RTC REVIEW RESOLUTION TRUST CORPORATION

VOL. V NO. 10

October 1994

John E. Ryan, Deputy and Acting Chief Executive Officer

- * 742 Thrifts Closed by RTC from its Inception in August 1989 Through September 1994. 24.8 Million Deposit Accounts have been Protected.
- * Three Institutions Closed in August. Six Institutions Closed in September.
- * RTC Sold or Collected Assets with a Book Value of \$3.2 Billion in August, \$423 Billion, Net of Assets Put Back to RTC, Since Inception.
- * Recoveries on Asset Reductions Totaled \$2.4 Billion (74% of Book Value) in August, \$374 Billion (88% of Book Value) Since Inception.

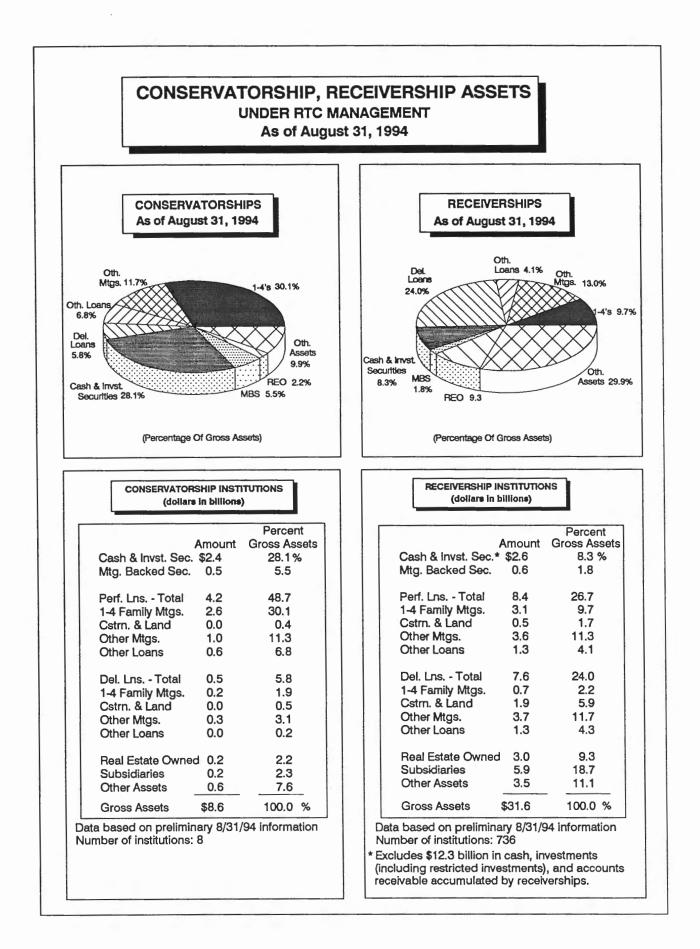
RTC CASELOAD

In September, the RTC resolved six institutions to bring the total number of resolutions to 742 since the inception of the RTC in 1989. As of September 30, 1994, the RTC had two institutions remaining in its conservatorship program. The two remaining institutions have been marketed for resolution. No institutions were placed in conservatorship in August or September.

ASSET INVENTORY

In August, the amount of assets under RTC management, including both conservatorships and receiverships, decreased from \$43 billion to \$40 billion. The decrease in assets reflects the ongoing sales effort by the RTC to reduce its asset inventory. The \$40 billion of assets under RTC management on August 31 consisted of: \$6 billion in cash and securities, \$6 billion in performing 1-4 family

	Augus (\$ in bill		eloau	
	Number	Assets	Liabilities	Deposits
End of July	11	\$10.7	\$12.6	\$6.4
New Conservatorships	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Resolved Cases	3	1.8	3.4	.9
End of August	8	\$8.6	\$ 9.0	\$5.3



mortgages, \$7 billion in other performing loans, \$8 billion in delinquent loans, \$3 billion in real estate, \$6 billion in investments in subsidiaries, and \$4 billion in other assets.

