)										
All other real estate owned	31,823.3	0.1	2,783.9	663.9	18,902.2	1,609.9	43.5	221.8	640.0	6,958.0
Construction and development	9,327.7	0.0	3.2	233.0	7,400.0	335.0	8.9	91.2	197.6	1,058.9
Nonfarm nonresidential	7,650.0	0.0	32.2	254.0	5,784.3	199.0	16.5	81.5	206.4	1,076.2
Multifamily residential real estate	832.5	0.0	6.0	16.3	660.2	31.5	0.0	1.3	13.8	103.5
1-4 family residential	6,791.1	0.1	711.6	112.8	3,679.7	617.5	17.3	44.6	207.1	1,400.5
Farmland	300.6	0.0	0.0	47.2	221.7	2.5	0.8	3.3	14.9	10.1
GNMA properties	6,862.5	0.0	1,974.0	0.7	1,156.3	424.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	3,306.9

***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

September 30, 2013	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
Percent of Loans 30-89 Days Past Due											
All loans secured by real estate	1.20	1.33	0.84	0.76	1.38	0.82	1.43	1.11	1.73	0.99	0.66
Construction and development	0.78	1.12	0.85	0.70	0.78	0.65	0.81	0.56	1.38	0.61	0.68
Nonfarm nonresidential	0.50	1.06	0.65	0.49	0.42	0.53	0.49	0.54	0.54	0.53	0.35
Multifamily residential real estate	0.33	0.99	0.49	0.31	0.30	0.31	0.66	0.22	0.55	0.39	0.15
Home equity loans	0.77	0.90	0.66	0.62	0.79	0.52	0.90	0.92	0.74	0.57	0.44
Other 1-4 family residential	1.95	1.87	1.20	1.25	2.19	1.26	2.15	1.75	2.91	1.75	1.10
Commercial and industrial loans	0.30	1.21	0.69	0.43	0.25	0.39	0.27	0.32	0.22	0.43	0.27
Loans to individuals	1.40	1.97	1.76	1.57	1.37	1.21	2.08	1.22	1.48	0.97	1.08
Credit card loans	1.29	1.68	1.58	1.92	1.27	1.08	2.01	1.06	1.42	0.67	1.28
Other loans to individuals	1.51	1.98	1.77	1.44	1.50	1.59	2.11	1.27	1.56	1.13	0.89
All other loans and leases (including farm)	0.15	0.40	0.30	0.23	0.14	0.14	0.09	0.26	0.09	0.27	0.20
Total loans and leases	0.94	1.24	0.83	0.74	0.98	0.79	1.12	0.84	1.15	0.83	0.65
Percent of Loans Noncurrent**											
All real estate loans	4.77	2.28	2.17	2.83	5.87	3.06	6.44	5.04	6.33	2.81	2.18
Construction and development	4.89	5.07	5.26	5.44	4.43	6.56	5.66	4.74	3.95	3.15	4.86
Nonfarm nonresidential	2.18	2.83	2.12	2.28	2.13	2.43	2.18	2.39	2.15	1.95	1.69
Multifamily residential real estate	0.96	2.53	1.47	1.11	0.80	0.70	1.14	1.13	1.28	1.67	0.69
Home equity loans	2.70	1.36	1.09	1.25	2.95	1.95	3.41	2.77	2.88	2.02	1.10
Other 1-4 family residential	7.66	2.08	1.95	3.73	9.29	4.03	9.76	8.33	10.68	3.99	2.82
Commercial and industrial loans	0.72	2.13	1.77	1.19	0.58	0.88	0.55	0.71	0.77	1.01	0.64
Loans to individuals	1.04	0.92	0.97	0.98	1.05	1.03	1.09	0.91	1.30	0.65	0.85
Credit card loans	1.21	0.77	0.98	1.65	1.19	1.06	1.60	1.17	1.28	1.01	1.24
Other loans to individuals	0.87	0.92	0.97	0.73	0.88	0.95	0.83	0.83	1.32	0.47	0.47
All other loans and leases (including farm)	0.29	0.50	0.60	0.46	0.26	0.19	0.24	0.18	0.39	0.60	0.56
Total loans and leases	2.83	1.96	1.98	2.31	3.04	1.98	3.75	2.91	3.49	2.09	1.44
Percent of Loans Charged-Off (net, YTD)											
All real estate loans	0.52	0.29	0.31	0.30	0.63	0.46	0.65	0.52	0.72	0.25	0.16
Construction and development	0.64	0.61	0.82	0.49	0.62	0.91	1.31	0.64	0.22	0.24	-0.31
Nonfarm nonresidential	0.28	0.43	0.29	0.25	0.29	0.36	0.41	0.35	0.10	0.20	0.12
Multifamily residential real estate	0.10	0.32	0.18	0.21	0.05	0.05	0.10	0.18	0.08	0.25	0.01
Home equity loans	1.14	0.35	0.42	0.49	1.25	0.65	1.55	1.00	1.41	0.92	0.37
Other 1-4 family residential	0.55	0.24	0.27	0.31	0.64	0.51	0.48	0.50	0.93	0.22	0.25
Commercial and industrial loans	0.32	0.54	0.50	0.34	0.31	0.58	0.27	0.28	0.22	0.24	0.44
Loans to individuals	2.17	0.43	0.77	1.37	2.26	2.59	1.94	1.28	2.91	1.07	1.65
Credit card loans	3.44	2.18	3.77	3.50	3.44	3.16	3.92	3.32	4.11	2.03	2.98
Other loans to individuals	0.82	0.41	0.58	0.55	0.86	1.02	0.82	0.62	1.30	0.57	0.38
All other loans and leases (including farm)	0.09	0.08	0.15	0.17	0.08	0.07	0.08	0.03	0.12	0.23	0.13
Total loans and leases	0.72	0.31	0.35	0.38	0.82	0.97	0.69	0.50	0.91	0.33	0.58
Loans Outstanding (in billions)											
All real estate loans	$4,053.2	$48.5	$607.2	$671.4	$2,726.1	$801.3	$935.7	$786.8	$808.4	$329.2	$391.8
Construction and development	206.1	2.8	49.3	50.6	103.3	38.8	47.8	32.8	31.4	38.6	16.6
Nonfarm nonresidential	1,092.5	13.8	243.1	277.4	558.2	247.4	228.3	183.4	163.3	127.3	142.8
Multifamily residential real estate	252.3	1.5	31.2	56.6	163.0	85.7	30.0	70.5	22.7	10.4	33.0
Home equity loans	517.7	1.3	28.3	44.4	443.8	90.9	136.1	131.9	111.7	19.0	28.1
Other 1-4 family residential	1,841.4	21.4	215.9	226.5	1,377.6	333.6	484.5	348.9	391.8	120.8	161.9
Commercial and industrial loans	1,571.8	8.5	102.7	150.3	1,310.3	233.9	393.8	323.0	339.4	107.8	174.0
Loans to individuals	1,331.7	4.5	35.2	72.8	1,219.2	375.0	234.7	193.2	290.9	51.3	186.6
Credit card loans	677.1	0.0	2.1	20.1	654.9	275.7	78.5	47.0	166.5	17.4	92.0
Other loans to individuals	654.6	4.5	33.1	52.7	564.4	99.4	156.2	146.2	124.4	33.9	94.6
All other loans and leases (including farm)	847.2	8.5	44.0	47.1	747.6	137.7	180.4	214.4	238.1	32.1	44.5
Total loans and leases (plus unearned income)	7,803.9	70.0	789.0	941.7	6,003.2	1,547.9	1,744.7	1,517.4	1,676.7	520.4	796.9
Memo: Other Real Estate Owned (in millions)											
All other real estate owned	31,823.3	883.8	8,896.2	6,571.6	15,471.8	3,658.3	8,127.8	7,648.0	6,464.1	3,953.1	1,972.1
Construction and development	9,327.7	287.1	4,034.8	2,774.6	2,231.2	836.9	2,678.2	1,333.4	1,868.9	1,766.6	843.7
Nonfarm nonresidential	7,650.0	307.7	2,929.9	2,145.4	2,267.0	1,053.9	1,607.1	1,592.4	1,480.2	1,283.7	632.7
Multifamily residential real estate	832.5	39.3	253.2	216.5	323.5	205.8	111.8	190.2	159.4	109.6	55.7
1-4 family residential	6,791.1	230.7	1,523.7	1,277.4	3,759.2	1,226.5	1,773.0	1,788.1	949.7	648.8	405.0
Farmland	300.6	17.8	152.2	92.0	38.6	25.1	74.1	55.4	48.6	79.7	17.6
GNMA properties	6,862.5	1.1	2.5	65.7	6,793.2	310.2	1,883.5	2,688.5	1,898.2	64.6	17.4

