Quarterly Banking Profile First Quarter 2015

INSURED INSTITUTION PERFORMANCE

- ***Industry Net Income Rises 6.9 Percent to $39.8 Billion***
- ***Net Operating Revenue Is Up 2.6 Percent Year Over Year***
- ***Average Net Interest Margin Falls to 3.02 Percent***
- ***Community Bank Earnings Growth Outpaces Industry (see page 15)***
- ***"Problem List" Shrinks From 291 Banks to 253***

Earnings Growth Is Broad-Based

Rising revenues helped lift the quarterly net income of FDIC-insured institutions to $39.8 billion in first quarter 2015. This is $2.6 billion (6.9 percent) more than the industry earned in first quarter 2014. The improvement in net income was attributable to a $4.3 billion (2.6 percent) increase in net operating revenue (the sum of net interest income and total noninterest income). Almost two out of every three banks (62.7 percent) reported higher profits than the year before, while only 5.6 percent were unprofitable. This is the lowest percentage of unprofitable institutions since second quarter 2005. The average return on assets (ROA) rose slightly to 1.02 percent from 1.01 percent in first quarter 2014.

Trading Income Registers Strong Growth

Noninterest income totaled $62.7 billion, an increase of $2.8 billion (4.6 percent) compared with first quarter 2014. Trading revenue was $1.5 billion (23.9 percent) higher, while noninterest income from the sale, securitization, and servicing of 1-to-4 family residential real estate loans was up $545 million (15.6 percent) from the year-earlier quarter. A majority of banks—57.3 percent—reported year-over-year growth in noninterest income.

Margins Remain Under Pressure

Net interest income rose to $105.7 billion in the first quarter, up $1.5 billion (1.5 percent) from the year before. Total interest income was $1.2 billion (1 percent) higher, while total interest expense was $343 million (2.9 percent) lower. The average net interest margin (NIM) fell to 3.02 percent, from 3.16 percent a year earlier, as higher-yielding assets matured and were replaced by lower-yielding investments in a low-interest-rate environment. Fewer than half of all banks—43.2 percent—reported year-over-year improvement in their quarterly NIMs.

Chart 1

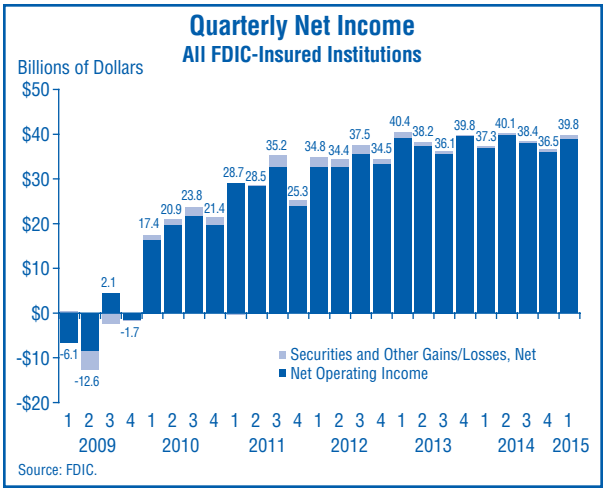
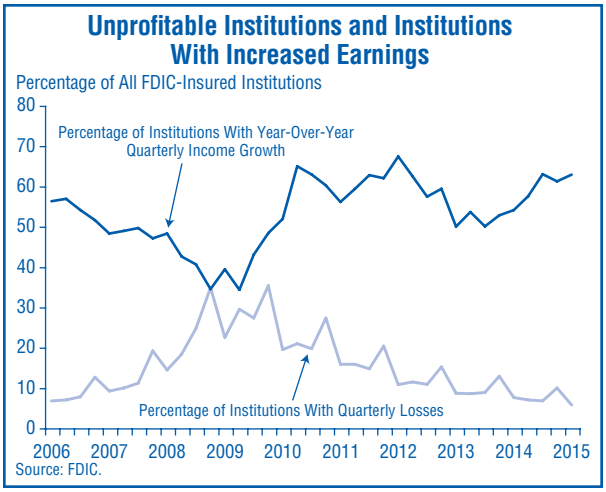


Chart 2



Loan Losses Improve Across All Major Loan Categories

For a third consecutive quarter, loan-loss provisions posted a year-over-year increase. Banks set aside $8.4 billion in loss provisions, an increase of $756 million (9.9 percent) from first quarter 2014. This is the largest quarterly total for loss provisions since second quarter 2013. Net charge-offs fell, year over year, for the 19th quarter in a row. Banks charged off $9 billion in uncollectible loans, a decline of $1.4 billion (13.2 percent) compared with first quarter 2014. The annualized net charge-off rate fell to 0.43 percent from 0.52 percent the year before. This is the lowest quarterly charge-off rate since third quarter 2006. Charge-offs were lower across all major loan categories. The largest year-over-year declines occurred in home equity lines of credit (down $352 million, 38.8 percent) and credit cards (down $293 million, 5.3 percent).

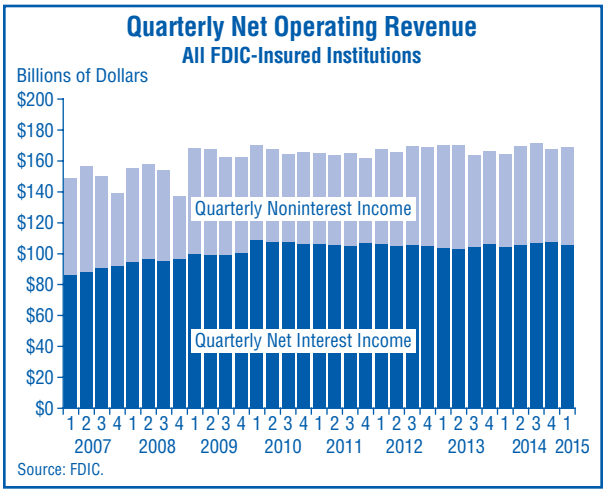
Noncurrent Loan Rate Continues to Fall

Noncurrent loan balances declined for a 20th consecutive quarter. The amount of loans that were noncurrent (90 days or more past due, or in nonaccrual status) fell by $9.7 billion (6 percent) in the first three months of 2015. The average noncurrent loan rate declined from 1.96 percent to 1.83 percent, a seven-year low. Noncurrent balances fell in all major loan categories except loans to commercial and industrial (C&I) borrowers. Noncurrent C&I loans rose by $998 million (11.7 percent), and the noncurrent rate on C&I loans rose from 0.50 percent to 0.54 percent. These are the two lowest noncurrent rates for C&I loans in the 31 years for which data are available. At the end of the quarter, $54.5 billion (36.6 percent) of total noncurrent loan balances carried U.S. government guarantees or were covered by loss-sharing agreements with the FDIC.

Reserve Reductions Diminish

Banks reduced their reserves for loan losses by $1.6 billion (1.3 percent) during the quarter. This is the 20th consecutive quarter that the industry's loss reserves have declined, but it is the smallest quarterly decline during this period. Reserves totaled $121 billion at the end of the quarter, down $142.1 billion (54 percent) from the peak level of five years ago. The average ratio of reserves-to-total loans and leases fell from 1.48 percent to 1.45 percent, the lowest level since fourth quarter 2007. The "coverage ratio" of reserves-to-noncurrent loans improved for a 10th consecutive quarter, rising from 75.4 percent to 79.1 percent as a result of the decline in noncurrent loan balances.

Chart 3



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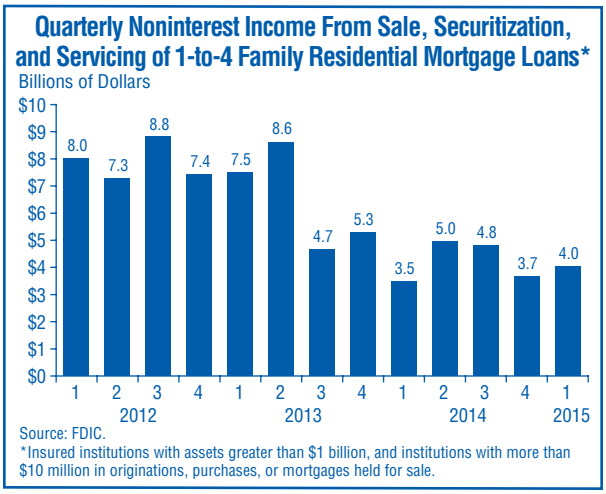


New Capital Rules Take Effect

Equity capital increased by $30.7 billion (1.8 percent) during the quarter, and the average equity-to-assets ratio rose from 11.15 percent to 11.18 percent. Retained earnings added $17.5 billion to equity, $266 million (1.5 percent) more than the year before. New regulatory capital rules that took effect in the first quarter added a new regulatory capital element, the Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital ratio, to the Prompt Corrective Action (PCA) capital requirements. For 96.8 percent of all institutions, the CET1 capital ratio was identical to their Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio. The average CET1 ratio for the industry at the end of the quarter was 12.65 percent, compared with an average of 12.75 percent for the Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio. The new rules also added elements of accumulated other comprehensive income (AOCI) to the calculation of Tier 1 capital, unless institutions elected to opt out of the inclusion. More than 99 percent of banks eligible for the election chose to opt out.

Loans Post a $52.5 Billion Increase

Total assets of insured institutions increased by $224.3 billion (1.4 percent) to $15.8 trillion during the first three months of 2015. Total loan and lease balances rose by $52.5 billion (0.6 percent), as C&I loans increased by $32.4 billion (1.9 percent), real estate loans secured by nonfarm nonresidential real estate properties increased by $13.4 billion (1.2 percent), and residential mortgage loans rose by $13.2 billion (0.7 percent). Credit card balances and agricultural production loans posted seasonal declines of $38.5 billion (5.4 percent) and $6.5 billion (8.3 percent), respectively, and home equity lines of credit (HELOCs) fell by $8.4 billion (1.7 percent). This is the 24th consecutive quarterly decline for HELOC balances. Banks' securities holdings increased by $48.4 billion (1.5 percent), as mortgage-backed securities rose by $45.2 billion (2.6 percent). Securities designated as held to maturity increased by $42.4 billion (6.6 percent), and the amount of securities maturing or repricing in 15 years or more rose by $46.8 billion (6.5 percent). Banks increased their balances at Federal Reserve institutions by $65.1 billion (4.7 percent) during the quarter, to $1.4 trillion, or 9.2 percent of total industry assets.

Chart 5

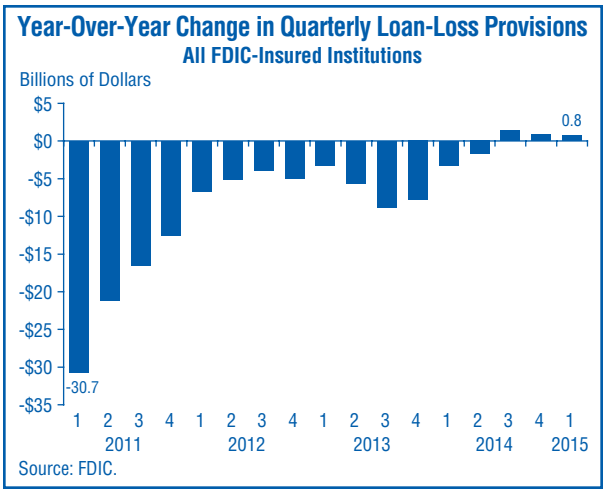
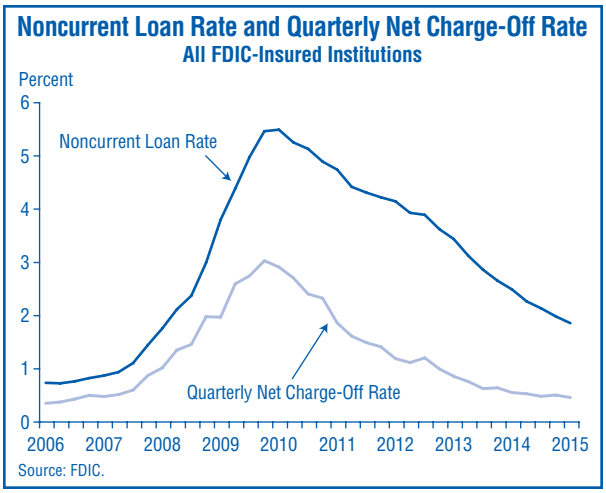


Chart 6



Large Denomination Deposits Post Strong Growth

Total deposits increased by $194.4 billion (1.7 percent), as deposits in foreign offices declined by $15.8 billion (1.1 percent), and domestic office deposits rose by $210.2 billion (2 percent). Deposits in accounts of less than $250,000, which typically experience strong growth in first quarters, increased by $110.4 billion (2.1 percent). Balances in larger-denomination accounts, which usually have little or no growth in first quarters, rose by $104.1 billion (2 percent). Nondeposit liabilities declined by $688 million (0.03 percent), as banks reduced their Federal Home Loan Bank advances by $31.2 billion (6.7 percent).

Problem List Is at a Six-Year Low

The number of insured commercial banks and savings institutions filing quarterly financial reports declined from 6,509 to 6,419 in the first quarter. Mergers absorbed 86 institutions, while four insured institutions failed. For a fifth consecutive quarter, no new charters were added. The number of full-time equivalent employees declined by 5,349 to 2,042,596. The number of institutions on the FDIC's "Problem List" declined for the 16th consecutive quarter, falling from 291 to 253. Total assets of problem institutions fell from $86.7 billion to $60.3 billion.

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Chart 7

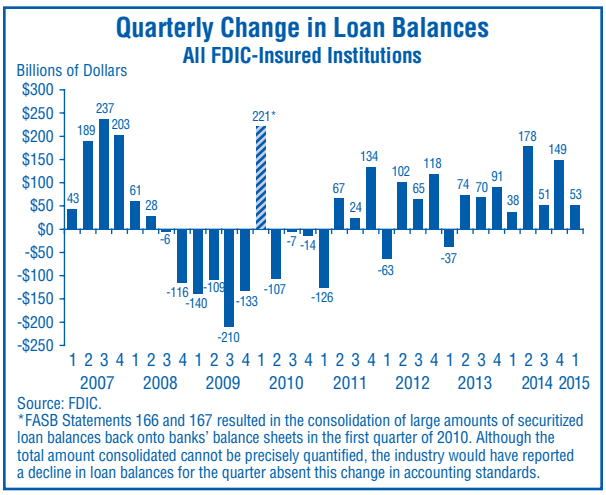


Chart 8

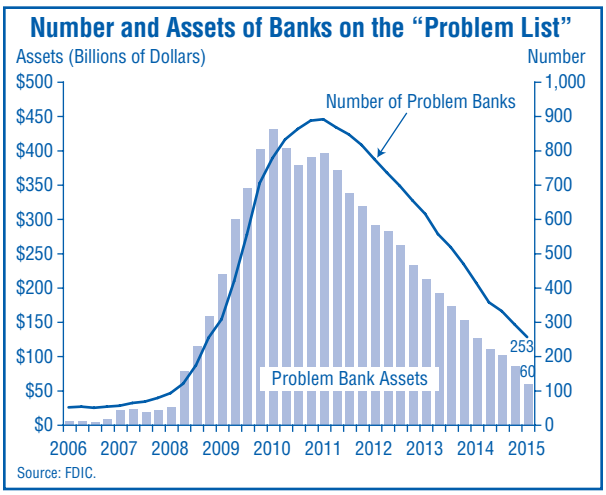


TABLE I-A. Selected Indicators, All FDIC-Insured Institutions*

	2015**	2014**	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Return on assets (%)	1.02	1.01	1.01	1.07	1.00	0.88	0.65
Return on equity (%)	9.12	8.99	9.01	9.54	8.91	7.79	5.85
Core capital (leverage) ratio (%)	9.48	9.53	9.45	9.40	9.15	9.07	8.89
Noncurrent assets plus other real estate owned to assets (%)	1.10	1.51	1.20	1.63	2.20	2.61	3.11
Net charge-offs to loans (%)	0.43	0.52	0.49	0.69	1.10	1.55	2.55
Asset growth rate (%)	5.82	3.37	5.59	1.94	4.03	4.30	1.77
Net interest margin (%)	3.02	3.16	3.14	3.26	3.42	3.60	3.76
Net operating income growth (%)	6.12	-5.92	-0.70	12.83	17.78	43.58	1,594.54
Number of institutions reporting	6,419	6,730	6,509	6,812	7,083	7,357	7,658
Commercial banks	5,570	5,810	5,643	5,877	6,097	6,292	6,531
Savings institutions	849	920	866	935	986	1,065	1,127
Percentage of unprofitable institutions (%)	5.59	7.40	6.16	8.15	11.00	16.23	22.15
Number of problem institutions	253	411	291	467	651	813	884
Assets of problem institutions (in billions)	$60	$126	$87	$153	$233	$319	$390
Number of failed institutions	4	5	18	24	51	92	157
Number of assisted institutions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

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

(dollar figures in millions)	1st Quarter 2015	4th Quarter 2014	1st Quarter 2014	%Change 14Q1-15Q1
Number of institutions reporting	6,419	6,509	6,730	-4.6
Total employees (full-time equivalent)	2,042,596	2,047,945	2,058,878	-0.8
CONDITION DATA				
Total assets	$15,778,062	$15,553,765	$14,910,049	5.8
Loans secured by real estate	4,204,281	4,170,826	4,075,728	3.2
1-4 Family residential mortgages	1,855,339	1,842,134	1,823,672	1.7
Nonfarm nonresidential	1,163,396	1,150,046	1,117,178	4.1
Construction and development	246,121	238,583	214,832	14.6
Home equity lines	483,902	492,326	502,163	-3.6
Commercial & industrial loans	1,749,144	1,716,785	1,611,828	8.5
Loans to individuals	1,383,938	1,418,253	1,326,450	4.3
Credit cards	679,967	718,469	658,359	3.3
Farm loans	71,545	78,029	64,911	10.2
Other loans & leases	955,106	927,666	853,805	11.9
Less: Unearned income	1,940	1,993	1,902	2.0
Total loans & leases	8,362,075	8,309,566	7,930,843	5.4
Less: Reserve for losses	121,049	122,616	132,324	-8.5
Net loans and leases	8,241,025	8,186,950	7,798,519	5.7
Securities	3,267,460	3,219,064	3,054,515	7.0
Other real estate owned	19,339	21,987	27,872	-30.6
Goodwill and other intangibles	355,868	360,190	365,489	-2.6
All other assets	3,894,371	3,765,574	3,663,653	6.3
Total liabilities and capital	15,778,062	15,553,765	14,910,049	5.8
Deposits	11,958,325	11,763,878	11,317,824	5.7
Domestic office deposits	10,578,146	10,367,932	9,922,075	6.6
Foreign office deposits	1,380,179	1,395,946	1,395,749	-1.1
Other borrowed funds	1,362,926	1,387,914	1,346,659	1.2
Subordinated debt	94,842	98,083	95,451	-0.6
All other liabilities	590,329	562,793	468,793	25.9
Total equity capital (includes minority interests)	1,771,632	1,741,094	1,681,321	5.4
Bank equity capital	1,764,384	1,733,718	1,672,584	5.5
Loans and leases 30-89 days past due	61,386	69,984	69,536	-11.7
Noncurrent loans and leases	152,981	162,664	195,242	-21.6
Restructured loans and leases	79,503	84,055	96,898	-18.0
Mortgage-backed securities	1,773,834	1,728,586	1,690,541	4.9
Earning assets	14,102,858	13,882,597	13,276,200	6.2
FHLB Advances	433,044	464,279	392,000	10.5
Unused loan commitments	6,575,698	6,478,520	6,218,980	5.7
Trust assets	18,087,298	18,355,578	20,181,237	-10.4
Assets securitized and sold	943,850	972,452	720,668	31.0
Notional amount of derivatives	205,900,437	221,924,279	231,756,607	-11.2