The 8 conservatorships held \$9 billion in gross assets on August 31, 1994. Of the total, cash and securities (including a substantial amount of short term securities purchased with the proceeds of asset sales) represented 34%; performing 1-4 family mortgages, 30%; other performing loans, 19%; delinquent loans, 6%; real estate, 2%; investments in subsidiaries, 2%; and other assets, 8%.

Assets in receiverships remaining from the 736 institutions closed by the RTC amounted to \$32 billion on August 31. Because many of the relatively marketable assets have been sold before an institution enters a receivership, most of the assets retained by the RTC in receivership consisted of lower quality, less marketable assets. Thus, real estate and delinquent loans represented 33% of receivership assets. Cash, securities, and performing 1-4 family mortgages represented only 20% of receivership assets. The \$32 billion excludes approximately \$12 billion in cash, liquid investments, and accounts receivable accumulated from receivership collections.

ASSET REDUCTIONS

In August, the proceeds of asset sales and other principal collections were \$2.4 billion. This included \$0.3 billion in sales proceeds from conservatorships, \$0.9 billion in other conservatorship principal collections, \$0.3 billion in resolution sales, \$0.4 billion in receivership sales, and \$0.6 billion from other receivership principal collections. From inception through August, the RTC collected \$153 billion from securities, \$102 billion from 1-4 family mortgages, \$52 billion from other mortgages, \$29 billion from non-mortgage loans, \$16 billion from real estate, and \$20 billion from other assets.

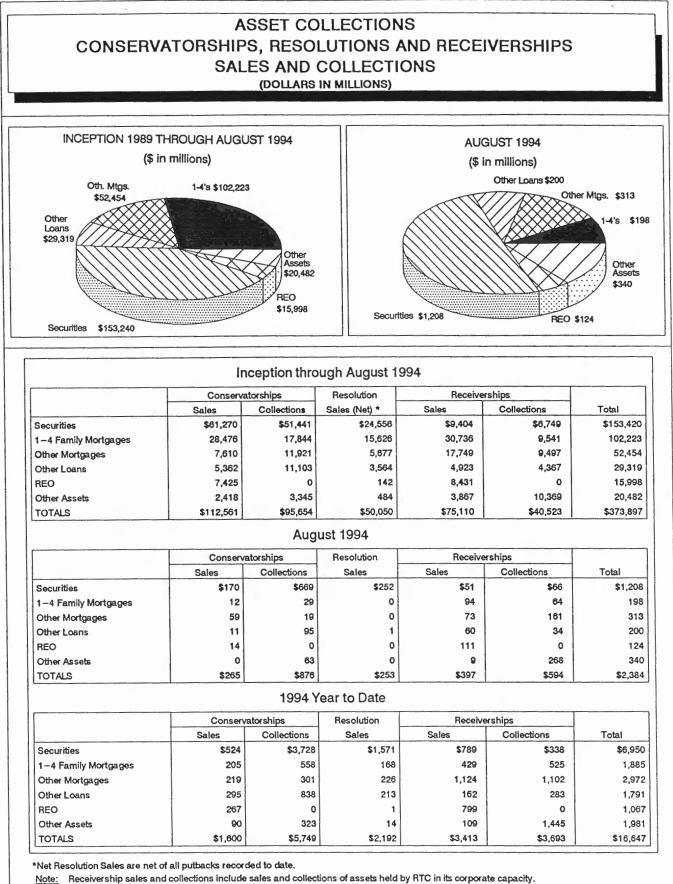
In terms of book value, August sales and collections were \$3.2 billion. The average recovery rate on the collection of these assets was 74%. During the month, the RTC recovered 100% from securities, 85% from 1-4 family mortgages, 65% from other mortgages, 74% from non-mortgage loans, 51% from real estate, and 45% from other assets.

From the inception of the RTC through August, book value asset reductions were \$423 billion, and the RTC recovered 88% on these collections. From inception, the RTC has recovered 98% from securities, 97% from 1-4 family mortgages, 77% from other mortgages, 90% from non-mortgage loans, 56% from real estate, and 66% from other assets.