*** 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 Call Report Filers

(dollar figures in millions; notional amounts unless otherwise indicated)	3rd Quarter 2013	2nd Quarter 2013	1st Quarter 2013	4th Quarter 2012	3rd Quarter 2012	% Change 12Q3-13Q3	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	1,420	1,409	1,398	1,363	1,365	4.0	84	874	366	96
Total assets of institutions reporting derivatives	$12,893,020	$12,689,398	$12,688,502	$12,662,780	$12,420,451	3.8	$6,200	$356,921	$1,049,670	$11,480,229
Total deposits of institutions reporting derivatives	9,671,930	9,409,428	9,427,223	9,383,383	9,074,347	6.6	5,241	294,689	834,916	8,537,084
Total derivatives	242,915,548	236,525,669	232,753,745	224,271,474	229,460,777	5.9	204	19,982	79,885	242,815,477
Derivative Contracts by Underlying Risk Exposure										
Interest rate	195,486,177	188,302,678	185,029,694	179,126,476	181,573,620	7.7	203	18,116	73,458	195,394,399
Foreign exchange*	31,199,117	31,485,719	30,329,231	28,600,020	30,098,397	3.7	0	1,642	4,855	31,192,619
Equity	2,093,955	2,079,940	2,043,789	1,952,110	2,208,326	-5.2	0	102	620	2,093,233
Commodity & other (excluding credit derivatives)	1,287,651	1,275,103	1,449,766	1,402,392	1,582,317	-18.6	1	3	560	1,287,087
Credit	12,848,648	13,382,229	13,901,264	13,190,476	13,998,117	-8.2	0	118	393	12,848,137
Total	242,915,548	236,525,669	232,753,745	224,271,474	229,460,777	5.9	204	19,982	79,885	242,815,477
Derivative Contracts by Transaction Type										
Swaps	150,157,095	141,708,887	138,360,564	134,929,637	135,584,411	10.7	37	7,398	48,666	150,100,994
Futures & forwards	41,732,945	43,358,478	45,677,282	43,579,398	44,143,779	-5.5	70	6,811	15,976	41,710,088
Purchased options	17,618,486	17,640,959	16,632,038	15,660,030	16,596,610	6.2	14	684	4,591	17,613,197
Written options	17,681,296	17,761,600	17,149,678	15,985,091	16,819,969	5.1	83	4,950	10,054	17,666,208
Total	227,189,821	220,469,924	217,819,562	210,154,157	213,144,770	6.6	204	19,843	79,287	227,090,487
Fair Value of Derivative Contracts										
Interest rate contracts	64,826	61,166	67,451	96,554	98,516	-34.2	0	45	35	64,745
Foreign exchange contracts	-10,390	-5,177	-6,644	-5,822	-13,618	N/M	0	0	-2	-10,388
Equity contracts	-1,928	1,396	-2,588	-2,029	-264	N/M	0	12	19	-1,959
Commodity & other (excluding credit derivatives)	1,180	1,319	-2,530	-2,467	-2,590	N/M	0	0	0	1,180
Credit derivatives as guarantor	27,246	-8,729	-20,833	-40,693	-84,508	N/M	0	0	1	27,245
Credit derivatives as beneficiary	-22,673	13,886	25,372	42,352	87,900	N/M	0	2	-23	-22,651
Derivative Contracts by Maturity**										
Interest rate contracts < 1 year	91,851,951	88,194,834	86,868,881	83,065,281	84,190,445	9.1	53	5,005	17,669	91,829,223
1-5 years	32,987,747	30,698,073	29,342,123	30,502,104	30,961,899	6.5	19	3,382	23,553	32,960,793
> 5 years	21,753,211	20,837,725	20,313,256	21,448,563	21,990,686	-1.1	41	3,929	20,634	21,728,607
Foreign exchange contracts < 1 year	18,966,399	19,249,542	18,647,264	18,347,400	18,781,964	1.0	0	1,221	2,817	18,962,361
1-5 years	2,870,025	2,734,201	2,738,365	2,868,426	2,894,870	-0.9	0	0	88	2,869,937
> 5 years	1,503,977	1,455,297	1,389,930	1,442,901	1,453,914	3.4	0	0	0	1,503,977
Equity contracts < 1 year	706,604	660,945	648,510	627,310	638,274	10.7	0	4	146	706,454
1-5 years	311,790	271,219	255,625	262,230	290,474	7.3	0	11	117	311,662
> 5 years	88,294	80,891	74,515	81,851	85,427	3.4	0	28	16	88,250
Commodity & other contracts < 1 year	375,292	424,514	480,077	391,393	460,565	-18.5	0	3	179	375,111
1-5 years	175,069	163,094	179,413	242,068	247,795	-29.3	0	0	58	175,011
> 5 years	16,142	15,300	21,538	28,823	25,053	-35.6	0	0	0	16,142
Risk-Based Capital: Credit Equivalent Amount										
Total current exposure to tier 1 capital (%)	27.1	30.5	32.6	35.9	37.2		0.1	0.4	0.7	30.9
Total potential future exposure to tier 1 capital (%)	62.5	62.8	62.1	62.8	66.4		0.1	0.2	0.5	71.5
Total exposure (credit equivalent amount) to tier 1 capital (%)	89.6	93.3	94.7	98.7	103.6		0.2	0.6	1.2	102.4
Credit losses on derivatives***	181.0	145.0	84.0	230.0	157.0	15.3	0.0	0.0	2.0	178.0
HELD FOR TRADING										
Number of institutions reporting derivatives	242	243	240	247	248	-2.4	12	88	79	63
Total assets of institutions reporting derivatives	10,414,708	10,170,206	10,138,207	10,122,382	9,955,537	4.6	941	42,673	275,535	10,095,559
Total deposits of institutions reporting derivatives	7,805,746	7,533,623	7,538,266	7,513,330	7,270,076	7.4	779	35,351	217,228	7,552,388
Derivative Contracts by Underlying Risk Exposure										
Interest rate	191,708,900	184,309,887	181,197,435	175,375,827	177,664,476	7.9	51	2,395	17,640	191,688,814
Foreign exchange	27,526,399	28,055,673	28,425,810	26,892,025	26,858,878	2.5	0	2	2,583	27,523,814
Equity	2,078,451	2,065,640	2,030,592	1,939,747	2,194,867	-5.3	0	0	220	2,078,231
Commodity & other	1,278,658	1,264,349	1,433,289	1,386,727	1,559,924	-18.0	1	0	60	1,278,598
Total	222,592,408	215,695,549	213,087,127	205,594,326	208,278,145	6.9	52	2,397	20,502	222,569,457
Trading Revenues: Cash & Derivative Instruments										
Interest rate	3,080	2,762	2,216	4,155	4,458	-30.9	0	2	27	3,052
Foreign exchange	499	3,139	3,190	759	1,020	-51.1	0	0	-1	500
Equity	230	922	830	136	507	-54.6	0	0	0	230
Commodity & other (including credit derivatives)	656	452	1,252	-683	-892	N/M	0	0	0	656
Total trading revenues	4,465	7,275	7,488	4,367	5,093	-12.3	0	2	25	4,438
Share of Revenue										
Trading revenues to gross revenues (%)	3.9	6.0	6.2	3.7	4.3		0.0	0.4	0.8	4.0
Trading revenues to net operating revenues (%)	20.7	31.2	29.0	19.9	22.4		0.0	1.8	4.0	21.4
HELD FOR PURPOSES OTHER THAN TRADING										
Number of institutions reporting derivatives	1,283	1,269	1,262	1,219	1,213	5.8	73	794	327	89
Total assets of institutions reporting derivatives	12,598,451	12,298,101	12,355,323	12,318,101	11,985,731	5.1	5,332	319,579	945,164	11,328,376
Total deposits of institutions reporting derivatives	9,438,733	9,102,437	9,167,823	9,111,173	8,728,198	8.1	4,526	263,463	750,780	8,419,963
Derivative Contracts by Underlying Risk Exposure										
Interest rate	3,777,277	3,992,791	3,832,259	3,750,650	3,909,144	-3.4	152	15,722	55,818	3,705,586
Foreign exchange	795,639	756,530	870,503	781,154	921,630	-13.7	0	1,620	2,067	791,953
Equity	15,504	14,300	13,197	12,363	13,458	15.2	0	101	400	15,002
Commodity & other	8,992	10,754	16,477	15,664	22,393	-59.8	0	3	500	8,489
Total notional amount	4,597,413	4,774,375	4,732,435	4,559,831	4,866,625	-5.5	153	17,446	58,785	4,521,030