INCOME DATA	Full Year 2014	Full Year 2013	%Change	1st Quarter 2015	1st Quarter 2014	%Change 14Q1-15Q1
Total interest income	$469,780	$470,432	-0.1	$117,303	$116,129	1.0
Total interest expense	47,128	53,286	-11.6	11,595	11,938	-2.9
Net interest income	422,653	417,146	1.3	105,708	104,191	1.5
Provision for loan and lease losses	29,767	32,442	-8.3	8,368	7,612	9.9
Total noninterest income	247,899	252,518	-1.8	62,656	59,893	4.6
Total noninterest expense	422,770	416,748	1.4	103,499	102,288	1.2
Securities gains (losses)	3,202	4,473	-28.4	1,311	827	58.7
Applicable income taxes	68,197	70,018	-2.6	17,837	17,629	1.2
Extraordinary gains, net	-117	240	N/M	22	75	-70.9
Total net income (includes minority interests)	152,903	155,170	-1.5	39,994	37,457	6.8
Bank net income	152,273	154,385	-1.4	39,841	37,264	6.9
Net charge-offs	39,530	53,561	-26.2	9,010	10,377	-13.2
Cash dividends	90,227	93,162	-3.2	22,307	19,996	11.6
Retained earnings	62,045	61,223	1.3	17,534	17,268	1.5
Net operating income	150,739	151,804	-0.7	39,044	36,792	6.1

N/M - Not Meaningful

TABLE III-A. First Quarter 2015, All FDIC-Insured Institutions

FIRST QUARTER (The way it is...)	All Insured Institutions	Asset Concentration Groups*								
		Credit Card Banks	International Banks	Agricultural Banks	Commercial Lenders	Mortgage Lenders	Consumer Lenders	Other Specialized <$1 Billion	All Other <$1 Billion	All Other >$1 Billion
Number of institutions reporting	6,419	15	4	1,464	3,151	556	58	387	713	71
Commercial banks	5,570	12	4	1,447	2,854	169	42	351	628	63
Savings institutions	849	3	0	17	297	387	16	36	85	8
Total assets (in billions)	$15,778.1	$489.9	$3,855.3	$254.9	$4,927.0	$461.7	$181.7	$63.6	$132.3	$5,411.8
Commercial banks	14,736.6	391.8	3,855.3	249.9	4,574.9	170.6	89.1	58.9	113.0	5,233.2
Savings institutions	1,041.4	98.1	0.0	5.0	352.0	291.0	92.6	4.7	19.3	178.6
Total deposits (in billions)	11,958.3	272.4	2,724.2	212.9	3,855.4	341.9	154.1	51.8	111.6	4,233.9
Commercial banks	11,155.5	200.7	2,724.2	209.9	3,597.0	129.6	75.6	48.5	95.9	4,074.2
Savings institutions	802.8	71.7	0.0	3.0	258.5	212.4	78.6	3.3	15.7	159.7
Bank net income (in millions)	39,841	3,703	8,637	746	11,115	858	459	342	295	13,687
Commercial banks	36,961	2,791	8,637	721	10,350	444	257	190	271	13,301
Savings institutions	2,880	912	0	24	764	414	202	152	25	386
Performance Ratios (annualized, %)										
Yield on earning assets	3.36	10.47	2.58	3.99	3.66	3.26	3.98	2.97	3.88	2.89
Cost of funding earning assets	0.33	0.88	0.32	0.46	0.39	0.66	0.45	0.33	0.42	0.19
Net interest margin	3.02	9.59	2.26	3.53	3.27	2.60	3.53	2.64	3.46	2.70
Noninterest income to assets	1.60	4.49	1.83	0.63	1.18	0.83	1.27	5.63	0.83	1.66
Noninterest expense to assets	2.65	6.29	2.39	2.49	2.74	2.12	2.59	5.11	2.89	2.43
Loan and lease loss provision to assets	0.21	2.34	0.16	0.08	0.11	0.05	0.45	0.04	0.07	0.17
Net operating income to assets	1.00	3.04	0.88	1.14	0.90	0.72	1.01	2.12	0.86	1.00
Pretax return on assets	1.47	4.71	1.28	1.37	1.30	1.16	1.64	2.96	1.11	1.49
Return on assets	1.02	3.04	0.90	1.17	0.91	0.76	1.02	2.18	0.90	1.02
Return on equity	9.12	19.98	9.50	10.34	7.60	6.49	10.31	14.84	7.71	9.11
Net charge-offs to loans and leases	0.43	2.80	0.63	0.02	0.15	0.15	0.60	0.13	0.14	0.41
Loan and lease loss provision to net charge-offs	92.88	107.07	73.40	516.88	108.52	53.40	105.14	123.36	94.57	85.46
Efficiency ratio	60.62	46.43	62.23	63.43	65.69	64.24	54.34	63.33	71.78	58.59
% of unprofitable institutions	5.59	0.00	0.00	2.46	5.97	8.27	8.62	9.56	6.31	2.82
% of institutions with earnings gains	62.70	66.67	100.00	61.07	68.04	51.26	68.97	50.65	58.20	52.11
Condition Ratios (%)										
Earning assets to total assets	89.38	92.57	87.27	93.02	90.35	94.48	95.53	91.49	92.54	88.81
Loss allowance to:										
Loans and leases	1.45	3.28	1.77	1.47	1.24	1.10	1.15	1.80	1.42	1.34
Noncurrent loans and leases	79.13	301.94	82.83	153.51	103.79	39.47	78.66	109.74	86.65	52.20
Noncurrent assets plus other real estate owned to assets	1.10	0.83	0.78	0.80	1.06	1.95	1.11	0.70	1.31	1.33
Equity capital ratio	11.18	15.30	9.52	11.45	11.98	11.34	9.93	14.68	11.71	11.23
Core capital (leverage) ratio	9.48	12.59	8.32	10.60	10.22	11.22	9.96	13.79	11.34	9.04
Common equity tier 1 capital ratio	12.65	12.86	12.40	14.82	12.41	21.44	13.19	31.02	19.57	12.11
Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio	12.75	12.98	12.42	14.83	12.56	21.47	13.84	31.06	19.60	12.19
Total risk-based capital ratio	14.26	15.51	13.75	15.93	13.99	22.47	14.65	32.19	20.73	13.86
Net loans and leases to deposits	68.91	133.00	47.51	74.24	86.31	81.08	82.80	33.12	63.78	61.54
Net loans to total assets	52.23	73.97	33.57	62.02	67.53	60.05	70.25	27.00	53.76	48.15
Domestic deposits to total assets	67.04	54.49	45.51	83.54	77.77	74.05	84.82	80.58	84.29	71.19
Structural Changes										
New reporters	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Institutions absorbed by mergers	86	0	0	9	64	1	0	1	9	2
Failed institutions	4	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0
PRIOR FIRST QUARTERS (The way it was...)										
Number of institutions 2014	6,730	16	4	1,480	3,324	563	54	444	783	62
2012	7,308	18	5	1,492	3,679	717	52	427	851	67
2010	7,934	21	4	1,553	4,358	745	75	303	813	62
Total assets (in billions) 2014	$14,910.1	$592.3	$3,723.9	$244.9	$4,977.4	$575.5	$164.1	$70.2	$141.2	$4,420.5
2012	13,925.4	559.2	3,660.4	212.6	4,068.3	825.1	98.5	67.6	152.6	4,281.2
2010	13,336.0	725.0	3,157.3	181.1	4,497.8	776.9	95.0	40.7	126.6	3,735.7
Return on assets (%) 2014	1.01	3.48	0.77	1.11	0.95	0.84	1.02	1.85	0.82	0.94
2012	1.00	3.33	0.80	1.27	0.84	0.82	1.78	1.71	0.99	1.01
2010	0.53	0.70	0.75	0.95	0.16	0.78	1.41	1.20	0.86	0.64
Net charge-offs to loans & leases (%) 2014	0.52	3.03	0.72	0.07	0.27	0.24	0.72	0.11	0.17	0.34
2012	1.16	4.04	1.48	0.17	0.77	0.96	1.55	0.26	0.33	0.99
2010	2.88	14.26	2.75	0.45	1.89	1.20	2.69	0.54	0.44	2.29
Noncurrent assets plus OREO to assets (%) 2014	1.51	0.87	0.98	0.96	1.57	1.78	1.15	0.87	1.57	1.99
2012	2.53	1.29	1.55	1.40	2.89	2.38	1.17	1.16	1.72	3.36
2010	3.45	2.77	2.64	1.66	4.02	3.14	1.29	0.70	1.54	3.87
Equity capital ratio (%) 2014	11.22	14.75	9.34	11.06	11.92	11.69	9.64	13.54	11.56	11.49
2012	11.26	15.16	9.13	11.28	11.66	10.65	9.56	13.79	11.23	12.32
2010	10.79	13.47	8.77	11.23	10.76	9.76	10.52	16.99	11.20	12.15

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

Note: Blue font identifies data that are also presented in the prior quarters' data at the bottom of the table.

TABLE III-A. First Quarter 2015, All FDIC-Insured Institutions

FIRST QUARTER (The way it is...)	All Insured Institutions	Asset Size Distribution: Less Than $100 Million	$100 Million to $1 Billion	$1 Billion to $10 Billion	Greater Than $10 Billion	Geographic Regions*: New York	Atlanta	Chicago	Kansas City	Dallas	San Francisco
Number of institutions reporting	6,419	1,830	3,895	582	112	796	797	1,386	1,585	1,351	504
Commercial banks	5,570	1,607	3,389	480	94	445	722	1,156	1,518	1,267	462
Savings institutions	849	223	506	102	18	351	75	230	67	84	42
Total assets (in billions)	$15,778.1	$107.6	$1,219.7	$1,573.0	$12,877.8	$3,020.2	$3,273.1	$3,633.2	$3,424.8	$923.7	$1,503.1
Commercial banks	14,736.6	94.7	1,038.2	1,319.4	12,284.3	2,597.4	3,185.5	3,524.4	3,366.2	815.5	1,247.6
Savings institutions	1,041.4	12.9	181.4	253.6	593.5	422.8	87.5	108.8	58.7	108.1	255.4
Total deposits (in billions)	11,958.3	90.9	1,017.7	1,244.7	9,605.0	2,242.3	2,532.5	2,632.4	2,604.7	769.8	1,176.6
Commercial banks	11,155.5	80.8	873.9	1,052.2	9,148.6	1,934.4	2,466.1	2,551.3	2,559.7	679.9	964.1
Savings institutions	802.8	10.0	143.9	192.5	456.4	308.0	66.3	81.1	45.0	89.9	212.5
Bank net income (in millions)	39,841	231	3,045	4,115	32,450	6,186	7,916	8,449	9,877	2,404	5,010
Commercial banks	36,961	202	2,643	3,523	30,593	5,472	7,777	8,142	9,742	2,064	3,765
Savings institutions	2,880	29	402	591	1,858	714	139	306	135	340	1,245
Performance Ratios (annualized, %)											
Yield on earning assets	3.36	4.02	4.08	4.12	3.18	3.39	3.52	2.59	3.58	3.89	3.93
Cost of funding earning assets	0.33	0.44	0.46	0.39	0.31	0.41	0.28	0.26	0.35	0.31	0.43
Net interest margin	3.02	3.58	3.62	3.72	2.87	2.98	3.24	2.33	3.22	3.58	3.50
Noninterest income to assets	1.60	1.16	1.12	1.20	1.70	1.38	1.53	1.88	1.46	1.35	1.99
Noninterest expense to assets	2.65	3.38	3.13	2.97	2.55	2.59	2.75	2.56	2.48	3.10	2.83
Loan and lease loss provision to assets	0.21	0.08	0.10	0.18	0.23	0.27	0.25	0.10	0.22	0.16	0.31
Net operating income to assets	1.00	0.84	0.97	1.04	1.00	0.81	0.95	0.93	1.12	1.04	1.34
Pretax return on assets	1.47	1.01	1.29	1.51	1.49	1.21	1.44	1.30	1.67	1.38	2.11
Return on assets	1.02	0.86	1.01	1.06	1.02	0.83	0.98	0.94	1.16	1.06	1.35
Return on equity	9.12	6.96	8.96	8.95	9.18	7.04	7.83	9.50	11.32	9.53	10.78
Net charge-offs to loans and leases	0.43	0.14	0.11	0.20	0.51	0.46	0.52	0.27	0.54	0.16	0.46
Loan and lease loss provision to net charge-offs	92.88	100.69	135.26	131.22	89.33	108.71	83.32	82.18	80.96	157.43	111.47
Efficiency ratio	60.62	75.92	69.70	63.56	59.19	63.18	61.67	64.33	55.96	66.60	53.52
% of unprofitable institutions	5.59	11.09	3.70	1.89	0.89	6.16	9.41	6.13	3.60	3.70	8.53
% of institutions with earnings gains	62.70	54.70	65.16	71.99	59.82	60.43	61.86	63.56	64.98	60.55	63.89
Condition Ratios (%)											
Earning assets to total assets	89.38	91.96	92.69	91.90	88.74	89.08	88.51	88.68	89.10	91.58	92.87
Loss allowance to:											
Loans and leases	1.45	1.54	1.43	1.33	1.47	1.35	1.47	1.53	1.55	1.33	1.31
Noncurrent loans and leases	79.13	102.98	109.24	103.33	73.94	96.67	70.63	73.68	64.86	99.03	151.94
Noncurrent assets plus other real estate owned to assets	1.10	1.39	1.33	1.15	1.07	0.82	1.37	1.04	1.36	1.12	0.61
Equity capital ratio	11.18	12.45	11.28	11.87	11.08	11.76	12.47	9.89	10.25	11.08	12.53
Core capital (leverage) ratio	9.48	12.07	10.88	10.62	9.18	9.62	9.78	8.70	8.93	9.97	11.43
Common equity tier 1 capital ratio	12.65	19.87	15.56	13.96	12.18	12.71	12.71	12.28	11.75	13.33	14.93
Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio	12.75	19.94	15.64	14.02	12.28	12.89	12.82	12.34	11.76	13.49	15.08
Total risk-based capital ratio	14.26	21.08	16.76	15.09	13.88	14.52	14.40	13.47	13.73	14.65	16.21
Net loans and leases to deposits	68.91	66.26	76.37	84.14	66.18	69.93	73.89	60.84	66.29	73.88	76.88
Net loans to total assets	52.23	55.95	63.73	66.58	49.36	51.92	57.17	44.08	50.41	61.57	60.18
Domestic deposits to total assets	67.04	84.44	83.39	78.75	63.92	65.78	74.76	61.71	57.56	83.03	77.43
Structural Changes											
New reporters	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Institutions absorbed by mergers	86	24	56	6	0	8	12	20	13	24	9
Failed institutions	4	2	1	1	0	1	2	1	0	0	0
PRIOR FIRST QUARTERS (The way it was...)											
Number of institutions 2014	6,730	2,005	4,054	564	107	831	852	1,457	1,641	1,414	535
2012	7,308	2,368	4,276	557	107	906	945	1,544	1,767	1,533	613
2010	7,934	2,779	4,475	575	105	977	1,103	1,637	1,868	1,654	695
Total assets (in billions) 2014	$14,910.1	$118.1	$1,246.8	$1,493.8	$12,051.3	$2,963.4	$3,032.9	$3,416.9	$3,247.0	$883.0	$1,366.9
2012	13,925.4	137.4	1,283.6	1,419.8	11,084.7	2,823.3	2,918.0	3,207.9	2,967.7	831.1	1,177.5
2010	13,336.0	155.4	1,339.9	1,477.9	10,362.8	2,671.7	2,989.0	2,978.4	1,664.4	786.3	2,246.3
Return on assets (%) 2014	1.01	0.80	0.90	1.02	1.02	1.02	0.88	0.80	1.14	1.08	1.42
2012	1.00	0.74	0.83	1.06	1.02	0.97	0.83	0.87	1.08	1.13	1.60
2010	0.53	0.46	0.38	0.19	0.60	0.56	0.27	0.48	0.65	0.72	0.73
Net charge-offs to loans & leases (%) 2014	0.52	0.19	0.18	0.25	0.62	0.75	0.47	0.38	0.61	0.21	0.50
2012	1.16	0.38	0.58	0.78	1.32	1.32	1.28	0.90	1.44	0.57	0.89
2010	2.88	0.65	0.88	1.77	3.46	4.10	2.73	2.35	3.27	1.23	2.59
Noncurrent assets plus OREO to assets (%) 2014	1.51	1.71	1.74	1.75	1.45	1.08	2.05	1.35	1.86	1.46	0.85
2012	2.53	2.26	2.88	3.06	2.43	1.70	3.74	2.28	2.70	2.44	1.85
2010	3.45	2.32	3.39	3.70	3.43	2.46	4.18	3.23	4.79	3.19	3.02
Equity capital ratio (%) 2014	11.22	11.85	10.90	11.90	11.16	12.04	12.32	9.78	10.43	10.95	12.61
2012	11.26	11.74	10.67	11.74	11.27	12.57	12.01	8.80	11.14	10.90	13.60
2010	10.79	11.96	10.04	10.86	10.86	11.92	11.29	8.55	11.51	10.39	11.37

