

**NEWS RELEASE** 

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## FDIC ANNOUNCES DEPOSIT ASSUMPTION OF FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF OAK LAWN, OAK LAWN, ILLINOIS

The Board of Directors of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation today announced that the deposit liabilities of First National Bank of Oak Lawn, Oak Lawn, Illinois, have been assumed by Oak Lawn National Bank, a newly formed bank. The single office of the closed bank will reopen on Saturday, April 30, 1983, and all depositors of the closed bank automatically will become depositors of the assuming bank. The appropriate court has approved the transaction.

First National Bank was closed on April 29, 1983 by Comptroller of the Currency C. T. Conover, and the FDIC was named receiver. Comptroller Conover said: "Over the past two years the bank experienced very serious asset losses and other earnings problems. The bank was unable to remedy these problems, and its condition became progressively weaker. Losses finally exhausted the bank's capital fund, resulting in its insolvency."

The deposit assumption was made possible with assistance from the FDIC and avoids the necessity for a payoff of the estimated 34,500 accounts in the failed bank. It also prevents possible financial loss to the owners of deposits that exceed the statutory insurance limit of \$100,000.

In addition to assuming about \$119.5 million in deposits and other liabilities, Oak Lawn has agreed to pay the FDIC a purchase premium of \$3.1 million. The assuming bank will purchase the failed bank's securities, installment loans, and certain other assets. To facilitate the transaction,

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the FDIC will advance cash amounting to \$78.5 million to the assuming bank. In addition, the FDIC will retain assets of the failed bank with a book value of \$80.5 million.

The FDIC approved the deposit assumption under its authority to do so whenever it determines that such a transaction will reduce the potential loss to the Corporation. The Board of Directors made such a finding in this case because of the premium paid by Oak Lawn. The FDIC expects to recover a substantial portion of its outlay through the liquidation of assets not transferred to the assuming bank. In this respect, the FDIC notes that its claim will have priority over the claims of the shareholders of the closed bank.