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 Call Report Filers)

(dollar figures in millions)	3rd Quarter 2013	2nd Quarter 2013	1st Quarter 2013	4th Quarter 2012	3rd Quarter 2012	% Change 12Q3-13Q3	Asset Size Distribution: Less Than $100 Million	$100 Million to $1 Billion	$1 Billion to $10 Billion	Greater Than $10 Billion
Assets Securitized and Sold with Servicing Retained or with Recourse or Other Seller-Provided Credit Enhancements										
Number of institutions reporting securitization activities	82	88	97	159	168	-51.2	1	30	19	32
Outstanding Principal Balance by Asset Type										
1-4 family residential loans	$626,737	$634,882	$636,300	$641,236	$754,730	-17.0	$0	$3,724	$14,255	$608,758
Home equity loans	44	46	47	49	51	-13.7	0	1	0	43
Credit card receivables	17,115	17,945	18,832	18,942	18,423	-7.1	0	273	0	16,842
Auto loans	4,708	3,860	4,505	4,684	4,311	9.2	0	0	0	4,708
Other consumer loans	4,790	4,938	5,155	5,083	5,226	-8.3	0	3	0	4,787
Commercial and industrial loans	3,941	4,467	4,025	1,839	3,373	16.8	0	11	1	3,929
All other loans, leases, and other assets	104,897	99,224	142,783	199,968	204,902	-48.8	0	3,356	5,314	96,227
Total securitized and sold	762,231	765,363	811,646	871,800	991,017	-23.1	0	7,367	19,570	735,294
Maximum Credit Exposure by Asset Type										
1-4 family residential loans	2,927	3,086	3,254	3,368	3,581	-18.3	0	7	39	2,881
Home equity loans	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0
Credit card receivables	554	557	588	605	666	-16.8	0	109	0	445
Auto loans	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0
Other consumer loans	168	168	185	200	206	-18.4	0	0	0	168
Commercial and industrial loans	20	33	41	7	14	42.9	0	0	0	20
All other loans, leases, and other assets	1,729	1,861	2,438	2,280	2,317	-25.4	0	2	0	1,727
Total credit exposure	5,397	5,705	6,506	6,460	6,785	-20.5	0	117	39	5,241
Total unused liquidity commitments provided to institution's own securitizations	121	121	121	130	125	-3.2	0	0	0	121
Securitized Loans, Leases, and Other Assets 30-89 Days Past Due (%)										
1-4 family residential loans	4.1	4.3	4.0	4.5	4.1		0.0	1.1	7.4	4.0
Home equity loans	10.7	9.5	11.5	12.5	12.2		0.0	0.0	0.0	10.8
Credit card receivables	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9		0.0	1.6	0.0	0.9
Auto loans	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Other consumer loans	5.4	6.0	4.9	6.2	5.5		0.0	0.0	0.0	5.4
Commercial and industrial loans	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
All other loans, leases, and other assets	1.1	1.2	1.2	0.9	1.1		0.0	0.6	0.5	1.2
Total loans, leases, and other assets	3.6	3.8	3.4	3.6	3.4		0.0	0.9	5.5	3.6
Securitized Loans, Leases, and Other Assets 90 Days or More Past Due (%)										
1-4 family residential loans	3.7	4.2	4.7	5.0	4.8		0.0	1.0	7.7	3.6
Home equity loans	34.4	32.3	31.7	29.6	29.1		0.0	0.0	0.0	34.8
Credit card receivables	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3		0.0	1.7	0.0	0.5
Auto loans	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other consumer loans	7.1	6.3	6.8	6.9	5.6		0.0	0.0	0.0	7.1
Commercial and industrial loans	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0		0.0	6.6	60.8	0.0
All other loans, leases, and other assets	8.9	10.2	8.7	7.8	8.0		0.0	0.7	1.2	9.6
Total loans, leases, and other assets	4.3	4.9	5.2	5.5	5.3		0.0	0.9	6.0	4.3
Securitized Loans, Leases, and Other Assets Charged-off (net, YTD, annualized, %)										
1-4 family residential loans	0.7	0.5	0.3	1.5	1.0		0.0	0.1	0.0	0.7
Home equity loans	0.3	0.2	0.3	1.6	1.3		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Credit card receivables	1.9	1.3	0.6	2.6	2.1		0.0	4.4	0.0	1.9
Auto loans	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Other consumer loans	0.7	0.4	0.2	1.0	0.7		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
Commercial and industrial loans	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
All other loans, leases, and other assets	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.3		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Total loans, leases, and other assets	0.7	0.5	0.3	1.3	0.9		0.0	0.2	0.0	0.7
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	13,451	13,076	11,868	14,514	13,291	1.2	0	321	0	13,130
Commercial and industrial loans	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	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	1,065	1,063	1,058	1,025	1,007	5.8	162	693	163	47