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

TABLE IV-A. Full Year 2014, All FDIC-Insured Institutions

FULL YEAR (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	6,509	15	3	1,515	3,222	553	52	374	708	67
Commercial banks	5,643	12	3	1,496	2,913	166	41	335	618	59
Savings institutions	866	3	0	19	309	387	11	39	90	8
Total assets (in billions)	$15,553.8	$484.2	$3,735.6	$273.5	$4,878.5	$439.6	$175.9	$61.9	$129.1	$5,375.5
Commercial banks	14,493.8	389.4	3,735.6	268.6	4,487.0	156.6	89.9	56.9	107.8	5,201.9
Savings institutions	1,059.9	94.7	0.0	4.8	391.5	282.9	86.0	5.0	21.2	173.6
Total deposits (in billions)	11,763.9	259.7	2,633.3	226.8	3,795.3	328.0	148.1	49.9	108.2	4,214.6
Commercial banks	10,953.3	192.4	2,633.3	223.6	3,508.9	122.4	76.0	46.4	91.1	4,059.2
Savings institutions	810.5	67.3	0.0	3.2	286.4	205.5	72.1	3.5	17.1	155.4
Bank net income (in millions)	152,273	14,694	26,520	3,098	44,181	4,309	1,787	1,334	1,103	55,248
Commercial banks	140,318	10,627	26,520	2,997	41,076	2,518	968	718	1,003	53,891
Savings institutions	11,955	4,067	0	101	3,105	1,791	818	615	100	1,356
Performance Ratios (%)										
Yield on earning assets	3.49	10.68	2.77	4.14	3.84	3.45	3.96	3.13	3.95	2.97
Cost of funding earning assets	0.35	0.83	0.37	0.48	0.41	0.67	0.47	0.38	0.47	0.20
Net interest margin	3.14	9.85	2.41	3.65	3.43	2.78	3.49	2.74	3.48	2.77
Noninterest income to assets	1.64	5.01	1.71	0.62	1.18	1.00	1.37	5.67	0.93	1.80
Noninterest expense to assets	2.80	6.63	2.60	2.52	2.85	2.17	2.61	5.12	3.01	2.61
Loan and lease loss provision to assets	0.20	2.39	0.13	0.11	0.12	0.05	0.47	0.07	0.11	0.13
Net operating income to assets	1.00	3.22	0.72	1.15	0.94	0.95	1.05	2.16	0.84	1.04
Pretax return on assets	1.46	5.02	1.07	1.38	1.31	1.43	1.65	3.03	1.06	1.55
Return on assets	1.01	3.22	0.72	1.17	0.94	0.96	1.05	2.20	0.87	1.06
Return on equity	9.01	20.88	7.66	10.29	7.84	8.09	10.78	15.30	7.46	9.42
Net charge-offs to loans and leases	0.49	2.81	0.73	0.13	0.24	0.21	0.62	0.34	0.24	0.41
Loan and lease loss provision to net charge-offs	75.30	107.55	52.28	134.98	71.36	35.52	107.82	69.44	82.37	66.17
Efficiency ratio	61.90	46.31	67.62	62.67	65.43	59.52	54.47	62.41	72.52	59.79
% of unprofitable institutions	6.16	0.00	0.00	2.64	6.73	9.95	3.85	9.09	7.20	2.99
% of institutions with earnings gains	63.48	66.67	33.33	63.83	67.82	51.18	57.69	54.28	58.76	55.22
Condition Ratios (%)										
Earning assets to total assets	89.26	92.17	86.96	92.40	90.19	94.12	96.70	91.04	92.40	88.84
Loss allowance to:										
Loans and leases	1.48	3.13	1.85	1.39	1.28	1.14	1.15	1.85	1.43	1.36
Noncurrent loans and leases	75.38	284.22	80.12	146.31	96.90	38.24	73.83	112.67	81.60	50.04
Noncurrent assets plus other real estate owned to assets	1.20	0.88	0.85	0.83	1.17	2.19	1.19	0.73	1.38	1.43
Equity capital ratio	11.15	15.14	9.45	11.42	11.97	12.07	9.88	14.77	11.82	11.12
Core capital (leverage) ratio	9.45	12.34	8.28	10.49	10.20	11.53	9.82	13.97	11.48	8.97
Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio	12.95	12.33	12.56	14.52	12.83	21.43	13.83	31.52	20.01	12.48
Total risk-based capital ratio	14.41	14.71	13.42	15.62	14.29	22.46	14.65	32.55	21.19	14.28
Net loans and leases to deposits	69.59	144.30	47.81	76.51	86.99	82.50	83.73	33.76	63.98	61.63
Net loans to total assets	52.64	77.41	33.70	63.46	67.68	61.56	70.49	27.22	53.62	48.32
Domestic deposits to total assets	66.66	51.66	45.71	82.94	77.27	74.59	84.18	79.78	83.80	70.33
Structural Changes										
New reporters	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Institutions absorbed by mergers	273	0	0	45	192	9	0	3	12	12
Failed institutions	18	0	0	1	13	2	0	0	2	0
PRIOR FULL YEARS (The way it was...)										
Number of institutions 2013	6,812	16	4	1,532	3,378	588	55	405	772	62
2011	7,357	18	4	1,545	3,769	732	59	377	790	63
2009	8,012	23	4	1,568	4,453	766	83	289	770	56
Total assets (in billions) 2013	$14,730.9	$590.9	$3,700.2	$261.6	$4,921.3	$486.9	$162.5	$62.8	$137.6	$4,407.1
2011	13,891.3	538.7	3,456.4	215.7	4,086.1	825.4	97.2	56.1	138.6	4,477.2
2009	13,086.8	501.6	3,107.1	182.0	4,546.7	810.1	96.5	38.1	116.1	3,688.7
Return on assets (%) 2013	1.07	3.35	0.86	1.15	0.91	0.98	1.15	1.93	0.85	1.11
2011	0.88	3.49	0.74	1.11	0.63	0.56	1.68	1.92	0.92	0.89
2009	-0.08	-4.51	0.08	0.81	-0.43	0.65	0.33	0.74	0.80	0.53
Net charge-offs to loans & leases (%) 2013	0.69	3.20	0.97	0.14	0.43	0.37	0.80	0.48	0.33	0.49
2011	1.55	5.26	1.97	0.40	1.18	0.90	1.87	0.56	0.54	1.25
2009	2.52	9.77	3.07	0.65	2.02	1.24	2.74	0.78	0.54	2.19
Noncurrent assets plus OREO to assets (%) 2013	1.63	0.93	1.07	0.95	1.65	2.14	1.23	0.84	1.44	2.18
2011	2.61	1.41	1.61	1.46	3.05	2.61	1.28	1.11	1.69	3.25
2009	3.37	2.40	2.75	1.55	3.87	3.17	1.45	0.69	1.34	3.66
Equity capital ratio (%) 2013	11.15	14.73	9.27	10.97	11.79	11.62	9.51	13.50	11.34	11.52
2011	11.16	15.11	8.89	11.22	11.69	10.39	9.82	14.51	11.45	12.08
2009	10.88	21.49	8.75	10.95	10.48	9.48	11.15	17.74	11.27	11.95

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

TABLE IV-A. Full Year 2014, All FDIC-Insured Institutions

		Asset Size Distribution				Geographic Regions*					
FULL YEAR (The way it is...)	**All Insured Institutions**	**Less Than $100 Million**	**$100 Million to $1 Billion**	**$1 Billion to $10 Billion**	**Greater Than $10 Billion**	**New York**	**Atlanta**	**Chicago**	**Kansas City**	**Dallas**	**San Francisco**
Number of institutions reporting	6,509	1,872	3,956	574	107	807	812	1,406	1,599	1,372	513
Commercial banks	5,643	1,645	3,439	468	91	450	735	1,176	1,530	1,282	470
Savings institutions	866	227	517	106	16	357	77	230	69	90	43
Total assets (in billions)	$15,553.8	$109.8	$1,232.0	$1,576.5	$12,635.4	$2,956.5	$3,217.9	$3,595.8	$3,404.0	$904.4	$1,475.1
Commercial banks	14,493.8	96.8	1,045.3	1,297.7	12,054.1	2,498.9	3,131.1	3,489.8	3,344.4	797.9	1,231.7
Savings institutions	1,059.9	13.1	186.7	278.8	581.4	457.6	86.8	106.1	59.6	106.4	243.4
Total deposits (in billions)	11,763.9	92.5	1,024.3	1,227.9	9,419.3	2,180.6	2,477.2	2,634.6	2,567.0	751.7	1,152.8
Commercial banks	10,953.3	82.3	876.7	1,020.8	8,973.5	1,849.3	2,412.5	2,555.0	2,520.3	663.6	952.6
Savings institutions	810.5	10.2	147.5	207.1	445.8	331.2	64.6	79.5	46.8	88.1	200.3
Bank net income (in millions)	152,273	858	12,007	16,522	122,886	23,702	32,080	30,430	35,358	10,039	20,662
Commercial banks	140,318	751	10,345	14,239	114,983	20,725	31,368	29,347	34,869	8,720	15,289
Savings institutions	11,955	106	1,662	2,284	7,903	2,977	712	1,083	489	1,319	5,374
Performance Ratios (%)											
Yield on earning assets	3.49	4.13	4.19	4.19	3.33	3.51	3.65	2.76	3.72	3.96	4.07
Cost of funding earning assets	0.35	0.47	0.50	0.43	0.32	0.42	0.28	0.28	0.39	0.33	0.44
Net interest margin	3.14	3.66	3.69	3.76	3.00	3.09	3.37	2.47	3.32	3.63	3.63
Noninterest income to assets	1.64	1.13	1.10	1.21	1.75	1.49	1.62	1.84	1.47	1.37	2.10
Noninterest expense to assets	2.80	3.45	3.16	3.00	2.73	2.77	2.97	2.68	2.68	3.07	2.88
Loan and lease loss provision to assets	0.20	0.11	0.12	0.17	0.21	0.27	0.23	0.10	0.17	0.13	0.32
Net operating income to assets	1.00	0.78	0.98	1.08	0.99	0.82	0.97	0.88	1.06	1.13	1.49
Pretax return on assets	1.46	0.93	1.25	1.49	1.48	1.20	1.44	1.25	1.58	1.50	2.27
Return on assets	1.01	0.79	1.00	1.08	1.00	0.83	1.00	0.88	1.07	1.14	1.49
Return on equity	9.01	6.49	9.06	9.11	9.02	6.93	8.15	8.96	10.32	10.32	11.80
Net charge-offs to loans and leases	0.49	0.23	0.23	0.27	0.56	0.55	0.53	0.36	0.60	0.23	0.47
Loan and lease loss provision to net charge-offs	75.30	86.52	85.75	92.23	73.40	94.24	72.62	64.57	52.68	92.96	111.65
Efficiency ratio	61.90	76.93	69.74	63.55	60.77	63.23	63.75	65.96	59.24	64.97	52.20
% of unprofitable institutions	6.16	11.38	4.40	2.26	0.93	7.93	9.73	7.61	3.75	3.72	7.80
% of institutions with earnings gains	63.48	57.48	65.82	66.90	63.55	58.98	64.90	59.74	65.23	66.69	64.52
Condition Ratios (%)											
Earning assets to total assets	89.26	91.66	92.49	91.71	88.61	89.26	88.27	88.67	88.63	91.61	92.82
Loss allowance to:											
Loans and leases	1.48	1.54	1.44	1.37	1.50	1.36	1.52	1.57	1.58	1.34	1.31
Noncurrent loans and leases	75.38	101.97	106.55	84.82	71.46	92.40	65.90	71.64	62.16	96.92	144.69
Noncurrent assets plus other real estate owned to assets	1.20	1.45	1.38	1.41	1.15	0.89	1.55	1.11	1.46	1.18	0.65
Equity capital ratio	11.15	12.29	11.20	11.90	11.04	11.82	12.45	9.80	10.20	11.06	12.47
Core capital (leverage) ratio	9.45	11.99	10.79	10.63	9.14	9.52	9.70	8.72	8.91	10.02	11.39
Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio	12.95	19.56	15.75	14.35	12.46	13.36	12.94	12.20	12.22	13.84	15.02
Total risk-based capital ratio	14.41	20.65	16.89	15.45	13.99	15.06	14.60	13.33	13.82	15.00	16.17
Net loans and leases to deposits	69.59	67.40	77.13	85.74	66.69	71.33	75.24	60.01	67.37	74.32	77.96
Net loans to total assets	52.64	56.74	64.12	66.78	49.72	52.61	57.92	43.97	50.81	61.78	60.92
Domestic deposits to total assets	66.66	84.17	83.08	77.52	63.55	65.39	74.28	61.90	56.85	82.78	76.93
Structural Changes											
New reporters	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Institutions absorbed by mergers	273	86	162	22	3	26	46	60	58	57	26
Failed institutions	18	10	8	0	0	3	4	6	1	2	2
PRIOR FULL YEARS (The way it was...)											
Number of institutions 2013	6,812	2,056	4,090	559	107	840	869	1,470	1,659	1,431	543
2011	7,357	2,415	4,284	551	107	915	957	1,552	1,773	1,542	618
2009	8,012	2,848	4,492	565	107	986	1,121	1,647	1,879	1,660	719
Total assets (in billions) 2013	$14,730.9	$119.7	$1,246.1	$1,468.6	$11,896.5	$2,927.3	$2,998.8	$3,376.9	$3,222.9	$870.0	$1,335.1
2011	13,891.3	138.7	1,279.9	1,410.9	11,061.8	2,864.6	2,942.8	3,184.5	2,918.2	812.9	1,168.4
2009	13,086.8	158.9	1,354.4	1,461.4	10,112.1	2,567.2	3,427.3	2,934.4	1,145.6	784.8	2,227.5
Return on assets (%) 2013	1.07	0.70	0.91	1.16	1.07	0.88	0.98	0.95	1.24	1.09	1.55
2011	0.88	0.52	0.56	0.79	0.93	1.01	0.52	0.78	0.95	0.94	1.47
2009	-0.08	-0.05	-0.10	-0.37	-0.03	-0.83	0.01	0.18	0.76	0.34	-0.25
Net charge-offs to loans & leases (%) 2013	0.69	0.35	0.36	0.41	0.78	0.93	0.66	0.49	0.87	0.32	0.57
2011	1.55	0.62	0.90	1.18	1.72	1.86	1.66	1.19	1.85	0.89	1.15
2009	2.52	0.88	1.25	1.91	2.87	2.76	2.29	2.36	2.40	1.35	3.44
Noncurrent assets plus OREO to assets (%) 2013	1.63	1.75	1.81	1.89	1.57	1.12	2.23	1.47	1.99	1.58	0.91
2011	2.61	2.34	3.01	3.13	2.50	1.78	3.84	2.31	2.76	2.60	1.97
2009	3.37	2.24	3.29	3.58	3.36	2.33	4.16	3.20	4.28	3.04	3.19
Equity capital ratio (%) 2013	11.15	11.68	10.78	11.80	11.11	12.02	12.19	9.66	10.42	10.87	12.65
2011	11.16	11.83	10.65	11.73	11.14	12.26	11.98	8.68	11.12	10.92	13.48
2009	10.88	11.96	9.86	10.72	11.02	12.53	11.66	8.59	10.70	10.28	11.11

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

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

March 31, 2015	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	0.92	0.11	1.25	0.83	0.58	0.94	0.63	1.67	1.37	1.36
Construction and development	0.49	0.00	0.91	0.75	0.46	0.66	0.28	2.39	1.45	0.36
Nonfarm nonresidential	0.36	0.00	0.28	0.59	0.35	0.52	1.72	1.23	0.97	0.31
Multifamily residential real estate	0.18	0.00	0.09	0.23	0.18	0.18	0.11	0.84	1.40	0.24
Home equity loans	0.65	0.00	0.91	0.43	0.52	0.74	0.40	0.63	0.68	0.69
Other 1-4 family residential	1.56	0.12	1.98	1.26	1.02	1.03	0.58	2.08	1.66	2.13
Commercial and industrial loans	0.24	0.87	0.24	1.03	0.24	0.48	0.17	1.09	1.11	0.15
Loans to individuals	1.15	1.08	1.23	1.37	1.00	0.95	0.66	1.67	1.81	1.32
Credit card loans	1.06	1.08	1.10	0.95	1.00	1.24	0.58	1.29	1.04	1.05
Other loans to individuals	1.24	1.02	1.44	1.40	1.00	0.91	0.68	1.70	1.83	1.48
All other loans and leases (including farm)	0.26	0.00	0.32	0.98	0.18	0.11	0.22	0.87	0.46	0.20
Total loans and leases	0.73	1.06	0.81	0.91	0.50	0.88	0.61	1.55	1.32	0.91
Percent of Loans Noncurrent**										
All real estate loans	3.09	0.49	4.89	1.13	1.57	3.10	3.77	1.97	1.82	5.19
Construction and development	1.81	0.00	0.99	1.54	1.81	2.03	18.85	3.11	2.88	1.69
Nonfarm nonresidential	1.20	0.00	0.81	1.53	1.12	1.53	8.05	2.21	2.05	1.31
Multifamily residential real estate	0.41	0.00	0.27	0.90	0.44	0.65	3.38	1.01	1.21	0.32
Home equity loans	2.72	0.00	4.40	0.89	1.44	2.05	2.90	0.64	0.63	3.45
Other 1-4 family residential	5.15	0.50	7.77	1.12	2.45	3.44	3.17	1.78	1.77	7.82
Commercial and industrial loans	0.54	0.71	0.48	1.24	0.65	1.05	0.51	1.43	1.60	0.37
Loans to individuals	0.83	1.13	1.07	0.55	0.68	0.56	0.58	0.54	1.06	0.62
Credit card loans	1.12	1.16	1.10	0.27	1.07	1.02	1.20	0.67	0.64	1.07
Other loans to individuals	0.55	0.55	1.02	0.57	0.65	0.51	0.42	0.53	1.07	0.35
All other loans and leases (including farm)	0.22	0.00	0.15	0.44	0.27	0.11	5.11	0.35	0.39	0.18
Total loans and leases	1.83	1.09	2.14	0.96	1.20	2.80	1.46	1.64	1.64	2.56
Percent of Loans Charged-Off (net, YTD)										
All real estate loans	0.16	0.25	0.39	-0.02	0.09	0.14	0.23	0.02	0.08	0.21
Construction and development	-0.13	0.00	0.00	-0.62	-0.09	0.00	-0.13	-0.27	-0.14	-0.24
Nonfarm nonresidential	0.06	0.00	0.00	-0.05	0.07	0.03	0.06	0.02	0.10	0.03
Multifamily residential real estate	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.01	-0.06	-0.02	0.27	-0.03
Home equity loans	0.46	0.00	0.50	0.03	0.31	0.32	0.55	0.04	0.06	0.60
Other 1-4 family residential	0.21	0.26	0.50	0.07	0.12	0.15	0.16	0.07	0.11	0.22
Commercial and industrial loans	0.18	2.19	0.16	0.13	0.15	0.00	0.07	0.13	0.21	0.12
Loans to individuals	1.83	2.87	2.34	0.33	0.70	0.93	0.79	0.49	0.42	1.62
Credit card loans	2.98	2.94	3.14	1.27	3.35	4.39	2.21	1.36	0.90	2.96
Other loans to individuals	0.68	1.38	0.98	0.26	0.48	0.52	0.39	0.41	0.42	0.80
All other loans and leases (including farm)	0.07	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.14	0.08	0.02	0.60	0.00	0.04
Total loans and leases	0.43	2.80	0.63	0.02	0.15	0.15	0.60	0.13	0.14	0.41
Loans Outstanding (in billions)										
All real estate loans	$4,204.3	$0.3	$486.8	$97.2	$2,078.2	$249.0	$30.1	$12.2	$55.0	$1,195.5
Construction and development	246.1	0.0	7.6	5.2	171.9	5.0	0.5	0.9	3.3	51.8
Nonfarm nonresidential	1,163.4	0.0	37.2	25.6	811.8	20.7	2.4	4.2	13.5	248.0
Multifamily residential real estate	305.3	0.0	55.8	2.9	198.7	6.1	0.2	0.3	1.5	39.7
Home equity loans	483.9	0.0	77.3	1.8	194.6	14.0	6.5	0.4	2.2	187.1
Other 1-4 family residential	1,855.3	0.3	252.4	25.3	666.3	202.2	20.4	5.7	30.2	652.5
Commercial and industrial loans	1,749.1	32.4	279.3	19.4	806.1	7.8	7.1	2.3	6.4	588.4
Loans to individuals	1,383.9	339.8	241.7	6.0	240.1	5.8	88.1	2.0	5.9	454.6
Credit card loans	680.0	323.8	149.6	0.4	17.8	0.6	19.0	0.1	0.1	168.4
Other loans to individuals	704.0	16.0	92.1	5.6	222.3	5.2	69.1	1.8	5.8	286.2
All other loans and leases (including farm)	1,026.7	2.2	310.3	37.9	245.9	17.9	3.8	1.0	5.0	402.6
Total loans and leases (plus unearned income)	8,364.0	374.6	1,318.1	160.5	3,370.3	280.4	129.2	17.5	72.2	2,641.2
Memo: Other Real Estate Owned (in millions)										
All other real estate owned	19,338.7	0.1	1,093.7	488.3	11,512.6	1,085.5	129.5	155.2	537.9	4,335.9
Construction and development	6,045.2	0.0	16.6	176.9	4,588.2	157.4	24.4	59.5	169.9	852.4
Nonfarm nonresidential	4,981.0	0.0	62.4	170.3	3,551.1	86.4	36.5	49.3	175.1	849.9
Multifamily residential real estate	427.0	0.0	2.0	17.4	336.5	8.5	1.1	6.1	11.2	44.0
1-4 family residential	5,718.0	0.1	515.7	85.5	2,688.4	391.9	59.5	38.7	168.9	1,769.2
Farmland	252.6	0.0	0.0	38.1	181.3	1.6	0.0	1.6	12.7	17.3
GNMA properties	1,884.6	0.0	469.0	0.1	166.8	439.6	8.0	0.0	0.1	801.1