The RTC also collected \$0.3 billion in receivership income in August. From its inception to August 31, 1994, the RTC has collected \$18.7 billion in receivership income.

MAJOR ASSET SALES:

- A 247-acre tract of vacant land, located in the East Everglades Management Area, Everglades National Park, Florida, was sold to the Trust for Public Land (TPL), a national non-profit landconservation organization located in Miami, Florida, for \$346,300, 56 percent of its book value. The TPL purchased the land on behalf of the National Park Service, which has jurisdiction over the Everglades National Park. The land contains wetlands, several threatened or endangered plant species, and a habitat for endangered animals. The land also contains part of the Biscayne Aquifer, a designated sole source aquifer, which is the primary source of drinking water for the Dade County area. The land was an asset retained by the RTC following the resolution of Miami Savings Bank, Miami, Florida, on August 17, 1990.
- * Cruz Alta Plaza Shopping Center in Taos, New Mexico, was sold to Cruz Alta Plaza, Ltd., Dallas, Texas, for \$1.8 million, 100 percent of its book value. The shopping center was an asset retained by the RTC following the resolution of ABQ



The distribution of Receivership sales and collections for 1989 and 1990 is estimated.

Federal Savings Bank, Albuquerque, New Mexico, on March 1, 1991.

- * The Hotel Pueblo, a 180-room hotel in downtown Pueblo, Colorado, was sold to Jack and Barbara Wojdyla of Pueblo for \$1.2 million, 74 percent of its book value. The hotel was an asset retained by the RTC following the resolution of Capitol Federal Savings and Loan Association of Denver, Aurora, Colorado, on July 12, 1991.
- * A 106-acre tract of vacant land in Destin, Florida, was sold to The Nature Conservancy (TNC), Tallahassee, Florida, for \$1 million, 56 percent of its book value. The state of Florida will acquire the property from TNC and place it under the jurisdiction of the Division of Recreation and Parks, Walton County, Florida. The land is part of a 1,500-acre site known as Topsail Hill and is designated an environmentally protected area. The land, which contains coastal dunes and beaches, wetlands, and endangered species, was an asset retained by the RTC following the resolution of Vision Banc Savings Association, Dallas, Texas, on December 7, 1990.
- * A 30-acre tract of vacant land in Sugar Land, Texas, was sold to Parkway Texas Corporation, Jackson, Mississippi, for \$1.5 million, 31 percent of its original book value. The land was an asset retained by the RTC following the resolution of Meritbanc Savings Association, Houston, Texas, on September 14, 1990.

THRIFT CLOSINGS

The RTC closed three institutions in August and six institutions in September. As of the end of September, RTC resolutions had protected 24.8 million deposit accounts from financial loss. These accounts had an average account balance of \$9,000.

The total number of thrift closings was 736 from the establishment of the RTC in August 1989 through August 31, 1994. These thrifts held \$234 billion in assets at the time of closure. Of the total, \$50 billion of assets, or 21%, were sold to acquirers (after taking into account assets returned to the RTC under putback provisions of resolution transactions).

Estimated resolution costs for the 736 closed thrifts totaled \$87.2 billion. The \$87.2 billion represented 32% of their total liabilities at the time of resolution. If the insured deposits of all 736 institutions had been paid out to depositors, the estimated resolution cost would have been \$91.5 billion. The \$4.3 billion difference represented the estimated savings, or premiums, over insured deposit payout costs. For all resolutions since inception, these savings were equal to 3% of core deposits, represented by deposits with balances below \$80,000. More recently, savings have increased and were 9% of core deposits in January-August 1994.

Of the 736 cases, 486 were purchase and assumption transactions (P&As), in which deposits, certain other liabilities, and a portion of the assets were sold to acquirers. Another 158 were insured deposit transfers (IDTs), in which the acquiring institutions served as paying agents for the RTC, established accounts on their books for the depositors of the failed institutions, and acquired some of their assets in many cases. The remaining 92 were insured deposit payoffs (POs) in which the RTC directly paid depositors their insured deposits and retained all of the assets.