Outstanding Principal Balance by Asset Type										
1-4 family residential loans	48,266	49,471	51,539	52,099	55,384	-12.9	1,482	14,356	10,218	22,210
Home equity, credit card receivables, auto, and other consumer loans	802	829	852	857	863	-7.1	0	7	7	788
Commercial and industrial loans	64	71	74	76	46	39.1	1	16	40	7
All other loans, leases, and other assets	62,143	63,988	64,769	64,999	63,170	-1.6	2	47	423	61,670
Total sold and not securitized	111,275	114,359	117,234	118,031	119,463	-6.9	1,485	14,427	10,688	84,674
Maximum Credit Exposure by Asset Type										
1-4 family residential loans	11,580	12,164	13,077	13,146	15,884	-27.1	110	2,766	3,757	4,947
Home equity, credit card receivables, auto, and other consumer loans	156	151	167	173	164	-4.9	0	7	4	146
Commercial and industrial loans	29	34	36	42	38	-23.7	1	16	12	1
All other loans, leases, and other assets	15,316	15,360	15,216	15,043	14,438	6.1	2	20	66	15,228
Total credit exposure	27,081	27,709	28,496	28,403	30,524	-11.3	114	2,809	3,838	20,321
Support for Securitization Facilities Sponsored by Other Institutions										
Number of institutions reporting securitization facilities sponsored by others	153	158	167	166	172	-11.0	13	90	31	19
Total credit exposure	44,841	45,095	48,946	57,798	61,957	-27.6	13	213	375	44,240
Total unused liquidity commitments	923	828	673	779	776	18.9	0	0	0	923
Other										
Assets serviced for others*	4,771,558	4,872,943	5,184,983	5,349,564	5,500,385	-13.3	6,148	139,532	231,872	4,394,007
Asset-backed commercial paper conduits										
Credit exposure to conduits sponsored by institutions and others	13,050	8,267	7,875	8,372	8,009	62.9	5	0	3	13,042
Unused liquidity commitments to conduits sponsored by institutions and others	40,363	51,893	63,355	68,619	70,886	-43.1	0	0	1,032	39,332
Net servicing income (for the quarter)	3,407	5,174	4,225	4,497	2,802	21.6	8	186	181	3,031
Net securitization income (for the quarter)	352	273	394	430	509	-30.8	0	15	3	334
Total credit exposure to Tier 1 capital (%)**	5.9	6.0	6.5	7.3	7.8		0.9	2.4	2.8	6.9

*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

- ***Insured Deposit Growth Flat***
- ***DIF Reserve Ratio Rises 4 Basis Points to 0.68 Percent***
- ***Six Institutions Fail During Third Quarter***

Total assets of the 6,891 FDIC-insured institutions increased by 1.3 percent ($191.1 billion) during the third quarter of 2013. Total deposits increased by 2.3 percent ($247.8 billion), domestic office deposits increased by 2.2 percent ($204.2 billion), and foreign office deposits increased by 3.1 percent ($43.6 billion). Domestic noninterest-bearing deposits increased by 4.2 percent ($103.1 billion) and savings deposits and interest-bearing checking accounts increased by 2.4 percent ($123.9 billion), while domestic time deposits decreased by 1.4 percent ($22.8 billion). For the 12 months ending September 30, total domestic deposits grew by 6 percent ($539.5 billion), with interest-bearing deposits increasing by 5.6 percent ($371.4 billion) and noninterest-bearing deposits rising by 7 percent ($168.1 billion).[1] Foreign deposits fell by 1.1 percent, other borrowed money increased by 3.8 percent, and securities sold under agreements to repurchase declined by 18 percent over the same 12-month period.[2]

At the end of the third quarter, domestic deposits funded 65.8 percent of industry assets, the largest share since the fourth quarter of 1993, when domestic deposits funded 67.9 percent of assets. Insured institutions held $2.6 trillion in domestic noninterest-bearing deposits on September 30, 2013, 71 percent ($1.8 trillion) of which was in noninterest-bearing transaction accounts larger than $250,000. Of the $1.8 trillion, $1.6 trillion exceeded the $250,000 insurance limit. The expiration of the unlimited deposit insurance coverage for noninterest-bearing transaction accounts at the end of 2012 appeared to have no significant impact on deposit levels during the first nine months of 2013.[3]

The aggregate amount exceeding the $250,000 limit in noninterest-bearing transaction deposits increased by $56 billion, or less than 4 percent, since the end of 2012. Table 1 shows the distribution of noninterest-bearing transaction accounts larger than $250,000 by institution asset size.

