

**NEWS RELEASE** 

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

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## FDIC TRANSFERS INSURED DEPOSITS OF PREMIER BANK, A NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, DALLAS, TEXAS

The Board of Directors of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation has approved the transfer of insured deposits and fully secured liabilities of Premier Bank, a National Association, Dallas, Texas, to Deposit Guaranty Bank, Dallas, Texas. The failed bank's sole office will reopen on Monday, April 3, 1989, as a branch of Deposit Guaranty Bank.

The Board of Directors decided to arrange an insured deposit transfer because no reliable estimate of the value of the bank's assets could be made.

Premier Bank, a National Association, with total assets of about \$38.9 million, was closed on Friday, March 31, 1989, by Dean S. Marriott, Senior Deputy Comptroller of the Currency, and the FDIC was named receiver.

At the time the bank closed, its deposits totaled about \$36.1 million in 2,400 deposit accounts including approximately \$2.0 million in 78 accounts that exceeded the federal insurance limit of \$100,000. Uninsured depositors and nondepositor creditors will share proportionately with the FDIC in the proceeds realized from the liquidation of the failed bank's assets.

Deposits in the failed bank up to the statutory insurance limit of \$100,000 will be available to their owners on Monday, April 3, 1989. In the interim, checks drawn on the failed bank's accounts, up to the insurance limit, will continue to be honored.

Insured depositors in the failed bank can automatically continue to conduct their banking transactions with the acquiring bank. However, they should visit the acquiring bank during the next several weeks to discuss the continuation of their banking relationship.

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Administration of the transferred insured deposits will be funded by an equivalent cash payment from the FDIC. the acquiring bank is paying the FDIC a premium of  $90_2500$  for the right to receive the transferred deposits. It also will purchase assets of the failed bank for 3.0 million, and will have options to purchase loans and other assets of the failed bank. The FDIC will retain assets of the failed bank with a book value of 35.9 million.

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