Most attractive franchises were resolved using P&As, and these acquirers paid considerably higher premiums over deposit payoff costs: 2.99% of core deposits, compared to 0.67% for IDTs. Although only 66% of RTC resolutions were P&As, these transactions accounted for 82% of the deposits that have been made whole by the RTC from its inception through August 1994.

SOURCES AND USES OF FUNDS

From its inception through August 31, 1994, the RTC obtained \$118 billion in funds from the following external sources: \$50 billion in FIRREA appropriations, \$41 billion in subsequent loss funds authorized by Acts of Congress, and \$27 billion in Federal Financing Bank (FFB) borrowings. The RTC also obtained \$108 billion in recoveries from receiverships.

The FIRREA appropriations include \$30.1 billion from REFCORP, \$18.8 billion in Treasury funding, and \$1.2 billion in FHLB contributions. The Resolution Trust Corporation Funding Act of 1991 and the RTC Refinancing, Restructuring, and Improvement Act of 1991 provided for an additional \$30 billion and \$25 billion, respectively, in loss funds through Treasury appropriations. The Improvement Act allowed the RTC to obligate funds for new resolutions up to April 1, 1992. On April 30, 1992, the RTC returned \$18.3 billion to the Treasury Department that had not been obligated by the April 1, 1992 deadline. The RTC Completion Act, enacted into law on December 17, 1993, authorized the Treasury to provide the RTC with up to \$18.3 billion in loss funds. If more than \$10 billion is needed, the Secretary of the Treasury must certify that the RTC is complying with specified management reforms. As of August 31, 1994, \$4 billion of the \$18.3 billion had been released by the Thrift Depositor Protection Oversight Board to fund resolutions.

Working capital, obtained from the FFB, is used for the temporary funding of assets retained by the RTC when institutions are resolved. Working capital has also been used to replace high-cost liabilities and meet liquidity needs of conservatorship institutions. The RTC's outstanding borrowings and other liabilities are subject to a limitation prescribed by FIRREA.

The 736 resolutions through August 31 required outlays of \$209.5 billion from the RTC. Outstanding advances to conservatorships existing at the end of August totaled \$3.1 billion. Interest on FFB borrowings was \$8.7 billion. This left \$5.4 billion in cash on hand on August 31. SOURCES AND USES OF FUNDS (\$ in billions) Inception through August 31, 1994

SOURCES:		
Initial Treasury Appropriations	\$	18.8
FHLB Contribution		1.2
REFCORP Borrowings		30.1
Additional Appropriations		40.7
FFB Borrowings		27.2
Total External Sources		118.0
Recoveries from Receiverships		107.9
TOTAL SOURCES	S	225.9
USES:		
Resolutions and Receivership Funding	\$	209.5
Conservatorship Advances Outstanding *		3.1
FFB Interest		8.7
Other Disbursements (Net)**		-0.8
TOTAL USES	\$	220.5
NET CASH AVAILABLE	\$	5.4
Conservatorship balances are net principal balances outstanding.		
** Includes expenses paid on behalf of conservatorships and other corporate disbursements, less interest payments and expense reimbursements received	edi	
from conservatorships and other sources.	-	

NEWS NOTES:

RTC RECOVERS NEARLY \$223 MILLION IN FIFTH NATIONAL LOAN AUCTION

The fifth national loan auction conducted by the RTC resulted in the sale of 8,825 loans for \$222.8 million. The event, held September 28 through 30 in Kansas City, Missouri, was the first RTC national loan auction which offered performing as well as non-performing loans.

The RTC offered loans with a total principal balance of approximately \$400 million during the three-day event, and recovered an average of 56 percent. Performing loan assets sold for an average of 72 percent of principal balance, and non-performing loans sold for an average of 42 percent of principal balance.