Total estimated insured deposits increased by 0.1 percent in the third quarter of 2013.[4] For institutions existing at the start and the end of the most recent quarter, insured deposits increased during the quarter at 3,025 institutions (44 percent), decreased at 3,841 institutions (56 percent), and remained unchanged at 29 institutions. Excluding those deposit amounts that received temporary insurance coverage through the end of 2012, estimated insured deposits increased by 3.7 percent over the 12 months ending September 30, 2013.

The condition of the Deposit Insurance Fund (DIF) continues to improve. The DIF increased by $2.9 billion during the third quarter to $40.8 billion (unaudited). Assessment income of $2.3 billion and a negative provision for insurance losses of $539 million were primarily responsible for the increase. Investment income, realized and unrealized gains on securities, and all other miscellaneous income net of expenses added another $307 million. Operating expenses reduced the fund balance by $298 million. The DIF's reserve ratio was 0.68 percent on September 30, up from 0.64 percent at June 30, 2013, and 0.35 percent four quarters ago. For the first nine months of 2013, 22 insured institutions, with combined assets of $5.9 billion, failed at a current estimated cost to the DIF of $1.2 billion.

Effective April 1, 2011, the deposit insurance assessment base changed to average consolidated total assets minus average tangible equity.[5] Revisions to insurance assessment rates and risk-based pricing rules for large banks (banks with assets greater than $10 billion) also became effective on that date. The Fourth Quarter

[1] Throughout the insurance fund discussion, FDIC-insured institutions include insured commercial banks and savings associations and, except where noted, exclude insured branches of foreign banks.
[2] Other borrowed money includes FHLB advances, term federal funds, mortgage indebtedness, and other borrowings.
[3] The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Dodd-Frank) enacted on July 21, 2010, provided 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 was available to all depositors, including consumers, businesses, and government entities. The coverage was separate from, and in addition to, the insurance coverage provided for a depositor's other accounts held at an FDIC-insured bank.
[4] Figures for estimated insured deposits in this discussion include insured branches of foreign banks, in addition to insured commercial banks and savings institutions.
[5] There is an additional adjustment to the assessment base for banker's banks and custodial banks, as permitted under Dodd-Frank.

Table 1

Insured Commercial Banks and Savings Institutions as of September 30, 2013
Distribution of Noninterest-Bearing Domestic Deposits by Asset Size

Asset Size	Number of Institutions	Total Assets ($ Bil.)	Domestic Noninterest-Bearing Transaction Accounts Larger Than $250,000*				Other Noninterest-Bearing Deposits** ($ Bil.)
			Total ($ Bil.)	Amount Above the $250,000 Coverage Limit ($ Bil.)	Average Account Size ($ Thou.)	Average Number of Accounts per Institution	
Less Than $1 Billion	6,223	$1,369.0	$78.7	$49.9	$682	19	$129.2
$1 - $10 Billion	561	1,453.1	117.4	84.4	890	235	114.5
$10 - $50 Billion	71	1,461.3	120.7	96.7	1,260	1,349	91.4
$50 - $100 Billion	17	1,344.0	157.6	139.9	2,217	4,182	48.5
Over $100 Billion	19	8,968.9	1,345.4	1,227.6	2,855	24,804	356.9
Total	6,891	14,596.2	1,819.8	1,598.5	2,055	128	740.5
June 30, 2013	6,940	14,405.2	1,697.1	1,486.3	2,013	121	760.1
March 31, 2013	7,019	14,424.5	1,678.7	1,472.1	2,031	118	766.0
December 31, 2012	7,083	14,450.7	1,753.5	1,542.3	2,075	119	787.9
September 30, 2012	7,181	14,223.3	1,693.5	1,491.7	2,098	112	698.7
June 30, 2012	7,245	14,031.3	1,567.3	1,374.7	2,034	106	730.5
March 31, 2012	7,308	13,926.0	1,496.5	1,309.9	2,004	102	735.8
December 31, 2011	7,357	13,892.1	1,577.3	1,395.5	2,169	99	688.0
September 30, 2011	7,437	13,811.9	1,385.3	1,209.7	1,972	94	708.1
June 30, 2011	7,513	13,602.6	1,207.1	1,040.8	1,815	89	705.3
March 31, 2011	7,574	13,414.3	1,047.1	888.7	1,653	84	699.9
December 31, 2010	7,658	13,318.9	1,010.0	854.2	1,621	81	679.5

* The Dodd-Frank Act provided temporary unlimited coverage through 12/31/2012, after which these accounts are not insured above the basic $250,000 coverage limit.
** Includes noninterest-bearing transaction accounts smaller than $250,000 and noninterest-bearing deposits not classified as transaction accounts.

Table 2

Distribution of the Assessment Base for FDIC-Insured Institutions* by Asset Size
Data as of September 30, 2013

Asset Size	Number of Institutions	Percent of Total Institutions	Assessment Base** ($ Bil.)	Percent of Base
Less Than $1 Billion	6,223	90.3	$1,214.4	9.7
$1 - $10 Billion	561	8.1	1,285.0	10.3
$10 - $50 Billion	71	1.0	1,303.9	10.4
$50 - $100 Billion	17	0.2	1,129.4	9.0
Over $100 Billion	19	0.3	7,555.9	60.5
Total	6,891	100.0	12,488.6	100.0

* Excludes insured U.S. branches of foreign banks.
** Average consolidated total assets minus average tangible equity, with adjustments for banker's banks and custodial banks.

2010 *Quarterly Banking Profile* includes a more detailed explanation of these changes. Table 2 shows the distribution of the assessment base as of September 30 by institution asset size category.

Dodd-Frank requires that, for at least five years, the FDIC must make available to the public the reserve ratio and the Designated Reserve Ratio (DRR) using both estimated insured deposits and the new assessment base. As of September 30, 2013, the FDIC reserve ratio would have been 0.33 percent using the new assessment base (compared to 0.68 percent using estimated insured deposits), and the 2 percent DRR using estimated insured deposits would have been 0.95 percent using the new assessment base.