* 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

March 31, 2015	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	0.92	1.38	0.79	0.53	1.05	0.63	1.10	0.96	1.28	0.86	0.41
Construction and development	0.49	1.25	0.65	0.51	0.39	0.72	0.49	0.43	0.25	0.58	0.30
Nonfarm nonresidential	0.36	1.19	0.57	0.33	0.27	0.42	0.31	0.42	0.34	0.39	0.24
Multifamily residential real estate	0.18	0.53	0.45	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.25	0.17	0.20	0.26	0.16
Home equity loans	0.65	0.83	0.53	0.46	0.68	0.49	0.80	0.73	0.64	0.46	0.36
Other 1-4 family residential	1.56	1.75	1.16	0.88	1.74	0.97	1.78	1.56	2.16	1.68	0.65
Commercial and industrial loans	0.24	1.18	0.74	0.41	0.18	0.25	0.18	0.29	0.18	0.39	0.25
Loans to individuals	1.15	1.76	1.42	1.27	1.13	1.00	1.49	1.05	1.17	0.82	0.94
Credit card loans	1.06	3.16	1.35	1.64	1.04	0.85	1.18	0.88	1.15	0.56	1.30
Other loans to individuals	1.24	1.74	1.42	1.09	1.24	1.26	1.81	1.10	1.19	0.94	0.64
All other loans and leases (including farm)	0.26	0.85	0.71	0.35	0.22	0.14	0.18	0.42	0.25	0.31	0.24
Total loans and leases	0.73	1.31	0.81	0.55	0.75	0.58	0.86	0.75	0.87	0.72	0.47
Percent of Loans Noncurrent**											
All real estate loans	3.09	1.65	1.41	1.45	3.91	2.01	3.83	3.62	4.47	1.76	1.17
Construction and development	1.81	2.32	2.50	1.94	1.46	2.15	2.54	1.75	1.39	1.19	1.59
Nonfarm nonresidential	1.20	2.10	1.39	1.20	1.11	1.42	1.13	1.32	1.22	0.95	1.00
Multifamily residential real estate	0.41	1.23	0.88	0.46	0.31	0.31	0.37	0.52	0.44	0.92	0.27
Home equity loans	2.72	0.85	0.76	0.87	3.07	2.07	3.32	2.83	3.14	1.66	0.95
Other 1-4 family residential	5.15	1.68	1.42	2.06	6.35	2.95	5.94	6.01	7.54	3.12	1.47
Commercial and industrial loans	0.54	1.86	1.27	0.88	0.45	0.62	0.48	0.53	0.50	0.78	0.53
Loans to individuals	0.83	0.80	0.85	0.77	0.84	0.90	0.85	0.81	0.85	0.71	0.73
Credit card loans	1.12	1.17	1.39	1.59	1.10	0.97	1.16	1.03	1.16	1.19	1.31
Other loans to individuals	0.55	0.80	0.81	0.39	0.55	0.76	0.53	0.74	0.47	0.48	0.24
All other loans and leases (including farm)	0.22	0.65	0.42	1.04	0.15	0.37	0.12	0.15	0.23	0.31	0.26
Total loans and leases	1.83	1.50	1.31	1.29	1.99	1.39	2.09	2.08	2.38	1.34	0.86
Percent of Loans Charged-Off (net, YTD)											
All real estate loans	0.16	0.08	0.06	0.07	0.21	0.09	0.25	0.15	0.25	0.03	0.06
Construction and development	-0.13	-0.20	-0.01	-0.11	-0.19	-0.13	0.13	-0.23	-0.34	-0.11	-0.24
Nonfarm nonresidential	0.06	0.15	0.05	0.10	0.04	0.07	0.08	0.04	0.00	0.02	0.12
Multifamily residential real estate	0.00	0.15	0.05	0.02	-0.02	0.00	0.04	0.02	-0.08	-0.11	-0.01
Home equity loans	0.46	0.06	0.11	0.17	0.51	0.31	0.60	0.41	0.58	0.29	0.13
Other 1-4 family residential	0.21	0.10	0.10	0.08	0.25	0.10	0.27	0.19	0.35	0.07	0.06
Commercial and industrial loans	0.18	0.40	0.19	0.15	0.18	0.14	0.15	0.20	0.14	0.10	0.32
Loans to individuals	1.83	0.56	0.66	1.61	1.88	2.02	1.92	1.09	2.33	1.15	1.60
Credit card loans	2.98	6.91	4.08	3.68	2.95	2.73	3.03	2.86	3.28	2.10	3.11
Other loans to individuals	0.68	0.48	0.40	0.62	0.70	0.76	0.73	0.51	1.09	0.68	0.30
All other loans and leases (including farm)	0.07	0.00	0.14	0.08	0.06	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.02	0.13	0.17
Total loans and leases	0.43	0.14	0.11	0.20	0.51	0.46	0.52	0.27	0.54	0.16	0.46
Loans Outstanding (in billions)											
All real estate loans	$4,204.3	$42.5	$606.0	$757.3	$2,798.5	$858.7	$895.3	$824.6	$826.2	$354.8	$444.7
Construction and development	246.1	2.5	52.3	63.2	128.2	45.5	52.4	39.2	37.1	48.6	23.2
Nonfarm nonresidential	1,163.4	11.1	234.9	308.6	608.8	269.3	235.0	186.3	167.1	139.4	166.2
Multifamily residential real estate	305.3	1.3	31.6	71.2	201.2	108.4	38.1	81.1	25.8	13.0	39.0
Home equity loans	483.9	1.1	26.7	46.8	409.3	90.3	126.1	120.7	98.3	19.5	28.9
Other 1-4 family residential	1,855.3	19.5	217.3	248.8	1,369.8	340.9	433.2	376.6	407.7	120.1	176.9
Commercial and industrial loans	1,749.1	7.3	103.1	172.3	1,466.5	268.0	430.0	359.3	358.8	123.1	210.1
Loans to individuals	1,383.9	3.8	33.0	77.7	1,269.4	292.9	351.4	202.3	286.8	56.2	194.2
Credit card loans	680.0	0.0	2.3	24.6	653.1	185.6	179.3	48.3	160.1	18.2	88.5
Other loans to individuals	704.0	3.7	30.7	53.1	616.4	107.4	172.2	154.1	126.7	38.0	105.7
All other loans and leases (including farm)	1,026.7	7.6	46.8	54.7	917.5	170.5	222.8	240.6	282.4	42.5	68.0
Total loans and leases (plus unearned income)	8,364.0	61.2	788.9	1,062.0	6,452.0	1,590.1	1,899.5	1,626.7	1,754.2	576.6	917.0
Memo: Other Real Estate Owned (in millions)											
All other real estate owned	19,338.7	573.0	5,790.2	4,198.6	8,776.9	2,625.3	5,007.8	3,815.4	4,046.4	2,535.7	1,308.1
Construction and development	6,045.2	194.6	2,631.2	1,692.6	1,526.9	636.2	1,722.9	839.0	1,287.5	1,100.1	459.6
Nonfarm nonresidential	4,981.0	178.1	1,867.2	1,345.6	1,590.1	670.4	1,202.1	1,019.5	881.5	818.3	389.2
Multifamily residential real estate	427.0	21.8	150.7	99.9	154.6	164.1	40.0	71.3	72.2	49.4	29.9
1-4 family residential	5,718.0	166.6	1,014.7	951.3	3,585.4	1,100.5	1,488.4	1,290.6	962.0	487.9	388.6
Farmland	252.6	11.7	124.4	88.3	28.2	21.5	58.6	49.9	36.2	66.2	20.3
GNMA properties	1,884.6	0.3	2.0	21.0	1,861.4	32.6	495.9	545.1	777.1	13.9	20.2

*** 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)	1st Quarter 2015	4th Quarter 2014	3rd Quarter 2014	2nd Quarter 2014	1st Quarter 2014	% Change 14Q1-15Q1	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	1,430	1,400	1,392	1,405	1,399	2.2	69	856	402	103
Total assets of institutions reporting derivatives	$14,160,514	$13,921,852	$13,713,850	$13,522,371	$13,250,315	6.9	$5,004	$357,197	$1,190,250	$12,608,062
Total deposits of institutions reporting derivatives	10,664,252	10,461,458	10,291,809	10,169,199	9,980,762	6.8	4,190	295,028	953,698	9,411,336
Total derivatives	205,900,437	221,924,279	242,942,949	239,127,057	231,756,607	-11.2	291	26,423	96,573	205,777,150
Derivative Contracts by Underlying Risk Exposure										
Interest rate	157,727,650	173,941,388	190,897,013	191,555,638	184,420,491	-14.5	291	23,356	90,548	157,613,456
Foreign exchange*	35,563,105	34,745,833	37,993,284	33,394,779	32,803,408	8.4	0	2,875	5,139	35,555,091
Equity	2,359,532	2,577,118	2,317,271	2,135,462	2,105,011	12.1	0	57	309	2,359,165
Commodity & other (excluding credit derivatives)	1,233,520	1,210,879	1,327,011	1,214,397	1,263,060	-2.3	0	9	96	1,233,415
Credit	9,016,631	9,449,062	10,408,370	10,826,781	11,164,636	-19.2	0	127	482	9,016,023
Total	205,900,437	221,924,279	242,942,949	239,127,057	231,756,607	-11.2	291	26,423	96,573	205,777,150
Derivative Contracts by Transaction Type										
Swaps	117,710,832	135,169,546	148,331,152	146,514,058	141,284,830	-16.7	44	7,223	53,061	117,650,503
Futures & forwards	44,537,354	43,368,429	45,058,920	45,263,688	42,478,734	4.8	127	10,731	21,596	44,504,901
Purchased options	16,070,746	16,370,106	17,990,979	17,268,335	17,177,576	-6.4	18	807	4,871	16,065,050
Written options	15,784,509	16,004,454	17,560,552	16,842,990	16,905,444	-6.6	102	7,525	16,430	15,760,452
Total	194,103,441	210,912,535	228,941,604	225,889,071	217,846,584	-10.9	291	26,287	95,957	193,980,906
Fair Value of Derivative Contracts										
Interest rate contracts	68,527	60,023	65,131	72,248	72,732	-5.8	1	61	-201	68,666
Foreign exchange contracts	-10,042	-4,845	13,334	4,729	5,563	N/M	0	0	-3	-10,039
Equity contracts	335	3,769	-657	412	1,548	-78.4	0	1	0	334
Commodity & other (excluding credit derivatives)	-5,755	-3,376	219	965	-893	N/M	0	0	2	-5,758
Credit derivatives as guarantor	54,676	47,533	67,082	95,094	80,869	-32.4	0	-1	0	54,677
Credit derivatives as beneficiary	-53,208	-36,633	-62,731	-90,465	-77,438	N/M	0	0	-24	-53,183
Derivative Contracts by Maturity**										
Interest rate contracts < 1 year	74,822,165	71,808,688	79,984,774	81,212,211	77,787,406	-3.8	87	9,764	21,113	74,791,201
1-5 years	50,596,553	33,727,025	40,334,338	38,531,826	37,365,369	35.4	28	3,260	24,846	50,568,419
> 5 years	32,885,173	22,213,586	22,393,371	24,203,418	24,025,868	36.9	35	4,257	26,113	32,854,768
Foreign exchange and gold contracts < 1 year	25,506,809	22,145,398	22,877,893	20,823,569	20,107,028	26.9	0	1,996	3,644	25,501,169
1-5 years	3,917,108	2,586,643	2,459,545	2,435,601	2,312,567	69.4	0	0	194	3,916,915
> 5 years	1,612,457	969,047	1,021,332	1,016,489	974,355	65.5	0	0	0	1,612,457
Equity contracts < 1 year	1,471,235	996,137	763,470	698,674	673,720	118.4	0	9	46	1,471,180
1-5 years	518,475	351,854	323,010	292,130	305,141	69.9	0	10	91	518,374
> 5 years	167,735	100,903	77,484	81,116	89,804	86.8	0	1	25	167,709
Commodity & other contracts (including credit derivatives, excluding gold contracts) < 1 year	5,553,836	1,298,825	1,407,104	1,454,791	1,303,887	325.9	0	7	50	5,553,779
1-5 years	5,891,761	3,623,142	4,045,843	4,091,545	4,310,725	36.7	0	5	6	5,891,750
> 5 years	600,199	289,055	321,390	332,178	422,604	42.0	0	0	15	600,184
Risk-Based Capital: Credit Equivalent Amount										
Total current exposure to tier 1 capital (%)	39.8	28.8	26.0	23.5	23.5		0.2	0.4	0.8	45.2
Total potential future exposure to tier 1 capital (%)	49.8	48.6	53.2	55.1	56.2		1.7	1.2	1.4	56.6
Total exposure (credit equivalent amount) to tier 1 capital (%)	89.6	77.4	79.2	78.7	79.7		1.8	1.6	2.2	101.8
Credit losses on derivatives***	69.8	91.1	83.2	68.7	12.8	445.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	69.5
HELD FOR TRADING										
Number of institutions reporting derivatives	249	248	244	247	243	2.5	8	86	91	64
Total assets of institutions reporting derivatives	11,441,159	11,274,526	11,015,085	10,889,256	10,638,252	7.5	575	40,444	320,862	11,079,279
Total deposits of institutions reporting derivatives	8,585,063	8,457,138	8,262,859	8,185,855	7,997,380	7.3	464	33,768	254,422	8,296,409
Derivative Contracts by Underlying Risk Exposure										
Interest rate	154,706,789	170,693,032	187,912,026	188,495,603	181,284,535	-14.7	135	2,100	20,355	154,684,199
Foreign exchange	32,197,482	32,536,107	33,675,874	30,164,255	29,208,486	10.2	0	0	3,835	32,193,647
Equity	2,340,858	2,559,758	2,300,741	2,119,239	2,089,047	12.1	0	0	0	2,340,858
Commodity & other	1,227,079	1,205,276	1,320,794	1,206,811	1,256,235	-2.3	0	1	14	1,227,064
Total	190,472,207	206,994,173	225,209,435	221,985,908	213,838,301	-10.9	135	2,101	24,204	190,445,767
Trading Revenues: Cash & Derivative Instruments										
Interest rate	959	658	-826	2,878	2,010	-52.3	0	0	18	941
Foreign exchange	4,702	2,902	4,830	2,026	2,137	120.0	0	0	3	4,700
Equity	791	643	652	722	608	30.1	0	0	0	791
Commodity & other (including credit derivatives)	1,211	255	946	795	1,427	-15.1	0	0	0	1,210
Total trading revenues	7,663	4,458	5,602	6,421	6,183	23.9	0	0	21	7,642
Share of Revenue										
Trading revenues to gross revenues (%)	6.4	3.8	4.7	5.4	5.4		0.0	0.0	0.6	6.6
Trading revenues to net operating revenues (%)	29.4	19.6	23.6	24.6	26.9		0.0	0.2	3.4	30.1
HELD FOR PURPOSES OTHER THAN TRADING										
Number of institutions reporting derivatives	1,305	1,276	1,272	1,287	1,282	1.8	62	783	363	97
Total assets of institutions reporting derivatives	13,844,132	13,613,609	13,421,606	13,229,480	12,944,593	6.9	4,511	326,299	1,072,212	12,441,111
Total deposits of institutions reporting derivatives	10,410,936	10,218,446	10,062,067	9,938,934	9,738,920	6.9	3,797	269,165	860,209	9,277,764
Derivative Contracts by Underlying Risk Exposure										
Interest rate	3,020,861	3,248,355	2,984,988	3,060,035	3,135,956	-3.7	156	21,256	70,192	2,929,257
Foreign exchange	585,258	647,043	724,435	819,319	849,536	-31.1	0	2,865	1,170	581,223
Equity	18,674	17,361	16,530	16,223	15,965	17.0	0	57	309	18,308
Commodity & other	6,441	5,602	6,216	7,586	6,825	-5.6	0	8	81	6,351
Total notional amount	3,631,233	3,918,361	3,732,169	3,903,163	4,008,282	-9.4	156	24,186	71,753	3,535,139