"I am pleased with the success of this auction," said Thomas P. Horton, Vice President for Asset Management and Sales. "The RTC and the taxpayer received very good prices for these assets which, for the most part, were purchased by small investors. We will continue to provide investment opportunities for all types of investors."

Approximately 650 people attended the auction, and 159 companies were registered to bid on the 317 loan packages, which ranged in size from \$20,000 to \$10.5 million. There were 83 winning bidders, more than at previous national loan auctions.

On the first day of the auction, with offerings consisting primarily of commercial real estate loans, the RTC recovered \$46.8 million. On the second day, September 29, the RTC recovered \$139.3 million on packages comprised mainly of one- to four-family mortgages and land loans. On the third day, September 30, with offerings consisting primarily of consumer loans, the RTC recovered \$36.7 million.

The auction was conducted by Ross Dove Company, Inc., of Foster City, California, and First Financial Network, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, a woman-owned firm.

The RTC is planning to hold additional national loan auctions before its scheduled sunset in December 1995.

MINNESOTA RESIDENT SENTENCED FOR AIDING IN SCHEME TO DEFRAUD RTC

A former advertising director of a Rochester, Minnesota, auction company was sentenced on September 26 in U.S District Court in Minnesota after pleading guilty to one count of aiding in a scheme to defraud the RTC.

Joan J. Sween of Rochester pled guilty to defrauding the RTC by submitting false billings while employed by Joe Maas International, Inc. (JMI), an auction company that contracted with the RTC to dispose of the assets of failed savings and loan associations. In June 1993, a federal grand jury indicted Sween, JMI owner Joseph Maas, and JMI on multiple counts of conspiring to defraud the RTC of an estimated \$132,458, making false claims against the RTC, making false statements, and conducting mail fraud, wire fraud, and interstate transportation of money obtained by fraud.

Sween was sentenced to three years probation, four months of home detention, and ordered to pay a \$50 special assessment fee and perform 100 hours of community service. Sween was also ordered to pay \$5,590 in restitution to the RTC.

The case was investigated by special agents of the RTC Office of the Inspector General (OIG). For further information, contact Clark W. Blight of the RTC OIG on (703) 908-7860.

TWO FORMER RTC EMPLOYEES IN-DICTED IN CONTRACT FRAUD SCHEME

Two former employees of the RTC's Kansas City Office were indicted on September 27 by a federal grand jury in Kansas City, Missouri, for allegedly conspiring to defraud the RTC.

Dallas Hainline of Overland Park, Kansas, a former attorney for the RTC, and Mary Jo McCoy of Richmond, Kansas, a former asset specialist for the RTC, were each charged with one count of conspiracy to defraud the RTC, three counts of wire fraud, and one count of conflict of interest by a federal employee for allegedly conspiring to profit personally from the awarding of contracts by the agency.

According to the indictment, Hainline and McCoy devised a scheme in April and May 1992 to influence the awarding of administrative service contracts to the accounting firm Grant Thornton, which would subcontract work to File Trac, Inc., a company that was to be owned and operated by Hainline. The indictment further alleges that Hainline and McCoy planned to receive money from payments to File Trac, Inc. from Grant Thornton, which would have received payments from the RTC for services rendered under the contracts.

The scheme was discovered in May 1992 before any financial losses were suffered by the RTC. The RTC terminated both employees following the discovery of the scheme.

If convicted on all five counts, Hainline and McCoy each face a maximum of sentence of 100 years in prison without parole and \$3.5 million in fines. The case was investigated by special agents of the RTC's Office of Inspector General (OIG). For further information, contact Clark W. Blight of the RTC OIG on (703) 908-7860.

FURTHER INFORMATION

All RTC public documents, including RTC press releases and policy statements, are available from the RTC Reading Room at 202-416-6940. Written requests should be mailed to the RTC Reading Room, 801 17th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20434-0001.

To receive the RTC Review monthly, write to: RTC Office of Corporate Communications, 10th Floor, RTC Review Mailing List, 801 17th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20434-0001.