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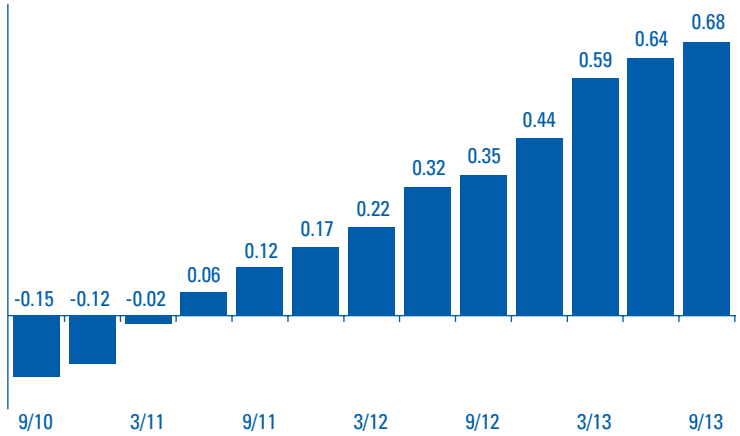
Table I-B. Insurance Fund Balances and Selected Indicators

(dollar figures in millions)	Deposit Insurance Fund*												
	3rd Quarter 2013	2nd Quarter 2013	1st Quarter 2013	4th Quarter 2012	3rd Quarter 2012	2nd Quarter 2012	1st Quarter 2012	4th Quarter 2011	3rd Quarter 2011	2nd Quarter 2011	1st Quarter 2011	4th Quarter 2010	3rd Quarter 2010
Beginning Fund Balance	$37,871	$35,742	$32,958	$25,224	$22,693	$15,292	$11,827	$7,813	$3,916	-$1,023	-$7,352	-$8,009	-$15,247
Changes in Fund Balance:													
Assessments earned	2,339	2,526	2,645	2,937	2,833	2,933	3,694	3,209	3,642	3,163	3,484	3,498	3,592
Interest earned on investment securities	34	54	-9	66	-8	81	20	33	30	37	28	39	40
Realized gain on sale of investments	156	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Operating expenses	298	439	436	469	442	407	460	334	433	463	395	452	414
Provision for insurance losses	-539	-33	-499	-3,344	-84	-807	12	1,533	-763	-2,095	-3,089	2,446	-3,763
All other income, net of expenses	46	51	55	1,878	57	4,095	63	2,599	83	80	66	48	94
Unrealized gain/(loss) on available-for-sale securities	71	-96	30	-22	7	-108	160	40	-188	27	57	-30	163
Total fund balance change	2,887	2,129	2,784	7,734	2,531	7,401	3,465	4,014	3,897	4,939	6,329	657	7,238
Ending Fund Balance	40,758	37,871	35,742	32,958	25,224	22,693	15,292	11,827	7,813	3,916	-1,023	-7,352	-8,009
Percent change from four quarters earlier	61.58	66.88	133.73	178.67	222.85	479.49	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Reserve Ratio (%)	0.68	0.64	0.59	0.44	0.35	0.32	0.22	0.17	0.12	0.06	-0.02	-0.12	-0.15
Estimated Insured Deposits**	5,969,177	5,963,323	6,010,216	7,406,652	7,250,062	7,083,433	7,032,875	6,974,690	6,756,302	6,524,750	6,380,407	6,302,329	5,421,425
Percent change from four quarters earlier	-17.67	-15.81	-14.54	6.19	7.31	8.56	10.23	10.67	24.62	20.00	16.59	16.54	1.98
Domestic Deposits	9,630,395	9,424,433	9,454,580	9,474,581	9,084,803	8,937,725	8,848,706	8,782,134	8,526,713	8,244,900	8,006,898	7,887,733	7,753,409
Percent change from four quarters earlier	6.01	5.45	6.85	7.88	6.55	8.40	10.51	11.34	9.97	7.34	3.95	2.37	2.54
Number of Institutions Reporting	6,900	6,949	7,028	7,092	7,190	7,254	7,317	7,366	7,446	7,522	7,583	7,667	7,770

DIF Reserve Ratios

Percent of Insured Deposits



Deposit Insurance Fund Balance and Insured Deposits

($ Millions)

	DIF Balance	DIF-Insured Deposits
9/10	-$8,009	$5,421,425
12/10	-7,352	6,302,329
3/11	-1,023	6,380,407
6/11	3,916	6,524,750
9/11	7,813	6,756,302
12/11	11,827	6,974,690
3/12	15,292	7,032,875
6/12	22,693	7,083,433
9/12	25,224	7,250,062
12/12	32,958	7,406,652
3/13	35,742	6,010,216
6/13	37,871	5,963,323
9/13	40,758	5,969,177

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

(dollar figures in millions)	2013***	2012***	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
Problem Institutions							
Number of institutions	515	694	651	813	884	702	252
Total assets	$174,188	$262,154	$232,701	$319,432	$390,017	$402,782	$159,405
Failed Institutions							
Number of institutions	22	43	51	92	157	140	25
Total assets****	$5,860	$9,465	$11,617	$34,923	$92,085	$169,709	$371,945
Assisted Institutions*****							
Number of institutions	0	0	0	0	0	8	5
Total assets	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$1,917,482	$1,306,042

* 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 provided unlimited coverage for noninterest-bearing transaction accounts for two years beginning December 31, 2010, and ending December 31, 2012.

*** Through September 30.

**** Total assets are based on final Call Reports submitted by failed institutions.

*****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)

September 30, 2013	Number of Institutions	Total Assets	Domestic Deposits*	Est. Insured Deposits
Commercial Banks and Savings Institutions				
FDIC-Insured Commercial Banks	5,937	$13,537,669	$8,791,210	$5,253,915
FDIC-Supervised	3,907	2,143,271	1,663,188	1,255,179
OCC-Supervised	1,184	9,396,946	5,833,476	3,285,919
Federal Reserve-Supervised	846	1,997,452	1,294,546	712,816
FDIC-Insured Savings Institutions	954	1,058,566	808,471	687,372
OCC-Supervised Savings Institutions	515	712,555	547,435	468,783
FDIC-Supervised Savings Institutions	439	346,011	261,036	218,588
Total Commercial Banks and Savings Institutions	6,891	14,596,235	9,599,681	5,941,287
Other FDIC-Insured Institutions				
U.S. Branches of Foreign Banks	9	68,807	30,714	27,891
Total FDIC-Insured Institutions	6,900	14,665,042	9,630,395	5,969,177

* Excludes $1.4 trillion in foreign office deposits, which are uninsured.