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)	1st Quarter 2015	4th Quarter 2014	3rd Quarter 2014	2nd Quarter 2014	1st Quarter 2014	% Change 14Q1-15Q1	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	75	78	74	73	76	-1.3	0	23	17	35
Outstanding Principal Balance by Asset Type										
1-4 family residential loans	$821,872	$847,508	$845,279	$844,190	$598,465	37.3	$0	$2,489	$12,477	$806,907
Home equity loans	35	36	38	39	41	-14.6	0	0	0	35
Credit card receivables	17,817	18,499	16,782	16,692	16,349	9.0	0	0	1	17,816
Auto loans	3,740	3,951	4,198	4,312	4,735	-21.0	0	0	1,496	2,243
Other consumer loans	5,966	6,191	6,425	4,945	4,462	33.7	0	2	0	5,964
Commercial and industrial loans	19	11	10	17	545	-96.5	0	14	3	2
All other loans, leases, and other assets	94,401	96,257	95,099	94,757	96,071	-1.7	0	118	8,309	85,974
Total securitized and sold	943,850	972,452	967,831	964,951	720,668	31.0	0	2,622	22,286	918,942
Maximum Credit Exposure by Asset Type										
1-4 family residential loans	3,120	2,918	2,806	2,908	2,912	7.1	0	11	3	3,106
Home equity loans	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0
Credit card receivables	1,531	1,529	1,418	1,450	1,455	5.2	0	0	0	1,531
Auto loans	0	0	0	0	5	-100.0	0	0	0	0
Other consumer loans	211	194	188	192	174	21.3	0	0	0	211
Commercial and industrial loans	0	0	0	0	15	-100.0	0	0	0	0
All other loans, leases, and other assets	1,405	1,369	1,129	1,416	1,308	7.4	0	0	0	1,405
Total credit exposure	6,267	6,011	5,541	5,966	5,869	6.8	0	11	3	6,253
Total unused liquidity commitments provided to institution's own securitizations	0	17	17	17	120	-100.0	0	0	0	0
Securitized Loans, Leases, and Other Assets 30-89 Days Past Due (%)										
1-4 family residential loans	3.1	3.9	3.9	3.5	3.3		0.0	0.7	1.6	3.1
Home equity loans	5.2	7.5	8.0	9.1	8.8		0.0	0.0	0.0	5.2
Credit card receivables	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Auto loans	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.6		0.0	0.0	0.8	1.0
Other consumer loans	4.6	4.9	4.8	5.5	5.2		0.0	0.0	0.0	4.6
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	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3		0.0	3.1	0.1	0.4
Total loans, leases, and other assets	2.8	3.5	3.5	3.2	2.9		0.0	0.8	1.0	2.8
Securitized Loans, Leases, and Other Assets 90 Days or More Past Due (%)										
1-4 family residential loans	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.3	3.3		0.0	1.3	1.0	2.1
Home equity loans	44.7	43.3	42.0	40.3	37.8		0.0	0.0	0.0	44.7
Credit card receivables	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Auto loans	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1		0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
Other consumer loans	5.1	5.3	5.2	6.3	6.7		0.0	0.0	0.0	5.1
Commercial and industrial loans	1.3	2.4	3.0	2.9	0.1		0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0
All other loans, leases, and other assets	1.4	3.3	6.5	9.2	8.7		0.0	9.8	0.8	1.4
Total loans, leases, and other assets	2.0	2.3	2.6	2.9	3.9		0.0	1.7	0.9	2.0
Securitized Loans, Leases, and Other Assets Charged-off (net, YTD, annualized, %)										
1-4 family residential loans	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Home equity loans	0.7	1.0	0.2	0.1	-0.1		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
Credit card receivables	0.4	1.7	1.5	1.2	0.6		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Auto loans	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
Other consumer loans	0.2	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.2		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
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	0.1	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.7		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Total loans, leases, and other assets	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
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	9,983	12,247	12,198	12,905	13,116	-23.9	0	0	0	9,983
Commercial and industrial loans	0	0	0	2	2	-100.0	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	48	-100.0	0	0	0	0
Assets Sold with Recourse and Not Securitized										
Number of institutions reporting asset sales	1,097	1,103	1,105	1,101	1,088	0.8	129	740	177	51
Outstanding Principal Balance by Asset Type										
1-4 family residential loans	38,900	40,547	40,838	41,944	43,405	-10.4	1,109	15,376	8,987	13,428
Home equity, credit card receivables, auto, and other consumer loans	694	712	709	727	755	-8.1	0	3	28	664
Commercial and industrial loans	83	91	52	53	69	20.3	1	11	71	0
All other loans, leases, and other assets	71,382	69,560	66,271	65,112	65,974	8.2	0	94	1,193	70,095
Total sold and not securitized	111,059	110,909	107,869	107,835	110,203	0.8	1,110	15,483	10,278	84,187
Maximum Credit Exposure by Asset Type										
1-4 family residential loans	10,073	9,737	9,850	9,646	9,573	5.2	80	2,444	3,390	4,159
Home equity, credit card receivables, auto, and other consumer loans	137	137	140	141	155	-11.6	0	3	4	130
Commercial and industrial loans	19	27	23	24	33	-42.4	1	11	8	0
All other loans, leases, and other assets	18,624	17,954	17,233	16,849	16,970	9.7	0	11	71	18,542
Total credit exposure	28,853	27,855	27,246	26,660	26,732	7.9	81	2,468	3,473	22,831
Support for Securitization Facilities Sponsored by Other Institutions										
Number of institutions reporting securitization facilities sponsored by others	116	125	132	134	138	-15.9	9	64	24	19
Total credit exposure	44,982	44,248	41,590	42,400	42,081	6.9	10	155	334	44,483
Total unused liquidity commitments	887	1,150	918	1,122	1,017	-12.8	0	0	0	887
Other										
Assets serviced for others*	0	4,361,980	4,412,785	4,461,369	4,556,212	-100.0	0	0	0	0
Asset-backed commercial paper conduits										
Credit exposure to conduits sponsored by institutions and others	11,736	11,981	10,189	12,129	12,110	-3.1	5	1	5	11,726
Unused liquidity commitments to conduits sponsored by institutions and others	28,878	28,924	27,948	28,274	30,515	-5.4	0	0	579	28,300
Net servicing income (for the quarter)	1,599	1,197	2,886	2,773	2,142	-25.4	7	180	91	1,321
Net securitization income (for the quarter)	298	340	385	318	285	4.6	0	6	16	276
Total credit exposure to Tier 1 capital (%)**	5.5	5.5	5.3	5.4	5.5		0.7	2.0	2.4	6.4

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

COMMUNITY BANK PERFORMANCE

Community banks are identified based on criteria defined in the FDIC's *Community Banking Study*. When comparing community bank performance across quarters, prior-quarter dollar amounts are based on community banks designated in the current quarter, adjusted for mergers. In contrast, prior-quarter performance ratios are based on community banks designated during the prior quarter.

- ***Earnings of $4.9 Billion Grew 16 Percent From First Quarter 2014***
- ***Net Interest Income and Noninterest Income Increased From the Year-Ago Period***
- ***Loan Balances Increased From the Previous Quarter and the Year Before***
- ***Net Charge-Off Rate Declined to a Nine-Year Low***
- ***Community Banks Continued to Hold 44 Percent of Small Loans to Businesses***

Close to 63 Percent of Community Banks Increased Earnings From First Quarter 2014

Improved revenue from net interest income and noninterest income, coupled with lower loan-loss provisions, increased aggregate first quarter 2015 earnings at the 5,946 community banks to $4.9 billion, up $690.9 million (16.4 percent) from the year before. Earnings for community banks grew at almost three times the rate of noncommunity banks (6.1 percent).[1] Almost two out of every three community banks (63 percent) reported higher year-over-year earnings, while 5.8 percent were unprofitable during the quarter, the lowest level since second quarter 2005. The pretax return on assets (ROA) was 1.25 percent, up 13 basis points from the year-ago quarter, but 26 basis points below noncommunity banks' rate (1.51 percent).

[1] In first quarter 2015, there were 472 noncommunity banks with a total of $13.7 trillion in assets, $10.2 trillion in deposits, and $1.5 trillion in equity capital.

Net Interest Margin Continued to Fall Despite Net Interest Income Rising 6.5 Percent

The average net interest margin (NIM) of 3.55 percent for the quarter was down 2 basis points from the year before, as average asset yields fell more rapidly than average funding costs. Community banks posted NIM 61 basis points above the average of noncommunity banks (2.94 percent) and 53 basis points above the industry average (3.02 percent). Net interest income, which accounted for 78 percent of net operating revenue at community banks, totaled $16.8 billion in first quarter 2015, up $1 billion (6.5 percent) from first quarter 2014. With nearly 70 percent of community

Chart 1

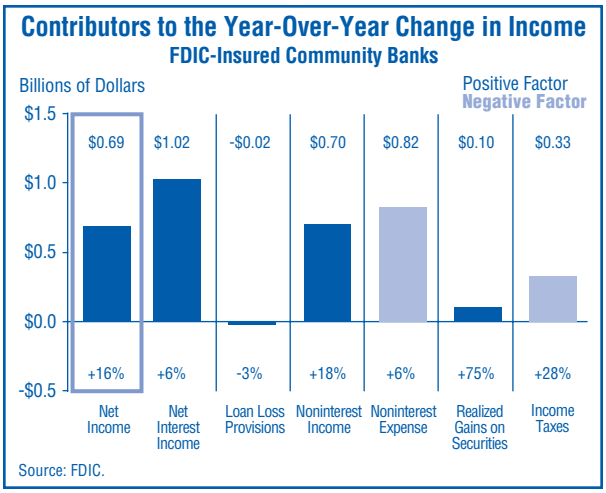
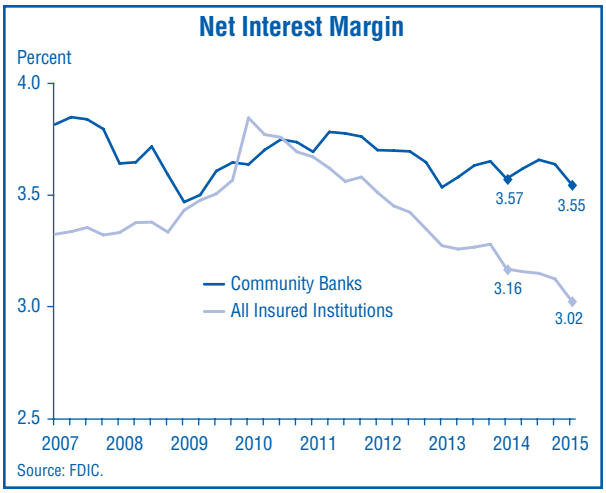


Chart 2



banks increasing net interest income from the year-ago quarter, the annual increase at community banks outperformed noncommunity banks (1.6 percent). Yearly increase in net interest income for community banks was led by higher interest income from non 1-to-4 family residential mortgage real estate loans (up $509.1 million, or 7.3 percent) and 1-to-4 family residential mortgages (up $238.5 million, or 5.3 percent).

Higher Loan Sale Revenue Increased Noninterest Income

Noninterest income of $4.7 billion, which accounted for 22 percent of net operating revenue at community banks in first quarter 2015, increased $704 million (17.7 percent) from the same 2014 quarter. More than half (57 percent) of community banks reported higher noninterest income than a year earlier. Close to 90 percent of the annual increase in noninterest income was the result of rising loan sales revenue (up $404 million, or 68.4 percent) and all other noninterest income (up $224.2 million, or 14.2 percent).[2] Noninterest income from the sale, securitization, and servicing of residential mortgage loans totaled $743.6 million for the current quarter, up $313.1 million (72.7 percent) from first quarter 2014.

Noninterest Expense Grew 5.9 Percent From First Quarter 2014

Noninterest expense totaled $14.8 billion in first quarter 2015, an increase of $821.1 million (5.9 percent) from the year before. Close to 77 percent of the increase in noninterest expense was led by higher salary employee benefits (up $627.4 million, or 8.2 percent). Almost two out of every three community banks (65 percent) reported higher noninterest expense from first quarter 2014. Full-time employees at community banks totaled 439,114 in first quarter 2015, up 8,789 (2 percent) from a year earlier, while noncommunity banks reduced full-time employees by 3,794 (0.2 percent). The average asset per employee was $4.7 million for the first quarter of 2015, up from $4.5 million in the same 2014 quarter.

[2] All other noninterest income includes items that are greater than $25,000 and exceed 3 percent of all other noninterest income reported. They include income and fees from the printing and sale of checks, earnings on the increase in value of cash surrender value of life insurance, income and fees from automated teller machines, rent and other income from other real estate owned, safe deposit box rent, net change in the fair values of financial instruments accounted for under a fair value option, bank card and credit card interchange fees, and gains on bargain purchases.

Chart 3

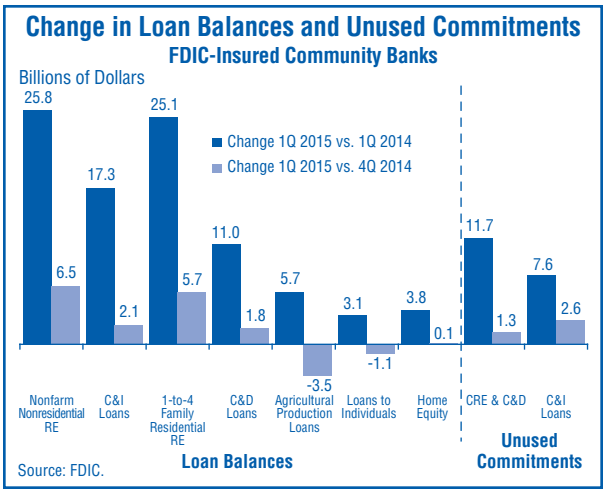
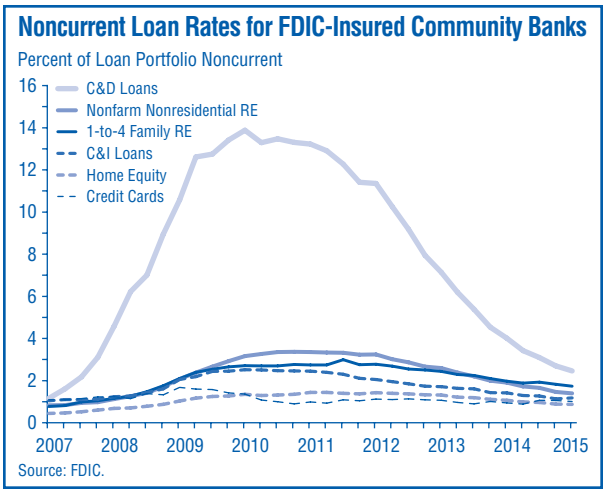


Chart 4



All Major Loan Balances Increased From the Year Before

Total assets at community banks grew by $33 billion (1.6 percent) from the previous quarter, as loan balances increased by $17.4 billion (1.3 percent). With more than half of community banks (53 percent) increasing loan balances from the previous quarter, the quarterly growth rate for community banks outpaced noncommunity banks (0.5 percent). Almost 83 percent of the increase was led by nonfarm nonresidential real estate loans (up $6.5 billion, or 1.6 percent), 1-to-4 family residential mortgages (up $5.7 billion, or 1.6 percent), and commercial and industrial loans (up $2.1 billion, or 1.1 percent). Agricultural production loans posted a seasonal decline of $3.5 billion (7.2 percent), and loans to individuals fell $1.1 billion (1.8 percent). All major loan categories increased from first quarter 2014, led by nonfarm nonresidential real estate loans (up $25.8 billion, or 6.9 percent), 1-to-4 family residential mortgages (up $25.1 billion, or 7.4 percent), commercial and industrial loans (up $17.3 billion, or 10 percent), and construction and development loans (up $11 billion, or 14.8 percent). Small loans to businesses of $295.3 billion increased $9.8 billion (3.4 percent) from first quarter 2014, with 42 percent of the growth being driven by commercial and industrial loans (up $4.1 billion, or 4.7 percent).[3] Total unused loan commitments increased $26.2 billion (11.2 percent) from the year before, with total unused commercial real estate (CRE) loan commitments—including construction and development—growing $11.7 billion (21.1 percent).

Asset Quality Indicators Showed Continuing Improvement

Noncurrent loan balances totaled $18.1 billion in first quarter 2015, down $3.7 billion (16.9 percent) from first quarter 2014. Close to 60 percent of community banks lowered their noncurrent loan balances from the year before. The noncurrent rate for community banks was 1.32 percent, down from 1.36 percent in the previous quarter, and 1.68 percent in first quarter 2014. The noncurrent rate was 61 basis points below noncommunity banks' rate (1.93 percent), and 51 basis points below industry's rate (1.83 percent). All major loan categories had lower noncurrent rates from the 2014 quarter. Construction and development's noncurrent rate declined 155 basis points from first quarter 2014; however, it continued to have the highest noncurrent rate (2.39 percent). The quarterly net charge-off rate for community banks declined 7 basis points to 0.1 percent, and it remained below noncommunity banks' rate of 0.5 percent. All major loan categories had a decline in net charge-off rate from the year before.

Common Equity Tier 1 Capital Ratio Stood at 14.89 Percent

Equity capital totaled $230.9 billion in first quarter 2015, an increase of $18.5 billion (8.7 percent) from first quarter 2014. Retained earnings of $2.8 billion increased $456.6 million (19.8) percent from first quarter 2014, while declining $233.2 million (1.6 percent) for noncommunity banks. The common equity Tier 1 capital ratio was 14.89 percent for community banks and 12.33 percent for noncommunity banks.

Four Community Banks Failed in the First Quarter

The number of FDIC-insured community banks totaled 5,946 at the end of first quarter 2015, down 91 banks from the previous quarter. Four community banks failed during the quarter.

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[3] Small loans to businesses include loans to commercial borrowers up to $1 million, and farm loans up to $500,000.

TABLE I-B. Selected Indicators, FDIC-Insured Community Banks

	2015*	2014*	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Return on assets (%)	0.96	0.87	0.93	0.90	0.83	0.55	0.21
Return on equity (%)	8.61	8.04	8.47	8.28	7.68	5.19	2.07
Core capital (leverage) ratio (%)	10.66	10.49	10.58	10.44	10.18	9.98	9.57
Noncurrent assets plus other real estate owned to assets (%)	1.29	1.62	1.34	1.73	2.26	2.84	3.25
Net charge-offs to loans (%)	0.10	0.17	0.21	0.32	0.58	0.87	1.11
Asset growth rate (%)	1.83	1.28	2.31	0.33	2.25	1.60	-2.26
Net interest margin (%)	3.55	3.57	3.61	3.59	3.67	3.74	3.71
Net operating income growth (%)	10.61	0.76	5.13	14.63	56.26	206.68	211.83
Number of institutions reporting	5,946	6,233	6,037	6,306	6,541	6,798	7,014
Percentage of unprofitable institutions (%)	5.82	7.64	6.31	8.40	11.16	16.34	22.16

* Through March 31, ratios annualized where appropriate. Asset growth rates are for 12 months ending March 31.

