FDIC
FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

NEWS RELEASE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

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FDIC TRANSFERS INSURED DEPOSITS OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK AND TRUST COMPANY OF EL RENO, EL RENO, OKLAHOMA

The Board of Directors of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation today approved the transfer of insured deposits and fully secured or preferred deposits of The First National Bank and Trust Company of El Reno, El Reno, Oklahoma, to The American National Bank of Lawton, Lawton, Oklahoma. The failed bank's only office will reopen on Monday, August 11, 1986, as a branch of The American National Bank of Lawton.

The Board of Directors decided to arrange an insured deposit transfer because no bids were received for a merger of the failed bank.

The First National Bank of El Reno, El Reno, Oklahoma, with total assets of $45.9 million, was closed on Thursday, August 7, 1986, by Dean S. Marriott, Senior Deputy Comptroller of the Currency, and the FDIC was named receiver. Mr. Marriott said: "The bank's condition deteriorated rapidly over the last two and one-half years due to inadequate oversight of the loan portfolio by the board of directors and senior management. Adverse economic conditions in the agriculture and energy sectors also contributed to the failure."

At the time the bank closed, its deposits totalled about $43.4 million in 8,200 deposit accounts, including $87,000 in 20 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 immediately. Checks drawn on the failed bank's accounts will continue to be honored.

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Even though insured depositors in the failed bank can automatically continue to conduct their banking transactions with the acquiring bank for an 18-month period, they are encouraged to visit the bank during the next several weeks to discuss the continuation of their banking relationship with the new bank. From the standpoint of customer convenience and service, it would be preferable for these visits to be spread out over the next month or longer than to occur within the next week or so.

Administration of the insured deposits transferred to the new bank will be funded by an equivalent cash payment from the FDIC. The new bank is paying the FDIC a premium of $10,000 for the right to receive the transferred deposits, and will purchase other assets of the failed bank for $24.8 million.

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