

FDIC Insurance Basics

The FDIC insures deposits in most banks and savings associations located in the United States. The FDIC protects depositors against the loss of their deposits if an FDIC-insured bank or savings association fails. FDIC insurance is backed by the full faith and credit of the United States government.

For simplicity, the term "insured bank" is used to mean any bank or savings association that has FDIC insurance. To check whether a bank or savings association is insured by the FDIC, call toll-free at:

1-877-275-3342

Or use "Bank Find" at:

www.fdic.gov/deposit

Or look for the official FDIC sign where deposits are received. Beginning in 2007, insured banks will display this new official FDIC sign:



What does FDIC deposit insurance cover?

FDIC insurance covers all types of deposits received at an insured bank, including deposits in checking, NOW, and savings accounts, money market deposit accounts, and time deposits such as certificates of deposit (CDs).

FDIC deposit insurance covers the balance of each depositor's account, dollar-for-dollar, up to the insurance limit, including principal and any accrued interest through the date of the insured bank's closing.

The FDIC does not insure money invested in stocks, bonds, mutual funds, life insurance policies, annuities, or municipal securities, even if these investments were bought from an insured bank.

The FDIC does not insure U.S. Treasury bills, bonds, or notes. These are backed by the full faith and credit of the United States government.

How much insurance coverage does the FDIC provide?

On October 3, 2008, FDIC deposit insurance temporarily increased from \$100,000 to \$250,000 per depositor through December 31, 2009.

Deposits maintained in different categories of legal ownership at the same bank can be separately insured. Therefore, it is possible to have deposits of more than \$250,000 at one insured bank and still be fully insured.

Deposits in separate branches of an insured bank are not separately insured. Deposits in one insured bank are insured separately from deposits in another insured bank.

The basic insurance amount is \$250,000 per depositor, per insured bank.

The \$250,000 amount applies to all depositors of an insured bank.

Frequently Asked Questions about FDIC Insurance

1. How can a depositor tell whether a bank is insured?

Insured banks must display an official sign at each teller window or station where deposits are regularly received. To find out whether a particular bank or savings association has FDIC insurance coverage, contact the FDIC using the toll-free number above, or use "Bank Find" at www.fdic.gov/deposit or look for the official FDIC sign where deposits are received.

2. Whose deposits does the FDIC insure?

Any person or entity can have FDIC deposit insurance in an insured bank located in the United States. A person does not have to be a U.S. citizen or resident to have deposits insured by the FDIC.

3. Does FDIC insurance protect creditors and shareholders?

FDIC insurance only protects depositors, although some depositors may also be creditors or shareholders of an insured bank.

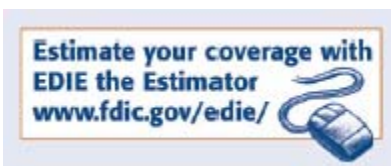
4. Does the FDIC insure all investments sold by an insured bank?

The FDIC does not insure the money invested in stocks, bonds, mutual funds, life insurance policies, annuities, or municipal securities, even if they were bought from an insured bank.

The FDIC also does not insure U.S. Treasury bills, bonds, or notes, but those are backed by the full faith and credit of the United States government.

5. Can I check to see if I have full deposit insurance on my bank accounts?

The FDIC's Electronic Deposit Insurance Estimator (EDIE) www.fdic.gov/edie is an interactive application that can help you learn about deposit insurance and calculate the insurance coverage of your accounts.



Maximize Your FDIC Insurance Coverage!

EXAMPLES

HUSBAND AND WIFE

INDIVIDUAL ACCOUNTS	
Husband	\$ 250,000
Wife	\$ 250,000
JOINT TENANCY:*	
Husband & Wife	\$ 500,000
REVOCALBE TRUST ACCOUNTS:**	
Husband as Trustee for Wife	\$ 250,000
Wife as Trustee for Husband	\$ 250,000
CERTAIN RETIREMENT ACCOUNTS:	
Husband	\$ 250,000
Wife	\$ 250,000
	\$ 2,000,000
<i>* Joint account with right of survivorship</i>	
** Available coverage increased on 9/26/2008. See www.fdic.gov for more information	

HUSBAND, WIFE AND TWO CHILDREN

INDIVIDUAL ACCOUNTS	
Husband	\$ 250,000
Wife	\$ 250,000
JOINT TENANCY:*	
Husband & Wife	\$ 500,000
PAYABLE ON DEATH ACCOUNTS (POD)	
Husband POD 2 Children	\$ 500,000
Wife POD 2 Children	\$ 500,000
Husband POD Wife	\$ 250,000
Wife POD Husband	\$ 250,000
CERTAIN RETIREMENT ACCOUNTS:	
Husband	\$ 250,000
Wife	\$ 250,000
	\$ 3,000,000
<i>* Joint account with right of survivorship</i>	

HUSBAND, WIFE AND ONE CHILD	
INDIVIDUAL ACCOUNTS	
Husband	\$ 250,000
Wife	\$ 250,000
JOINT TENANCY:*	
Husband & Wife	\$ 500,000
PAYABLE ON DEATH ACCOUNTS (POD)	
Husband POD Child	\$ 250,000
Wife POD Child	\$ 250,000
Husband POD Wife	\$ 250,000
Wife POD Husband	\$ 250,000
CERTAIN RETIREMENT ACCOUNTS:	
Husband	\$ 250,000
Wife	\$ 250,000
	\$ 2,500,000
<i>* Joint account with right of survivorship</i>	

PARENT AND ONE CHILD	
INDIVIDUAL ACCOUNTS	
Parent	\$ 250,000
PAYABLE ON DEATH ACCOUNTS (POD)	
Parent POD Child	\$ 250,000
CERTAIN RETIREMENT ACCOUNTS:	
Parent	\$ 250,000
	\$ 750,000

NOTE: Certain non-interest-bearing deposit accounts may have temporary, unlimited coverage (mainly business payroll accounts). See your banker to learn if this affects your accounts.

The ownership categories shown above have specific requirements that must be met in order to receive the coverage indicated. Failure to meet these requirements will result in funds being aggregated, and insured to the maximum. Information on these requirements can be obtained from the FDIC at www.fdic.gov