TABLE II-B. Aggregate Condition and Income Data, FDIC-Insured Community Banks

(dollar figures in millions)	1st Quarter 2015	4th Quarter 2014	1st Quarter 2014	%Change 1Q14-1Q15
Number of institutions reporting	5,946	6,037	6,233	-4.6
Total employees (full-time equivalent)	439,114	442,277	449,424	-2.3
CONDITION DATA				
Total assets	$2,070,611	$2,064,097	$2,033,321	1.8
Loans secured by real estate	1,040,157	1,039,743	998,000	4.2
1-4 Family residential mortgages	361,804	364,964	349,563	3.5
Nonfarm nonresidential	402,158	400,389	394,021	2.1
Construction and development	85,303	85,100	77,720	9.8
Home equity lines	49,365	50,059	47,267	4.4
Commercial & industrial loans	190,419	190,491	181,973	4.6
Loans to individuals	58,876	59,003	55,411	6.3
Credit cards	1,982	1,828	1,766	12.2
Farm loans	45,274	48,598	39,666	14.1
Other loans & leases	33,205	31,147	27,937	18.9
Less: Unearned income	554	590	553	0.0
Total loans & leases	1,367,378	1,368,392	1,302,456	5.0
Less: Reserve for losses	18,923	18,989	19,993	-5.3
Net loans and leases	1,348,455	1,349,403	1,282,463	5.1
Securities	445,535	448,768	463,601	-3.9
Other real estate owned	8,383	8,750	10,813	-22.5
Goodwill and other intangibles	12,805	12,589	12,674	1.0
All other assets	255,434	244,586	263,770	-3.2
Total liabilities and capital	2,070,611	2,064,097	2,033,321	1.8
Deposits	1,708,695	1,693,604	1,686,535	1.3
Domestic office deposits	1,708,215	1,693,374	1,686,304	1.3
Foreign office deposits	480	230	231	108.0
Brokered deposits	65,739	60,814	56,255	16.9
Estimated insured deposits	1,313,668	1,305,407	1,325,674	-0.9
Other borrowed funds	114,749	125,415	111,521	2.9
Subordinated debt	458	497	432	6.2
All other liabilities	15,643	15,696	14,199	10.2
Total equity capital (includes minority interests)	231,066	228,886	220,634	4.7
Bank equity capital	230,948	228,755	220,489	4.7
Loans and leases 30-89 days past due	9,853	9,506	10,803	-8.8
Noncurrent loans and leases	18,096	18,638	21,954	-17.6
Restructured loans and leases	10,064	10,812	11,458	-12.2
Mortgage-backed securities	190,941	195,080	204,549	-6.7
Earning assets	1,920,671	1,911,267	1,875,129	2.4
FHLB Advances	85,200	92,924	80,207	6.2
Unused loan commitments	259,622	250,174	244,532	6.2
Trust assets	247,346	286,129	237,593	4.1
Assets securitized and sold	14,139	15,959	15,082	-6.3
Notional amount of derivatives	57,557	43,736	44,395	29.6

INCOME DATA	Full Year 2014	Full Year 2013	%Change	1st Quarter 2015	1st Quarter 2014	%Change 1Q14-1Q15
Total interest income	$75,693	$75,694	0.0	$19,002	$18,911	0.5
Total interest expense	9,101	10,338	-12.0	2,167	2,328	-6.9
Net interest income	66,592	65,356	1.9	16,835	16,582	1.5
Provision for loan and lease losses	2,536	3,182	-20.3	541	549	-1.3
Total noninterest income	17,693	18,550	-4.6	4,683	4,165	12.4
Total noninterest expense	58,524	59,081	-0.9	14,799	14,700	0.7
Securities gains (losses)	561	564	-0.6	245	144	70.4
Applicable income taxes	5,191	4,504	15.2	1,513	1,265	19.6
Extraordinary gains, net	2	40	-94.3	0	4	-88.1
Total net income (includes minority interests)	18,598	17,743	4.8	4,910	4,381	12.1
Bank net income	18,574	17,720	4.8	4,900	4,377	11.9
Net charge-offs	2,730	3,972	-31.3	354	545	-34.9
Cash dividends	9,181	8,711	5.4	2,139	2,120	0.9
Retained earnings	9,393	9,009	4.3	2,762	2,258	22.3
Net operating income	18,150	17,265	5.1	4,720	4,268	10.6

N/M - Not Meaningful

TABLE II-B. Aggregate Condition and Income Data, FDIC-Insured Community Banks
Prior Periods Adjusted for Mergers

(dollar figures in millions)	1st Quarter 2015	4th Quarter 2014	1st Quarter 2014	%Change 1Q14-1Q15
Number of institutions reporting	5,946	5,946	5,946	0.0
Total employees (full-time equivalent)	439,114	438,536	436,570	0.6
CONDITION DATA				
Total assets	$2,070,611	$2,037,595	$1,961,140	5.6
Loans secured by real estate	1,040,157	1,022,049	957,891	8.6
1-4 Family residential mortgages	361,804	356,077	336,749	7.4
Nonfarm nonresidential	402,158	395,697	376,309	6.9
Construction and development	85,303	83,500	74,291	14.8
Home equity lines	49,365	49,269	45,557	8.4
Commercial & industrial loans	190,419	188,285	173,130	10.0
Loans to individuals	58,876	59,939	55,727	5.7
Credit cards	1,982	2,090	1,985	-0.1
Farm loans	45,274	48,783	39,542	14.5
Other loans & leases	33,205	31,523	28,032	18.5
Less: Unearned income	554	580	534	3.7
Total loans & leases	1,367,378	1,349,999	1,253,810	9.1
Less: Reserve for losses	18,923	18,839	19,414	-2.5
Net loans and leases	1,348,455	1,331,160	1,234,397	9.2
Securities	445,535	443,328	449,258	-0.8
Other real estate owned	8,383	8,732	10,674	-21.5
Goodwill and other intangibles	12,805	12,302	11,400	12.3
All other assets	255,434	242,072	255,412	0.0
Total liabilities and capital	2,070,611	2,037,595	1,961,140	5.6
Deposits	1,708,695	1,674,879	1,629,624	4.9
Domestic office deposits	1,708,215	1,674,437	1,629,186	4.9
Foreign office deposits	480	442	439	9.5
Brokered deposits	65,739	62,521	56,238	16.9
Estimated insured deposits	1,313,668	1,289,512	1,281,981	2.5
Other borrowed funds	114,749	121,275	104,908	9.4
Subordinated debt	458	457	371	23.6
All other liabilities	15,643	15,219	13,711	14.1
Total equity capital (includes minority interests)	231,066	225,765	212,526	8.7
Bank equity capital	230,948	225,645	212,409	8.7
Loans and leases 30-89 days past due	9,853	9,494	10,836	-9.1
Noncurrent loans and leases	18,096	18,397	21,769	-16.9
Restructured loans and leases	10,064	10,949	11,477	-12.3
Mortgage-backed securities	190,941	192,176	196,865	-3.0
Earning assets	1,920,671	1,886,695	1,809,325	6.2
FHLB Advances	85,200	88,982	74,838	13.8
Unused loan commitments	259,622	247,776	233,384	11.2
Trust assets	247,346	283,093	227,952	8.5
Assets securitized and sold	14,139	13,950	12,668	11.6
Notional amount of derivatives	57,557	42,845	40,439	42.3

INCOME DATA	Full Year 2014	Full Year 2013	%Change	1st Quarter 2015	1st Quarter 2014	%Change 1Q14-1Q15
Total interest income	$74,480	$71,486	4.2	$19,002	$18,034	5.4
Total interest expense	8,863	9,752	-9.1	2,167	2,222	-2.5
Net interest income	65,617	61,733	6.3	16,835	15,812	6.5
Provision for loan and lease losses	2,406	3,220	-25.3	541	559	-3.1
Total noninterest income	17,350	17,500	-0.9	4,683	3,979	17.7
Total noninterest expense	57,507	55,856	3.0	14,799	13,978	5.9
Securities gains (losses)	558	551	1.2	245	140	75.1
Applicable income taxes	4,735	4,066	16.5	1,513	1,185	27.6
Extraordinary gains, net	2	40	-94.3	0	4	-88.1
Total net income (includes minority interests)	18,879	16,683	13.2	4,910	4,213	16.5
Bank net income	18,855	16,661	13.2	4,900	4,210	16.4
Net charge-offs	2,648	4,071	-35.0	354	569	-37.7
Cash dividends	8,892	8,074	10.1	2,139	1,904	12.3
Retained earnings	9,963	8,587	16.0	2,762	2,305	19.8
Net operating income	18,437	16,206	13.8	4,720	4,102	15.1

N/M - Not Meaningful

TABLE III-B. Aggregate Condition and Income Data by Geographic Region, FDIC-Insured Community Banks

First Quarter 2015 (dollar figures in millions)	All Community Banks	Geographic Regions* New York	Atlanta	Chicago	Kansas City	Dallas	San Francisco
Number of institutions reporting	5,946	698	734	1,317	1,528	1,275	394
Total employees (full-time equivalent)	439,114	87,039	58,469	92,733	70,890	96,031	33,952
CONDITION DATA							
Total assets	$2,070,611	$528,904	$256,125	$388,074	$317,286	$409,540	$170,683
Loans secured by real estate	1,040,157	305,536	136,878	193,421	137,100	181,004	86,218
1-4 Family residential mortgages	361,804	123,670	44,443	71,410	41,223	60,235	20,823
Nonfarm nonresidential	402,158	107,005	59,226	70,562	47,949	74,107	43,309
Construction and development	85,303	15,734	15,122	11,578	10,880	24,931	7,058
Home equity lines	49,365	16,270	7,890	11,738	4,295	4,527	4,644
Commercial & industrial loans	190,419	44,483	20,740	35,151	31,127	41,705	17,213
Loans to individuals	58,876	12,822	7,568	11,714	9,534	13,555	3,683
Credit cards	1,982	464	138	437	431	314	198
Farm loans	45,274	493	1,048	7,039	25,998	8,491	2,206
Other loans & leases	33,205	10,024	2,207	5,786	5,327	7,018	2,842
Less: Unearned income	554	151	92	63	27	116	104
Total loans & leases	1,367,378	373,207	168,349	253,049	209,059	251,656	112,058
Less: Reserve for losses	18,923	4,443	2,444	3,746	3,072	3,464	1,755
Net loans and leases	1,348,455	368,764	165,905	249,303	205,987	248,192	110,303
Securities	445,535	102,149	50,704	87,462	70,863	100,398	33,959
Other real estate owned	8,383	1,157	2,164	1,722	1,296	1,549	494
Goodwill and other intangibles	12,805	4,019	1,358	2,156	1,660	2,632	980
All other assets	255,434	52,814	35,993	47,431	37,480	56,769	24,947
Total liabilities and capital	2,070,611	528,904	256,125	388,074	317,286	409,540	170,683
Deposits	1,708,695	419,190	213,542	322,548	265,013	346,217	142,186
Domestic office deposits	1,708,215	418,827	213,501	322,522	265,013	346,217	142,135
Foreign office deposits	480	362	41	26	0	0	51
Brokered deposits	65,739	22,599	7,184	11,580	9,495	9,405	5,477
Estimated insured deposits	1,313,668	314,786	164,569	263,174	212,059	255,799	103,282
Other borrowed funds	114,749	44,687	12,209	19,003	15,854	16,252	6,744
Subordinated debt	458	283	34	67	4	7	63
All other liabilities	15,643	5,264	1,734	2,911	1,816	2,450	1,468
Total equity capital (includes minority interests)	231,066	59,480	28,606	43,544	34,600	44,613	20,222
Bank equity capital	230,948	59,430	28,589	43,523	34,598	44,588	20,221
Loans and leases 30-89 days past due	9,853	2,729	1,378	1,817	1,444	2,032	452
Noncurrent loans and leases	18,096	6,254	2,764	3,623	1,762	2,654	1,039
Restructured loans and leases	10,064	2,543	1,678	2,710	1,148	1,133	851
Mortgage-backed securities	190,941	57,170	21,756	34,598	22,657	38,476	16,285
Earning assets	1,920,671	493,383	234,999	359,563	295,385	378,373	158,969
FHLB Advances	85,200	35,726	9,327	13,222	10,737	12,021	4,168
Unused loan commitments	259,622	63,456	31,234	48,107	44,308	47,937	24,581
Trust assets	247,346	54,534	9,688	67,196	68,616	39,890	7,421
Assets securitized and sold	14,139	3,650	531	6,031	803	583	2,541
Notional amount of derivatives	57,557	16,986	8,693	9,617	7,943	9,079	5,239
INCOME DATA							
Total interest income	$19,002	$4,715	$2,418	$3,493	$2,937	$3,861	$1,578
Total interest expense	2,167	688	277	393	325	361	123
Net interest income	16,835	4,026	2,141	3,100	2,612	3,500	1,455
Provision for loan and lease losses	541	201	68	74	68	127	5
Total noninterest income	4,683	901	590	1,224	697	889	381
Total noninterest expense	14,799	3,407	2,014	2,931	2,217	2,969	1,260
Securities gains (losses)	245	111	33	29	36	27	8
Applicable income taxes	1,513	455	183	331	169	202	172
Extraordinary gains, net	0	1	-1	1	1	0	0
Total net income (includes minority interests)	4,910	976	499	1,017	892	1,117	408
Bank net income	4,900	970	498	1,016	892	1,116	408
Net charge-offs	354	118	66	83	19	70	-2
Cash dividends	2,139	274	158	582	507	492	124
Retained earnings	2,762	696	340	434	385	624	284
Net operating income	4,720	896	475	992	861	1,095	402

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

Table IV-B. First Quarter 2015, FDIC-Insured Community Banks

	All Community Banks		First Quarter 2015, Geographic Regions*					
	1st Quarter 2015	4th Quarter 2014	New York	Atlanta	Chicago	Kansas City	Dallas	San Francisco
Performance ratios (annualized, %)								
Yield on earning assets	4.00	4.11	3.86	4.17	3.92	4.00	4.15	4.02
Cost of funding earning assets	0.46	0.48	0.56	0.48	0.44	0.44	0.39	0.31
Net interest margin	3.55	3.63	3.30	3.70	3.48	3.56	3.76	3.71
Noninterest income to assets	0.91	0.91	0.69	0.93	1.27	0.88	0.88	0.90
Noninterest expense to assets	2.89	3.00	2.60	3.19	3.04	2.81	2.95	2.99
Loan and lease loss provision to assets	0.11	0.13	0.15	0.11	0.08	0.09	0.13	0.01
Net operating income to assets	0.92	0.91	0.68	0.75	1.03	1.09	1.09	0.95
Pretax return on assets	1.25	1.17	1.09	1.08	1.40	1.34	1.31	1.38
Return on assets	0.96	0.93	0.74	0.79	1.05	1.13	1.11	0.97
Return on equity	8.61	8.42	6.62	7.08	9.44	10.43	10.19	8.18
Net charge-offs to loans and leases	0.10	0.25	0.13	0.16	0.13	0.04	0.11	-0.01
Loan and lease loss provision to net charge-offs	152.80	78.73	169.70	102.69	88.53	350.16	182.13	-204.32
Efficiency ratio	68.39	69.84	68.81	73.32	67.49	66.30	67.35	68.35
Net interest income to operating revenue	78.24	78.77	81.71	78.39	71.70	78.94	79.74	79.24
% of unprofitable institutions	5.82	10.12	6.59	9.81	6.30	3.66	3.84	10.15
% of institutions with earnings gains	62.76	61.01	61.32	61.99	63.48	64.73	60.47	64.21

Table V-B. Full Year 2014, FDIC-Insured Community Banks

	All Community Banks		Full Year 2014, Geographic Regions*					
	Full Year 2014	Full Year 2013	New York	Atlanta	Chicago	Kansas City	Dallas	San Francisco
Performance ratios (%)								
Yield on earning assets	4.10	4.16	3.93	4.32	4.02	4.09	4.25	4.15
Cost of funding earning assets	0.49	0.57	0.60	0.53	0.47	0.50	0.42	0.34
Net interest margin	3.61	3.59	3.34	3.79	3.55	3.59	3.84	3.81
Noninterest income to assets	0.89	0.94	0.64	0.86	1.20	0.89	0.91	0.88
Noninterest expense to assets	2.93	2.99	2.66	3.21	3.08	2.79	3.02	3.08
Loan and lease loss provision to assets	0.13	0.16	0.17	0.12	0.12	0.10	0.13	0.04
Net operating income to assets	0.91	0.87	0.61	0.77	0.99	1.13	1.11	0.97
Pretax return on assets	1.19	1.12	0.96	1.01	1.29	1.36	1.32	1.31
Return on assets	0.93	0.90	0.64	0.79	1.00	1.15	1.13	0.98
Return on equity	8.47	8.28	5.88	7.21	9.13	10.53	10.45	8.28
Net charge-offs to loans and leases	0.21	0.32	0.21	0.28	0.29	0.16	0.18	0.07
Loan and lease loss provision to net charge-offs	92.89	80.10	117.72	65.70	66.82	98.17	116.72	90.18
Efficiency ratio	69.10	69.87	70.61	73.94	68.46	65.69	67.55	69.59
Net interest income to operating revenue	79.01	77.89	82.84	80.15	73.17	78.87	79.49	80.11
% of unprofitable institutions	6.31	8.40	8.16	10.15	7.85	3.76	3.70	8.96
% of institutions with earnings gains	63.72	53.50	59.07	65.15	59.49	65.87	66.82	65.17