Table IV-B. Distribution of Institutions and Assessment Base by Assessment Rate Range

Quarter Ending June 30, 2013 *(dollar figures in billions)*

Annual Rate in Basis Points	Number of Institutions	Percent of Total Institutions	Amount of Assessment Base*	Percent of Total Assessment Base
2.50-5.00	1,370	19.72	$818	6.55
5.01-7.50	2,716	39.08	4,491	35.97
7.51-10.00	1,501	21.60	6,084	48.74
10.01-15.00	765	11.01	739	5.92
15.01-20.00	39	0.56	59	0.48
20.01-25.00	461	6.63	223	1.79
25.01-30.00	9	0.13	35	0.28
30.01-35.00	83	1.19	22	0.17
greater than 35.00	5	0.07	13	0.10

* Beginning in the second quarter of 2011, the assessment base was changed to average consolidated total assets minus tangible equity, as required by the Dodd-Frank Act.

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. (TFR filers began filing Call Reports effective with the quarter ending March 31, 2012.) This information is stored on and retrieved from the FDIC's Research Information System (RIS) database.

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*. (TFR filers began filing Call Reports effective with the quarter ending March 31, 2012.)

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

Indemnification Assets and Accounting Standards Update No. 2012-06 – In October 2012, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) No. 2012-06, "Subsequent Accounting for an Indemnification Asset Recognized at the Acquisition Date as a Result of a Government-Assisted Acquisition of a Financial Institution," to address the subsequent measurement of an indemnification asset recognized in an acquisition of a financial institution that includes an FDIC loss-sharing agreement. This ASU amends ASC Topic 805, Business Combinations (formerly FASB Statement No. 141 (revised 2007),"Business Combinations"), which includes guidance applicable to FDIC-assisted acquisitions of failed institutions.

Under the ASU, when an institution experiences a change in the cash flows expected to be collected on an FDIC loss-sharing indemnification asset because of a change in the cash flows expected to be collected on the assets covered by the loss-sharing agreement, the institution should account for the change in the measurement of the indemnification asset on the same basis as the change in the assets subject to indemnification. Any amortization of changes in the value of the indemnification asset should be limited to the lesser of the term of the indemnification agreement and the remaining life of the indemnified assets.

The ASU is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning on or after December 15, 2012. For institutions with a calendar year fiscal year, the ASU takes effect January 1, 2013. Early adoption of the ASU is permitted. The ASU's provisions should be applied prospectively to any new indemnification assets acquired after the date of adoption and to indemnification assets existing as of the date of adoption arising from an FDIC-assisted acquisition of a financial institution. Institutions with indemnification assets arising from FDIC loss-sharing agreements are expected to adopt ASU 2012-06 for Call Report purposes in accordance with the effective date of this standard. For additional information, refer to ASU 2012-06, available at http:// www.fasb.org/jsp/FASB/Page/SectionPage&cid=1176156316498.

Goodwill Impairment Testing – In September 2011, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) No. 2011-08, "Testing Goodwill for Impairment," to address concerns about the cost and complexity of the existing goodwill impairment test in ASC Topic 350, Intangibles-Goodwill and Other (formerly FASB Statement No. 142, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets"). The ASU's amendments to ASC Topic 350 are effective for annual and interim goodwill impairment tests performed for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2011 (i.e., for annual or interim tests performed on or after January 1, 2012, for institutions with a calendar year fiscal year). Early adoption of the ASU was permitted. Under ASU 2011-08, an institution has the option of first assessing qualitative factors to determine whether it is necessary to perform the two-step quantitative goodwill impairment test described in ASC Topic 350. If, after considering all relevant events and circumstances, an institution determines it is unlikely (that is, a likelihood of 50 percent or less) that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount (including goodwill), then the institution does not need to perform the two-step goodwill impairment test. If the institution instead concludes that the opposite is true (that is, it is likely that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount), then it is required to perform the first step and, if necessary, the second step of the two-step goodwill impairment test. Under ASU 2011-08, an institution may choose to bypass the qualitative assessment for any reporting unit in any period and proceed directly to performing the first step of the two-step goodwill impairment test.

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 and Current Market Interest Rates – 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." Consistent with ASC Subtopic 310-10, TDRs may be aggregated and measured for impairment with other impaired loans that share common risk characteristics by using historical statistics, such as average recovery period and average amount recovered, along with a composite effective interest rate. The outcome of such an aggregation approach must be consistent with the impairment measurement methods prescribed in ASC Subtopic 310-10 and Call Report instructions for loans that are "individually" considered impaired instead of the measurement method prescribed in ASC Subtopic 450-20, Contingencies – Loss Contingencies (formerly FASB Statement No. 5, "Accounting for Contingencies") for loans not individually considered impaired that are collectively evaluated for impairment. When a loan not previously considered individually impaired is restructured and determined to be a TDR, absent a partial charge-off, it generally is not appropriate for the impairment estimate on the loan to decline as a result of the change from the impairment measurement method prescribed in ASC Subtopic 450-20 to the methods prescribed in ASC Subtopic 310-10.

Troubled Debt Restructurings and Accounting Standards Update No. 2011-02 – In April 2011, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) No. 2011-02, "A Creditor's Determination of Whether a Restructuring Is a Troubled Debt Restructuring," to provide additional guidance to help creditors determine whether a concession has been granted to a borrower and whether a borrower is experiencing financial difficulties. The guidance is also intended to reduce diversity in practice in identifying and reporting TDRs. This ASU was effective for public companies for interim and annual periods beginning on or after June 15, 2011, and should have been applied retrospectively to the beginning of the annual period of adoption for purposes of identifying TDRs. The measurement of impairment for any newly identified TDRs resulting from retrospective application should have been applied prospectively in the first interim or annual period beginning on or after June 15, 2011. (For most public institutions, the ASU takes effect July 1, 2011, but retrospective application begins as of January 1, 2011.) Nonpublic companies should apply the new guidance for annual periods ending after December 15, 2012, including interim periods within those annual periods. (For most nonpublic institutions, the ASU took effect January 1, 2012.) Early adoption of the ASU was permitted for both public and nonpublic entities. Nonpublic entities that adopt early are subject to a retrospective identification requirement. For additional information, refer to ASU 2011-02, available at http://www.fasb.org/jsp/FASB/Page/SectionPage&cid=1176156316498.

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 an individual available-for-sale or held-to-maturity security is less than its cost basis, the impairment is either temporary or other-than-temporary. The amount of the total other-than-temporary impairment related to credit loss must be recognized in earnings, but the amount of total impairment related to other factors must be recognized in other comprehensive income, net of applicable taxes. To determine whether the impairment is other-than-temporary, an institution must apply the applicable accounting guidance – refer to previously published *Quarterly Banking Profile* notes: http://www2.fdic.gov/qbp/2011mar/qbpnot.html.

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*) – refer to previously published *Quarterly Banking Profile* notes: http://www2.fdic.gov/qbp/2011mar/qbpnot.html.

