



NEWS RELEASE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

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FDIC TRANSFERS INSURED DEPOSITS OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK AND TRUST COMPANY OF NORMAN, NORMAN, 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 Norman, Norman, Oklahoma, to The Liberty National Bank and Trust Company of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

The Board of Directors decided to arrange an insured deposit transfer because no acceptable bids were received for the failed bank. The failed bank's three offices will reopen on Monday, June 2, 1986, as branches of The Liberty National Bank and Trust Company.

The First National Bank and Trust Company of Norman, which had total assets of \$73.8 million, was closed on Thursday, May 29, 1986, by Dean S. Marriott, Senior Deputy Comptroller of the Currency, and the FDIC was named receiver. Mr. Marriott said: "The bank's condition was primarily the result of inadequate supervision by the controlling owners and poor lending practices. The bank began to incur operating losses in 1983 and the losses escalated in 1985 and 1986. A concentration of poor quality real estate credits also was a major contributing factor to the bank's deterioration."

At the time the bank closed, its deposits amounted to about \$68.9 million in 13,000 deposit accounts including \$512,000 in 85 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

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\$100,000 will be available to their owners immediately. Checks drawn on the failed bank's accounts will continue to be honored.

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 \$250,000 for the right to receive the transferred deposits, and will purchase certain other assets of the failed bank for \$16.6 million.

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