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

Table VI-B. Loan Performance, FDIC-Insured Community Banks

March 31, 2015	All Community Banks	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	0.70	0.68	0.82	0.75	0.65	0.80	0.37
Construction and development	0.63	0.77	0.79	0.57	0.48	0.61	0.39
Nonfarm nonresidential	0.49	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.47	0.47	0.25
Multifamily residential real estate	0.24	0.19	0.24	0.41	0.28	0.31	0.15
Home equity loans	0.50	0.60	0.47	0.48	0.32	0.52	0.40
Other 1-4 family residential	1.08	0.96	1.34	1.15	0.92	1.34	0.63
Commercial and industrial loans	0.59	0.52	0.66	0.60	0.66	0.60	0.49
Loans to individuals	1.61	2.99	1.32	0.97	0.96	1.77	0.60
Credit card loans	1.56	2.11	1.15	1.09	2.34	0.96	0.83
Other loans to individuals	1.62	3.02	1.32	0.97	0.90	1.79	0.59
All other loans and leases (including farm)	0.61	0.35	0.49	0.30	0.83	0.63	0.59
Total loans and leases	0.72	0.73	0.82	0.72	0.69	0.81	0.40
Percent of Loans Noncurrent**							
All loans secured by real estate	1.43	1.68	1.78	1.61	0.93	1.14	0.95
Construction and development	2.39	2.82	3.90	2.81	1.94	1.35	1.88
Nonfarm nonresidential	1.33	1.55	1.58	1.51	1.10	1.04	0.89
Multifamily residential real estate	0.54	0.27	1.03	1.11	0.40	1.06	0.27
Home equity loans	0.80	0.92	0.77	0.96	0.44	0.59	0.59
Other 1-4 family residential	1.67	2.17	1.57	1.83	0.93	1.25	0.99
Commercial and industrial loans	1.11	1.27	1.15	1.17	1.04	0.94	1.06
Loans to individuals	0.71	0.97	0.82	0.45	0.48	0.88	0.34
Credit card loans	0.95	1.34	0.55	0.86	1.11	0.61	0.65
Other loans to individuals	0.70	0.95	0.83	0.44	0.45	0.89	0.33
All other loans and leases (including farm)	0.91	4.00	0.75	0.40	0.36	0.51	0.53
Total loans and leases	1.32	1.68	1.64	1.43	0.84	1.05	0.93
Percent of Loans Charged-Off (net, YTD)							
All loans secured by real estate	0.06	0.08	0.11	0.10	-0.02	0.05	-0.08
Construction and development	-0.02	0.11	0.16	0.09	-0.53	0.01	-0.17
Nonfarm nonresidential	0.05	0.08	0.12	0.06	0.03	0.03	-0.08
Multifamily residential real estate	0.04	0.03	0.18	0.07	-0.02	0.02	0.00
Home equity loans	0.11	0.17	0.10	0.18	0.03	0.04	-0.10
Other 1-4 family residential	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.14	0.06	0.09	-0.03
Commercial and industrial loans	0.16	0.16	0.25	0.20	0.06	0.20	0.05
Loans to individuals	0.72	0.98	0.64	0.53	0.70	0.73	0.56
Credit card loans	4.85	4.60	1.19	4.27	10.61	1.30	2.39
Other loans to individuals	0.57	0.84	0.63	0.39	0.22	0.72	0.45
All other loans and leases (including farm)	0.12	0.21	0.27	0.09	0.04	0.10	0.55
Total loans and leases	0.10	0.13	0.16	0.13	0.04	0.11	-0.01
Loans Outstanding (in billions)							
All loans secured by real estate	$1,040.2	$305.5	$136.9	$193.4	$137.1	$181.0	$86.2
Construction and development	85.3	15.7	15.1	11.6	10.9	24.9	7.1
Nonfarm nonresidential	402.2	107.0	59.2	70.6	47.9	74.1	43.3
Multifamily residential real estate	82.0	41.1	6.0	14.0	7.2	6.1	7.7
Home equity loans	49.4	16.3	7.9	11.7	4.3	4.5	4.6
Other 1-4 family residential	361.8	123.7	44.4	71.4	41.2	60.2	20.8
Commercial and industrial loans	190.4	44.5	20.7	35.2	31.1	41.7	17.2
Loans to individuals	58.9	12.8	7.6	11.7	9.5	13.6	3.7
Credit card loans	2.0	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2
Other loans to individuals	56.9	12.4	7.4	11.3	9.1	13.2	3.5
All other loans and leases (including farm)	78.5	10.5	3.3	12.8	31.3	15.5	5.0
Total loans and leases	1,367.9	373.4	168.4	253.1	209.1	251.8	112.2
Memo: Unfunded Commitments (in millions)							
Total Unfunded Commitments	259,622	63,456	31,234	48,107	44,308	47,937	24,581
Construction and development: 1-4 family residential	19,504	4,099	3,747	2,018	2,146	5,714	1,779
Construction and development: CRE and other	46,100	13,704	6,646	6,458	5,305	10,576	3,411
Commercial and industrial	87,943	20,067	9,275	18,068	14,586	16,807	9,140

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

INSURANCE FUND INDICATORS

- ***Insured Deposits Grow by 2.3 Percent***
- ***DIF Reserve Ratio Rises 2 Basis Points to 1.03 Percent***
- ***Four Institutions Fail During First Quarter***
- ***Changes to Risk-Based Assessments Go Into Effect***

During the first quarter of 2015, total assets of the nation's 6,419 FDIC-insured commercial banks and savings institutions increased by $224.3 billion (1.4 percent). Domestic office deposits increased by $210.2 billion (2.0 percent). Domestic savings and interest-bearing checking accounts increased by $146.5 billion (2.5 percent), noninterest-bearing deposits increased by $84.2 billion (3.0 percent), and time deposits decreased by $20.5 billion (1.2 percent). Deposits held in foreign offices decreased by $15.8 billion (1.1 percent). Asset growth was also supported by a $30.7 billion increase in equity capital and a $10.7 billion increase in securities sold under agreements to repurchase. Federal Home Loan Bank advances decreased by $31.2 billion during the quarter.

Estimated insured deposits (including U.S. branches of foreign banks) increased by 2.3 percent ($139.7 billion) during the first quarter of 2015 to $6.3 trillion. Over the past four quarters, estimated insured deposits increased by 3.6 percent ($222.5 billion). For institutions existing as of December 31, 2014, and March 31, 2015, insured deposits increased during the first quarter at 4,679 institutions (73 percent), decreased at 1,716 institutions (27 percent), and remained unchanged at 33 institutions.

The Deposit Insurance Fund (DIF) increased by 4.0 percent ($2.5 billion) during the first quarter to $65,296 million (unaudited). Assessment income of $2.2 billion and a negative provision for insurance losses of $426 million were the largest sources of the increase to the DIF during the quarter. Interest earned and unrealized gains on securities added $291 million to the DIF, while operating expenses net of other revenue reduced the fund by $390 million. The DIF's reserve ratio rose to 1.03 percent on March 31, 2015, from 1.01 percent at December 31, 2014, and 0.80 percent four quarters ago. The March 31, 2015, reserve ratio is the highest for the DIF since March 31, 2008, when the reserve ratio was 1.19 percent. Four FDIC-insured institutions, with combined assets of $6.3 billion, failed during the first quarter of 2015, at an estimated cost to the DIF of $848 million.

Effective April 1, 2011, the deposit insurance assessment base changed to average consolidated total assets minus average tangible equity.[1] 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.[2] Table 1 shows the distribution of the assessment base by institution asset size category as of the first quarter.

[1] There is an additional adjustment to the assessment base for banker's banks and custodial banks, as permitted under Dodd-Frank.
[2] The Fourth Quarter 2010 *Quarterly Banking Profile* includes a more detailed explanation of these changes.

Table 1

Distribution of the Assessment Base for FDIC-Insured Institutions* by Asset Size
Data as of March 31, 2015

Asset Size	Number of Institutions	Percent of Total Institutions	Assessment Base** ($ Bil.)	Percent of Base
Less Than $1 Billion	5,725	89.2	$1,166.7	8.7
$1 - $10 Billion	582	9.1	1,386.8	10.3
$10 - $50 Billion	75	1.2	1,449.4	10.7
$50 - $100 Billion	14	0.2	917.2	6.8
Over $100 Billion	23	0.4	8,567.1	63.5
Total	6,419	100.0	13,487.3	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.

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 March 31, 2015, the FDIC reserve ratio would have been 0.48 percent using the new assessment base (compared to 1.03 percent using estimated insured deposits), and the 2 percent DRR using estimated insured deposits would have been 0.94 percent using the new assessment base.

Changes to Risk-Based Assessments

On November 18, 2014, the FDIC Board of Directors adopted a Final Rule on assessments that revises the FDIC's risk-based deposit insurance assessment system to reflect recent changes in regulatory capital rules. Specifically, the Final Rule (1) revises the ratios and thresholds for capital evaluations used to determine assessments, (2) revises the calculation of the deduction to the assessment base for custodial banks, and (3) requires that highly complex institutions measure counterparty exposure for assessment purposes using the Basel III standardized approach.

Capital Evaluations for Assessments

Changes to regulatory capital rules that became effective at the start of this year include a new common equity Tier 1 capital ratio and new prompt corrective action thresholds for the existing Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio. Therefore, effective January 1, 2015, to conform capital evaluations for assessment purposes to the new capital rules, the ratios and ratio thresholds for determining capital evaluations for deposit insurance assessment purposes will be as shown in Table 2.

The recent changes to regulatory capital rules also introduced a supplementary leverage ratio that applies to some institutions and prompt corrective action thresholds for that ratio, to take effect at the start of 2018. Therefore, effective January 1, 2018, to conform capital evaluations for assessment purposes to regulatory capital rules, the ratios and ratio thresholds for determining capital evaluations for deposit insurance assessment purposes will be as shown in Table 3.

Custodial Banks

Effective January 1, 2015, the Final Rule conforms the calculation of the deduction to the assessment base for custodial banks to the new asset risk weights under the standardized approach in the new regulatory capital rules. The revision applies to all custodial banks. The assessment base deduction for custodial banks will continue to be defined as the daily or weekly average of a certain amount of specified low-risk, liquid assets, subject to the limitation that the daily or weekly average value of these assets cannot exceed the daily or weekly average value of deposits that are classified as transaction accounts and are identified by the bank as being directly linked to a fiduciary or custodial and safekeeping account asset. (See the Final Rule for a detailed explanation of the changes to the deduction for custodial banks.[3])

Highly Complex Institutions

The Final Rule requires that all highly complex institutions measure counterparty exposure for assessment purposes using the Basel III standardized approach credit equivalent amount for derivatives and the Basel III standardized approach exposure amount for securities financing transactions in the regulatory capital rules. The amount of derivatives exposures will be reduced by qualifying cash collateral.[4] (See the Final Rule for a detailed explanation of the changes to the measurement of counterparty exposure for assessment purposes.[5])

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[3] https://www.fdic.gov/news/news/financial/2014/fil14057a.pdf.
[4] In general, a highly complex bank is a bank with at least $50 billion in total assets, controlled by a U.S. parent with at least $500 billion in assets; or a bank that is a processing bank or trust company with fiduciary assets of at least $500 billion.
[5] https://www.fdic.gov/news/news/financial/2014/fil14057a.pdf.

Table 2

Capital Ratios Used to Determine Capital Evaluations for Assessment Purposes
Effective January 1, 2015

Capital Evaluations	Total Risk-Based Capital Ratio	Tier 1 Risk-Based Capital Ratio	Common Equity Tier 1 Capital Ratio	Leverage Ratio
Well Capitalized	≥10%	≥8%	≥6.5%	≥5%
Adequately Capitalized*	≥8%	≥6%	≥4.5%	≥4%
Undercapitalized	Does not qualify as either Well Capitalized or Adequately Capitalized			

* An institution is Adequately Capitalized if it is not Well Capitalized, but it satisfies each of the listed capital ratio standards for Adequately Capitalized.

Table 3

Capital Ratios Used to Determine Capital Evaluations for Assessment Purposes
Effective January 1, 2018*

Capital Evaluations	Total Risk-Based Capital Ratio	Tier 1 Risk-Based Capital Ratio	Common Equity Tier 1 Capital Ratio	Leverage Ratio	Supplementary Leverage Ratio (Advanced Approaches Banking Organizations)	Supplementary Leverage Ratio (Subsidiary IDIs of Covered BHCs)
Well Capitalized	≥10%	≥8%	≥6.5%	≥5%	Not applicable	≥6%
Adequately Capitalized**	≥8%	≥6%	≥4.5%	≥4%	≥3%	≥3%
Undercapitalized	Does not qualify as either Well Capitalized or Adequately Capitalized					

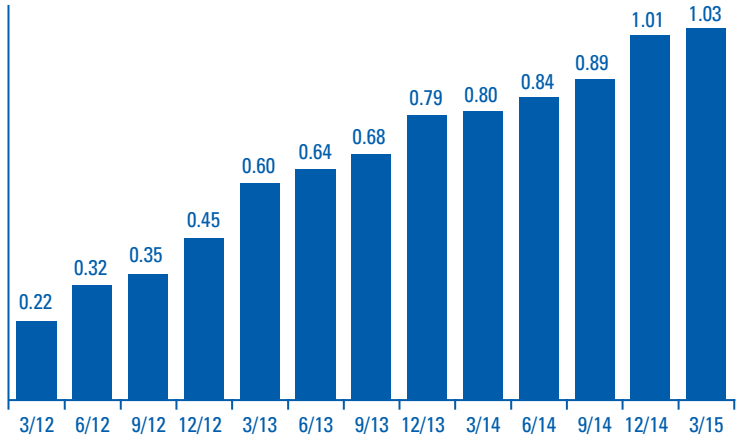
* In general, an insured depository institution (IDI) is an advanced approaches bank if it has total consolidated assets of $250 billion or more, has total consolidated on-balance sheet foreign exposures of $10 billion or more, or is a subsidiary of an IDI, bank holding company (BHC), or savings and loan holding company that uses the advanced approaches to calculate risk-weighted assets. A covered BHC is any top-tier U.S. BHC with more than $700 billion in total consolidated assets or more than $10 trillion in assets under custody.
** An institution is Adequately Capitalized if it is not Well Capitalized, but it satisfies each of the listed capital ratio standards for Adequately Capitalized.

Table I-C. Insurance Fund Balances and Selected Indicators

(dollar figures in millions)	Deposit Insurance Fund*												
	1st Quarter 2015	4th Quarter 2014	3rd Quarter 2014	2nd Quarter 2014	1st Quarter 2014	4th Quarter 2013	3rd Quarter 2013	2nd Quarter 2013	1st Quarter 2013	4th Quarter 2012	3rd Quarter 2012	2nd Quarter 2012	1st Quarter 2012
Beginning Fund Balance	$62,780	$54,320	$51,059	$48,893	$47,191	$40,758	$37,871	$35,742	$32,958	$25,224	$22,693	$15,292	$11,827
Changes in Fund Balance:													
Assessments earned	2,189	2,030	2,009	2,224	2,393	2,224	2,339	2,526	2,645	2,937	2,833	2,933	3,694
Interest earned on investment securities	60	70	80	87	45	23	34	54	-9	66	-8	81	20
Realized gain on sale of investments	0	0	0	0	0	302	156	0	0	0	0	0	0
Operating expenses	396	408	406	428	422	436	298	439	436	469	442	407	460
Provision for insurance losses	-426	-6,787	-1,663	-204	348	-4,588	-539	-33	-499	-3,344	-84	-807	12
All other income, net of expenses	6	-43	6	6	9	9	46	51	55	1,878	57	4,095	63
Unrealized gain/(loss) on available-for-sale securities	231	24	-91	73	25	-277	71	-96	30	-22	7	-108	160
Total fund balance change	2,516	8,460	3,261	2,166	1,702	6,433	2,887	2,129	2,784	7,734	2,531	7,401	3,465
Ending Fund Balance	65,296	62,780	54,320	51,059	48,893	47,191	40,758	37,871	35,742	32,958	25,224	22,693	15,292
Percent change from four quarters earlier	33.55	33.03	33.27	34.82	36.79	43.19	61.58	66.88	133.73	178.67	222.85	479.49	NM
Reserve Ratio (%)	1.03	1.01	0.89	0.84	0.80	0.79	0.68	0.64	0.60	0.45	0.35	0.32	0.22
Estimated Insured Deposits**	6,343,288	6,203,596	6,134,428	6,102,158	6,120,778	6,010,853	5,967,558	5,951,124	5,999,614	7,405,043	7,248,466	7,081,206	7,031,331
Percent change from four quarters earlier	3.64	3.21	2.80	2.54	2.02	-18.83	-17.67	-15.96	-14.67	6.19	7.32	8.55	10.22
Domestic Deposits	10,616,373	10,408,062	10,213,072	10,099,337	9,962,453	9,825,398	9,631,580	9,424,503	9,454,658	9,474,585	9,084,803	8,937,725	8,848,706
Percent change from four quarters earlier	6.56	5.93	6.04	7.16	5.37	3.70	6.02	5.45	6.85	7.88	6.55	8.40	10.51
Number of Institutions Reporting	6,428	6,518	6,598	6,665	6,739	6,821	6,900	6,949	7,028	7,092	7,190	7,254	7,317

DIF Reserve Ratios

Percent of Insured Deposits



Deposit Insurance Fund Balance and Insured Deposits

($ Millions)

	DIF Balance	DIF-Insured Deposits
3/12	$15,292	$7,031,331
6/12	22,693	7,081,206
9/12	25,224	7,248,466
12/12	32,958	7,405,043
3/13	35,742	5,999,614
6/13	37,871	5,951,124
9/13	40,758	5,967,558
12/13	47,191	6,010,853
3/14	48,893	6,120,778
6/14	51,059	6,102,158
9/14	54,320	6,134,428
12/14	62,780	6,203,596
3/15	65,296	6,343,288

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

(dollar figures in millions)	2015***	2014***	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Problem Institutions							
Number of institutions	253	411	291	467	651	813	884
Total assets	$60,276	$126,106	$86,712	$152,687	$232,701	$319,432	$390,017
Failed Institutions							
Number of institutions	4	5	18	24	51	92	157
Total assets****	$6,299	$718	$2,914	$6,044	$11,617	$34,923	$92,085
Assisted Institutions							
Number of institutions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total assets	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0

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

** Beginning in the third quarter of 2009, estimates of insured deposits are based on a $250,000 general coverage limit. The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Dodd-Frank) temporarily provided unlimited coverage for noninterest-bearing transaction accounts for two years beginning December 31, 2010, and ending December 31, 2012.

*** Through March 31.

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

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

(dollar figures in millions)

March 31, 2015	Number of Institutions	Total Assets	Domestic Deposits*	Est. Insured Deposits
Commercial Banks and Savings Institutions				
FDIC-Insured Commercial Banks	5,570	$14,736,631	$9,775,364	$5,655,476
FDIC-Supervised	3,671	2,326,461	1,821,262	1,333,868
OCC-Supervised	1,050	10,116,115	6,409,659	3,538,023
Federal Reserve-Supervised	849	2,294,055	1,544,443	783,585
FDIC-Insured Savings Institutions	849	1,041,431	802,782	659,289
OCC-Supervised Savings Institutions	436	684,087	533,765	442,319
FDIC-Supervised Savings Institutions	413	357,343	269,017	216,970
Total Commercial Banks and Savings Institutions	6,419	15,778,062	10,578,146	6,314,765
Other FDIC-Insured Institutions				
U.S. Branches of Foreign Banks	9	114,229	38,226	28,524
Total FDIC-Insured Institutions	6,428	15,892,292	10,616,373	6,343,288

* Excludes $1.4 trillion in foreign office deposits, which are not FDIC insured.

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

Quarter Ending December 31, 2014 *(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	1,517	23.27	$3,350.0	25.11
5.01-7.50	3,088	47.38	8,048.5	60.34
7.51-10.00	1,091	16.74	1,311.3	9.83
10.01-15.00	509	7.81	473.4	3.55
15.01-20.00	25	0.38	71.8	0.54
20.01-25.00	242	3.71	68.3	0.51
25.01-30.00	3	0.05	0.4	0.00
30.01-35.00	42	0.64	8.9	0.07
greater than 35.00	1	0.02	6.0	0.05

* 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 VI-B.

The information presented in Tables I-B through VI-B is aggregated for all FDIC-insured commercial banks and savings institutions meeting the criteria for community banks that were developed for the FDIC's *Community Banking Study*, published in December, 2012: http://fdic.gov/regulations/resources/cbi/report/cbi-full.pdf.

The determination of which insured institutions are considered community banks is based on five steps.

The first step in defining a community bank is to aggregate all charter-level data reported under each holding company into a single banking organization. This aggregation applies both to balance-sheet measures and the number and location of banking offices. Under the FDIC definition, if the banking organization is designated as a community bank, every charter reporting under that organization is also considered a community bank when working with data at the charter level.