ASC Topic 860 (formerly FASB Statement No. 156 *Accounting for Servicing of Financial Assets*) – refer to previously published *Quarterly Banking Profile* notes: http://www2.fdic.gov/qbp/2011mar/qbpnot.html.

ASC Topic 815 (formerly FASB Statement No. 155 *Accounting for Certain Hybrid Financial Instruments*) – refer to previously published *Quarterly Banking Profile* notes: http://www2.fdic.gov/qbp/2011mar/qbpnot.html.

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) – refer to previously published *Quarterly Banking Profile* notes: http://www2.fdic.gov/qbp/2011mar/qbpnot.html.

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 – refer to previously published *Quarterly Banking Profile* notes: http://www2.fdic.gov/qbp/2011sep/qbpnot.html.

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 – effective April 1, 2011, the deposit insurance assessment base has changed to "average consolidated total assets minus average tangible equity" with an additional adjustment to the assessment base for banker's banks and custodial banks, as permitted under Dodd-Frank. Previously the assessment base was "assessable deposits" and consisted 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 are 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). The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act enacted on July 21, 2010, made permanent the standard maximum deposit insurance amount (SMDIA) of $250,000. Also, the Dodd-Frank Act amended the Federal Deposit Insurance Act to include noninterest-bearing transaction accounts as a new temporary deposit insurance account category. All funds held in noninterest-bearing transaction accounts were fully insured, without limit, from December 31, 2010, through December 31, 2012.

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 reporters – 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. (TFR filers began filing Call Reports effective with the quarter ending March 31, 2012.)

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. Effective April 1, 2011, risk categories for large institutions (generally those with at least $10 billion in assets) are eliminated. The following table shows the relationship of risk categories (I, II, III, IV) for small institutions to capital and supervisory groups as well as the initial base assessment rates (in basis points) 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
5–9 bps</td><td rowspan="2">II
14 bps</td><td rowspan="2">III
23 bps</td></tr>
<tr><td>2. Adequately Capitalized</td><td>II
14 bps</td></tr>
<tr><td>3. Undercapitalized</td><td colspan="2">III
23 bps</td><td>IV
35 bps</td></tr>
</table>

Effective April 1, 2011, the initial base assessment rates are 5 to 35 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 small institutions in Risk Category I are based on a combination of financial ratios and CAMELS component ratings (the financial ratios method).

As required by Dodd-Frank, the calculation of risk-based assessment rates for large institutions no longer relies on long-term debt issuer ratings. Rates for large institutions are based on CAMELS ratings and certain forward-looking financial measures combined into two scorecards—one for most large institutions and another for the remaining very large institutions that are structurally and operationally complex or that pose unique challenges and risks in case of failure (highly complex institutions). In general, a highly complex institution is an institution (other than a credit card bank) with more than $500 billion in total assets that is controlled by a parent or intermediate parent company with more than $500 billion in total assets or a processing bank or trust company with total fiduciary assets of $500 billion or more. The FDIC retains its ability to take additional information into account to make a limited adjustment to an institution's total score (the large bank adjustment), which will be used to determine an institution's initial base assessment rate.

Effective April 1, 2011, the three possible adjustments to an institution's initial base assessment rate are as follows: (1) Unsecured Debt Adjustment: An institution's rate may decrease by up to 5 basis points for unsecured debt. The unsecured debt adjustment cannot exceed the lesser of 5 basis points or 50 percent of an institution's initial base assessment rate (IBAR). Thus, for example, an institution with an IBAR of 5 basis points would have a maximum unsecured debt adjustment of 2.5 basis points and could not have a total base assessment rate lower than 2.5 basis points. (2) Depository Institution Debt Adjustment: For institutions that hold long-term unsecured debt issued by another insured depository institution, a 50 basis point charge is applied to the amount of such debt held in excess of 3 percent of an institution's Tier 1 capital. (3) Brokered Deposit Adjustment: Rates for small institutions that are not in Risk Category I and for large institutions that are not well capitalized or do not have a composite CAMELS rating of 1 or 2 may increase (not to exceed 10 basis points) if their brokered deposits exceed 10 percent of domestic deposits. After applying all possible adjustments (excluding the Depository Institution Debt Adjustment), 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	Large and Highly Complex Institutions
Initial base assessment rate	5–9	14	23	35	5–35
Unsecured debt adjustment	-4.5–0	-5–0	-5–0	-5–0	-5–0
Brokered deposit adjustment	—	0–10	0–10	0–10	0–10
Total Base Assessment rate	2.5–9	9–24	18–33	30–45	2.5–45

* All amounts for all categories are in basis points annually. Total base rates that are not the minimum or maximum rate will vary between these rates. Total base assessment rates do not include the depository institution debt adjustment.

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.

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. For regulatory capital purposes, an institution may assign a zero-percent risk weight to the amount of its prepaid deposit assessment asset. As required by the FDIC's regulation establishing the prepaid deposit insurance assessment program, this program ended with the final application of prepaid assessments to the quarterly deposit insurance assessments payable March 29, 2013. The FDIC issued refunds of any unused prepaid deposit insurance assessments on June 28, 2013.

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. (TFR filers began filing Call Reports effective with the quarter ending March 31, 2012.)

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.

Small Business Lending Fund – The Small Business Lending Fund (SBLF) was enacted into law in September 2010 as part of the Small Business Jobs Act of 2010 to encourage lending to small businesses by providing capital to qualified community institutions with assets of less than $10 billion. The SBLF Program is administered by the U.S. Treasury Department (http://www.treasury.gov/resource-center/sb-programs/Pages/Small-Business-Lending-Fund.aspx).

Under the SBLF Program, the Treasury Department purchased noncumulative perpetual preferred stock from qualifying depository institutions and holding companies (other than Subchapter S and mutual institutions). When this stock has been issued by a depository institution, it is reported as "Perpetual preferred stock and related surplus." For regulatory capital purposes, this noncumulative perpetual preferred stock qualifies as a component of Tier 1 capital. Qualifying Subchapter S corporations and mutual institutions issue unsecured subordinated debentures to the Treasury Department through the SBLF. Depository institutions that issued these debentures report them as "Subordinated notes and debentures." For regulatory capital purposes, the debentures are eligible for inclusion in an institution's Tier 2 capital in accordance with their primary federal regulator's capital standards. To participate in the SBLF Program, an institution with outstanding securities issued to the Treasury Department under the Capital Purchase Program (CPP) was required to refinance or repay in full the CPP securities at the time of the SBLF funding. Any outstanding warrants that an institution issued to the Treasury Department under the CPP remain outstanding after the refinancing of the CPP stock through the SBLF Program unless the institution chooses to repurchase them.

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.

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.)

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