The second step is to exclude any banking organization where more than 50 percent of total assets are held in certain specialty banking charters, including: *credit card specialists*, *consumer nonbank banks*, *industrial loan companies*, *trust companies*, *bankers' banks*, and banks holding 10 percent or more of total assets in foreign offices.

Once the specialty organizations are removed, the third step involves including organizations that engage in basic banking activities as measured by the total loans-to-assets ratio (greater than 33 percent) and the ratio of core deposits to assets (greater than 50 percent). Core deposits are defined as nonbrokered deposits in domestic offices. Analysis of the underlying data shows that these thresholds establish meaningful levels of basic lending and deposit gathering and still allow for a degree of diversity in how individual banks construct their balance sheets.

The fourth step includes organizations that operate within a limited geographic scope. This limitation of scope is used as a proxy measure for a bank's relationship approach to banking. Banks that operate within a limited market area have more ease in managing relationships at a personal level. Under this step, four criteria are applied to each banking organization. They include both a minimum and maximum number of total banking offices, a maximum level of deposits for any one office, and location-based criteria. The limits on the number of and deposits per office are gradually adjusted upward over time. For banking offices, banks must have more than one office, and the maximum number of offices starts at 40 in 1985 and reaches 75 in 2010. The maximum level of deposits for any one office is $1.25 billion in deposits in 1985 and $5 billion in deposits in 2010. The remaining geographic limitations are also based on maximums for the number of states (fixed at 3) and large metropolitan areas (fixed at 2) in which the organization maintains offices. Branch office data are based on the most recent data from the annual June 30 *Summary of Deposits Survey* that are available at the time of publication.

Finally, the definition establishes an *asset-size limit*, also adjusted upward over time from $250 million in 1985 to $1 billion in 2010, below which the limits on banking activities and geographic scope are waived. This final step acknowledges the fact that most of those small banks that are not excluded as specialty banks meet the requirements for banking activities and geographic limits in any event.

Summary of FDIC Research Definition of Community Banking Organizations

Community banks are designated at the level of the banking.

(All charters under designated holding companies are considered community banking charters.)

Exclude: Any organization with:

— No loans or no core deposits

— Foreign Assets ≥ 10% of total assets

— More than 50% of assets in certain specialty banks, including:

- credit card specialists
- consumer nonbank banks[1]
- industrial loan companies
- trust companies
- bankers' banks

Include: All remaining banking organizations with:

— Total assets < indexed size threshold[2]

— Total assets ≥ indexed size threshold, where:

- Loan to assets > 33%
- Core deposits to assets > 50%
- More than 1 office but no more than the indexed maximum number of offices.[3]

[1] Consumer nonbank banks are financial institutions with limited charters that can make commercial loans or take deposits, but not both.
[2] Asset size threshold indexed to equal $250 million in 1985 and $1 billion in 2010.
[3] Maximum number of offices indexed to equal 40 in 1985 and 75 in 2010.

- Number of large MSAs with offices ≤ 2
- Number of states with offices ≤ 3
- No single office with deposits > indexed maximum branch deposit size.[4]

Tables I-C through IV-C.

A separate set of tables (Tables I-C through IV-C) 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. For the community bank subgroup, growth rates will reflect changes over time in the number and identities of institutions designated as community banks, as well as changes in the assets and liabilities, and income and expenses of group members. Unless indicated otherwise, growth rates are not adjusted for mergers or other changes in the composition of the community bank subgroup.

[4] Maximum branch deposit size indexed to equal $1.25 billion in 1985 and $5 billion in 2010.

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

Accounting by Private Companies for Identifiable Intangible Assets in a Business Combination

In December 2014, the FASB issued ASU No. 2014-18, "Accounting for Identifiable Intangible Assets in a Business Combination," which is a consensus of the Private Company Council (PCC). This ASU provides an accounting alternative that permits a private company, as defined in U.S. GAAP (and discussed in a later section of these Supplemental Instructions), to simplify the accounting for certain intangible assets. The accounting alternative applies when a private company is required to recognize or otherwise consider the fair value of intangible assets as a result of certain transactions, including when applying the acquisition method to a business combination under ASC Topic 805, Business Combinations (formerly FASB Statement No. 141 (revised 2007), "Business Combinations").

Under ASU 2014-18, a private company that elects the accounting alternative should no longer recognize separately from goodwill:

- Customer-related intangible assets unless they are capable of being sold or licensed independently from the other assets of a business, and
- Noncompetition agreements.

However, because mortgage servicing rights and core deposit intangibles are regarded as capable of being sold or licensed independently, a private company that elects this accounting alternative must recognize these intangible assets separately from goodwill, initially measure them at fair value, and subsequently measure them in accordance with ASC Topic 350, Intangibles–Goodwill and Other (formerly FASB Statement No. 142, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets").

A private company that elects the accounting alternative in ASU 2014-18 also must adopt the private company goodwill accounting alternative described in ASU 2014-02, "Accounting for Goodwill." However, a private company that elects the goodwill accounting alternative in ASU 2014-02 is not required to adopt the accounting alternative for identifiable intangible assets in ASU 2014-18.

A private company's decision to adopt ASU 2014-18 must be made upon the occurrence of the first business combination (or other transaction within the scope of the ASU) in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2015. The effective date of the private company's decision to adopt the accounting alternative for identifiable intangible assets depends on the timing of that first transaction.

If the first transaction occurs in the private company's first fiscal year beginning after December 15, 2015, the adoption will be effective for that fiscal year's annual financial reporting period and all interim and annual periods thereafter. If

the first transaction occurs in a fiscal year beginning after December 15, 2016, the adoption will be effective in the interim period that includes the date of the transaction and subsequent interim and annual periods thereafter.

Early application of the intangibles accounting alternative is permitted for any annual or interim period for which a private company's financial statements have not yet been made available for issuance. Customer-related intangible assets and noncompetition agreements that exist as of the beginning of the period of adoption should continue to be accounted for separately from goodwill, i.e., such existing intangible assets should not be combined with goodwill.

A bank or savings association that meets the private company definition in U.S. GAAP is permitted, but not required, to adopt ASU 2014-18 for Call Report purposes and may choose to early adopt the ASU, provided it also adopts the private company goodwill accounting alternative. If a private institution issues U.S. GAAP financial statements and adopts ASU 2014-18, it should apply the ASU's intangible asset accounting alternative in its Call Report in a manner consistent with its reporting of intangible assets in its financial statements.

For additional information on the private company accounting alternative for identifiable intangible assets, institutions should refer to ASU 2014-18, which is available at http://www.fasb.org/jsp/FASB/Page/SectionPage&cid=1176156316498.

Private Company Accounting Alternatives, Including Accounting for Goodwill

In May 2012, the Financial Accounting Foundation, the independent private sector organization responsible for the oversight of the FASB, approved the establishment of the PCC to improve the process of setting accounting standards for private companies. The PCC is charged with working jointly with the FASB to determine whether and in what circumstances to provide alternative recognition, measurement, disclosure, display, effective date, and transition guidance for private companies reporting under U.S. GAAP. Alternative guidance for private companies may include modifications or exceptions to otherwise applicable existing U.S. GAAP standards. The banking agencies have concluded that a bank or savings association that is a private company, as defined in U.S. GAAP (as discussed in the next section of these Supplemental Instructions), is permitted to use private company accounting alternatives issued by the FASB when preparing its Call Reports, except as provided in 12 U.S.C. 1831n(a) as described in the following sentence. If the agencies determine that a particular accounting principle within U.S. GAAP, including a private company accounting alternative, is inconsistent with the statutorily specified supervisory objectives, the agencies may prescribe an accounting principle for regulatory reporting purposes that is no less stringent than U.S. GAAP. In such a situation, an institution would not be permitted to use that particular private company accounting alternative or other accounting principle within U.S. GAAP for Call Report purposes. The agencies would provide appropriate notice if they were to disallow any accounting alternative under the statutory process.

On January 16, 2014, the FASB issued ASU No. 2014-02, "Accounting for Goodwill," which is a consensus of the PCC. This ASU generally permits a private company to elect to amortize goodwill on a straight-line basis over a period of ten years (or less than ten years if more appropriate) and apply a simplified impairment model to goodwill. In addition, if a private company chooses to adopt the ASU's goodwill accounting alternative, the ASU requires the private company to make an accounting policy election to test goodwill for impairment at either the entity level or the reporting unit level. Goodwill must be tested for impairment when a triggering event occurs that indicates that the fair value of an entity (or a reporting unit) may be below its carrying amount. In contrast, U.S. GAAP does not otherwise permit goodwill to be amortized, instead requiring goodwill to be tested for impairment at the reporting unit level annually and between annual tests in certain circumstances. The ASU's goodwill accounting alternative, if elected by a private company, is effective prospectively for new goodwill recognized in annual periods beginning after December 15, 2014, and in interim periods within annual periods beginning after December 15, 2015. Goodwill existing as of the beginning of the period of adoption is to be amortized prospectively over ten years (or less than ten years if more appropriate). The ASU states that early application of the goodwill accounting alternative is permitted for any annual or interim period for which a private company's financial statements have not yet been made available for issuance.

A bank or savings association that meets the private company definition in ASU 2014-02, as discussed in the following section of these Supplemental Instructions (i.e., a private institution), is permitted, but not required, to adopt this ASU for Call Report purposes and may choose to early adopt the ASU. If a private institution issues U.S. GAAP financial statements and adopts the ASU, it should apply the ASU's goodwill accounting alternative in its Call Report in a manner consistent with its reporting of goodwill in its financial statements. Thus, for example, a private institution with a calendar year fiscal year that chooses to adopt ASU 2014-02 must apply the ASU's provisions in its December 31, 2015, and subsequent quarterly Call Reports unless early application of the ASU is elected. If a private institution with a calendar year fiscal year chooses to early adopt ASU 2014-02 for first quarter 2015 financial reporting purposes, the institution may implement the provisions of the ASU in its Call Report for March 31, 2015. This would require the private institution to report in its first quarter 2015 Call Report three months' amortization of goodwill existing as of January 1, 2015, and the amortization of any new goodwill recognized in the first three months of 2015. Goodwill amortization expense should be reported unless the amortization is associated with a discontinued operation, in which case the goodwill amortization should be included within the results of discontinued operations and reported as "Extraordinary items and other adjustments, net of income taxes."

For additional information on the private company accounting alternative for goodwill, institutions should refer to ASU 2014-02, which is available at http://www.fasb.org/jsp/FASB/Page/SectionPage&cid=1176156316498.

Definitions of Private Company and Public Business Entity

According to ASU No. 2014-02, "Accounting for Goodwill," a private company is a business entity that is not a public business entity. ASU No. 2013-12, "Definition of a Public Business Entity," which was issued in December 2013, added this term to the Master Glossary in the Accounting Standards Codification. This ASU states that a business entity, such as

a bank or savings association, that meets any one of five criteria set forth in the ASU is a public business entity for reporting purposes under U.S. GAAP, including for Call Report purposes. An institution that is a public business entity is not permitted to apply the private company goodwill accounting alternative discussed in the preceding section when preparing its Call Report.

For additional information on the definition of a public business entity, institutions should refer to ASU 2013-12, which is available at http://www.fasb.org/jsp/FASB/Page/SectionPage&cid=1176156316498.

Reporting Certain Government-Guaranteed Mortgage Loans Upon Foreclosure

In August 2014, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) No. 2014-14, "Classification of Certain Government-Guaranteed Mortgage Loans Upon Foreclosure," to address diversity in practice for how government-guaranteed mortgage loans are recorded upon foreclosure. The ASU updates guidance contained 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), because U.S. GAAP previously did not provide specific guidance on how to categorize or measure foreclosed mortgage loans that are government guaranteed.

This guidance is applicable to fully and partially government-guaranteed mortgage loans. Upon foreclosure, the separate other receivable should be measured based on the amount of the loan balance (principal and interest) expected to be recovered from the guarantor. This other receivable should be reported in "All other assets." Any interest income earned on the other receivable would be reported in "Other interest income." Other real estate owned would not be recognized by the institution.

For institutions that are public business entities, as defined under U.S. GAAP, ASU 2014-14 is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2014. For example, institutions with a calendar year fiscal year that are public business entities must apply the ASU in their Call Reports beginning March 31, 2015. However, institutions that are not public business entities (i.e., that are private companies) are not required to apply the guidance in ASU 2014-14 until annual periods ending after December 15, 2015, and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2015. Thus, institutions with a calendar year fiscal year that are private companies must apply the ASU in their December 31, 2015, and subsequent quarterly Call Reports. Earlier adoption of the guidance in ASU 2014-14 is permitted if the institution has already adopted the amendments in ASU No. 2014-04, "Reclassification of Residential Real Estate Collateralized Consumer Mortgage Loans Upon Foreclosure." Entities can elect to apply ASU 2014-14 on either a modified retrospective transition basis or a prospective transition basis. For additional information, institutions should refer to ASU 2014-14, which is available at http://www.fasb.org/jsp/FASB/Page/SectionPage&cid=1176156316498.

Reclassification of Residential Real Estate Collateralized Consumer Mortgage Loans Upon Foreclosure

In January 2014, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) No. 2014-04, "Reclassification of Residential Real Estate Collateralized Consumer Mortgage Loans upon Foreclosure," to address diversity in practice for when certain loan receivables should be derecognized and the real estate collateral recognized. The ASU updated guidance contained in Accounting Standards Codification 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).

Under prior accounting guidance, all loan receivables were reclassified to other real estate owned (OREO) when the institution, as creditor, obtained physical possession of the property, regardless of whether formal foreclosure proceedings had taken place. The new ASU clarifies when a creditor is considered to have received physical possession (resulting from an in-substance repossession or foreclosure) of residential real estate collateralizing a consumer mortgage loan. Under the new guidance, physical possession for these residential real estate properties is considered to have occurred and a loan receivable would be reclassified to OREO only upon:

- The institution obtaining legal title upon completion of a foreclosure even if the borrower has redemption rights that provide the borrower with a legal right for a period of time after foreclosure to reclaim the property by paying certain amounts specified by law, or
- The completion of a deed in lieu of foreclosure or similar legal agreement under which the borrower conveys all interest in the residential real estate property to the institution to satisfy the loan.

Loans secured by real estate other than consumer mortgage loans collateralized by residential real estate should continue to be reclassified to OREO when the institution has received physical possession of a borrower's real estate, regardless of whether formal foreclosure proceedings take place.

For institutions that are public business entities, as defined under U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, ASU 2014-04 is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2014. For example, institutions with a calendar year fiscal year that are public business entities must apply the ASU in their Call Reports beginning March 31, 2015. However, institutions that are not public business entities are not required to apply the guidance in ASU 2014-04 until annual periods beginning after December 15, 2014, and interim periods within annual periods beginning after December 15, 2015. Thus, institutions with a calendar year fiscal year that are not public business entities must apply the ASU in their December 31, 2015, and subsequent quarterly Call Reports. Earlier adoption of the guidance in ASU 2014-04 is permitted. Entities can elect to apply the ASU on either a modified retrospective transition basis or a prospective transition basis. Applying the ASU on a prospective transition basis should be less complex for institutions than applying the ASU on a modified retrospective transition basis. Under the prospective transition method, an institution should apply the new guidance to all instances where it receives physical possession of residential real estate property collateralizing consumer mortgage loans that occur after the date of adoption of the ASU. Under the modified retrospective transition method, an institution should apply a cumulative-effect adjustment to residential consumer mortgage loans and OREO existing as of the beginning of the annual period for which the ASU is effective. As a result of adopting

the ASU on a modified retrospective basis, assets reclassified from OREO to loans should be measured at the carrying value of the real estate at the date of adoption while assets reclassified from loans to OREO should be measured at the lower of the net amount of the loan receivable or the OREO property's fair value less costs to sell at the time of adoption.

For additional information, institutions should refer to ASU 2014-04, which is available at http://www.fasb.org/jsp/FASB/Page/SectionPage&cid=1176156316498.

True-Up Liability Under an FDIC Loss-Sharing Agreement

An insured depository institution that acquires a failed insured institution may enter into a loss-sharing agreement with the FDIC under which the FDIC agrees to absorb a portion of the losses on a specified pool of the failed institution's assets during a specified time period. The acquiring institution typically records an indemnification asset representing its right to receive payments from the FDIC for losses during the specified time period on assets covered under the loss-sharing agreement.

Since 2009, most loss-sharing agreements have included a true-up provision that may require the acquiring institution to reimburse the FDIC if cumulative losses in the acquired loss-share portfolio are less than the amount of losses claimed by the institution throughout the loss-sharing period. Typically, a true-up liability may result because the recovery period on the loss-share assets (e.g., eight years) is longer than the period during which the FDIC agrees to reimburse the acquiring institution for losses on the loss-share portfolio (e.g., five years).

Consistent with U.S. GAAP and bank guidance for "Offsetting," institutions are permitted to offset assets and liabilities recognized in the Report of Condition when a "right of setoff" exists. Under ASC Subtopic 210-20, Balance Sheet—Offsetting (formerly FASB Interpretation No. 39, "Offsetting of Amounts Related to Certain Contracts"), in general, a right of setoff exists when a reporting institution and another party each owes the other determinable amounts, the reporting institution has the right to set off the amounts each party owes and also intends to set off, and the right of setoff is enforceable at law. Because the conditions for the existence of a right of offset in ASC Subtopic 210-20 normally would not be met with respect to an indemnification asset and a true-up liability under a loss-sharing agreement with the FDIC, this asset and liability should not be netted for Call Report purposes. Therefore, institutions should report the indemnification asset gross (i.e., without regard to any true-up liability) in Other Assets, and any true-up liability in Other Liabilities.

In addition, an institution should not continue to report assets covered by loss-sharing agreements after the expiration of the loss-sharing period even if the terms of the loss-sharing agreement require reimbursements from the institution to the FDIC for certain amounts during the recovery period.

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.

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

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 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—refer to previously published *Quarterly Banking Profile* notes: https://www2.fdic.gov/qbp/2014dec/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."

Common equity tier 1 capital ratio – ratio of common equity tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets. Common equity tier 1 capital includes common stock instruments and related surplus, retained earnings, accumulated other comprehensive income (AOCI), and limited amounts of common equity tier 1 minority interest, minus applicable regulatory adjustments and deductions. Items that are fully deducted from common equity tier 1 capital include goodwill, other intangible assets (excluding mortgage servicing assets) and certain deferred tax assets; items that are subject to limits in common equity tier 1 capital include mortgage servicing assets, eligible deferred tax assets, and certain significant investments.

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 prior to March 31, 2012.

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 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) were 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.

Capital Category	Supervisory Group		
	A	B	C
1. Well Capitalized	I 5–9 bps	II 14 bps	III 23 bps
2. Adequately Capitalized	II 14 bps		
3. Undercapitalized	III 23 bps		IV 35 bps

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.