Commonly Dialed RTC Telephone Numbers

National Sales Center	(202) 416-4200
Real Estate Information Center and Orders for Asset Inventory	(800) 782-3006
Asset Specific Inquiry Service	(800) 782-3006
Securities Sales (Capital Markets)	(202) 416-7554
Contracting Office	(800) 541-1782
Inquiries Regarding S&Ls for Sale	(202) 416-7539
Office of Corporate Communications - Media Inquiries	(202) 416-7556
Low Income Housing Program	(202) 416-2823
Asset Claims	(202) 416-7262
Information Center ATI (Complaints)	(800) 348-1484

RTC Small Investors Program	(800) 421-2073
RTC Special Resources Clearinghouse	(800) 466-6288
Reading Room - Public Information	(202) 416-6940
Main Operator	(202) 416-6900
RTC California Office	(800) 283-9288
RTC Denver Office	(800) 542-6135
RTC Dallas Office	(800) 782-4674
RTC Kansas City Office	(800) 365-3342
RTC Atlanta Office	(800) 628-4362
RTC Valley Forge Office	(800) 782-6326

Note: California Office – CA Deriver Office – AZ, CO, HI, NM, NV, UT Dalles Office – LA, MS, TX Kansas City Office – AK, AR, IA, ID, IL, IN, KS, KY, MI, MN, MO, MT, ND, NE, OH, OK, OR, SD, WA, WI, WY Atlanta Office – AL, DC, FL, GA, MD, NC, PR, SC, TN, VA, WV Valley Forge Office – CT, DE, MA, ME, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, VT

			Inceptior	C Resolution to August : ollars in Billior	31, 1994		
	Number		Estimated	Estimated	Percentage		Number of
Deal	of	Total	Savings Over		of Assets	Total	Accounts
Type *	Cases	Assets	Payout Cost	Core Deposits **	Passed***	Deposits	(000's)
IDT	158	\$30.3	\$0.1	0.67 %	12.45 %	\$30.6	2,985
PA	486	196.0	4.2	2.99	23.64	175.2	20,788
PO	92	7.8	0.0	0.00	0.00	8.3	619
Total	736	\$234.1	\$4.3	2.59 %	21.38 %	\$214.1	24,391

* Deal Type:

IDT = Insured Deposit Transfer

PA = Purchase of Assets and Assumption of Liabilities

PO = Insured Deposit Payoff

** Core deposits are estimated as deposits with balances below \$80,000.

*** Assets passed are net of putbacks.

Note: Asset and estimated cost data reflect post-closing revisions and may differ from data previously released. Number of Accounts are as of quarter before resolution.

			RTC Resolutions August 1994 (Dollars in Millions)				
						Assets Passed	
					Estimated	to Acquirers	Percentage
	Deal	Resolution		Total	Resolution	Net of	of Assets
Institution Name / City / State	Type*	Date	Acquirer Name / City / State	Assets	Cost	Putbacks	Passed
Cobb FSA, Marietta, GA	PA	08/12/94	First Union NB of GA, Attanta, GA	\$15.8	\$26.1	\$2.5	16.15%
Hollywood FSB, Hollywood, FL	PA	08/19/94	First Union NB of FL, Jacksonville, FL	\$282.4	\$150.1	\$178.1	63.05%
Oak Tree FSB, New Orleans, LA	PA	08/26/94	Branch Sale to Various Institutions	\$1,458.7	\$1,399.6	\$72.0	4.94%
Total				\$1,756.8	\$1,575.8	\$252.6	14.38%
Grand Total-Inception through August 31, 1994				\$234,074.0	\$87,198.3	\$50,049.7	21.38%
NA = Not Applicable							
* Deal Type:							
IDT = Insured Deposit Transfer							
PA = Purchase of Assets and Assumption of Liabilities							
PO = Insured Deposit Payout							

Asset Reductions By Type of Asset (Dollars in Millions)								
	Inception Through 8/31/94	August 1994	1994 To Date					
Cash & Securities Book Value Reduction Discount from Book Value Sales & Principal Collections	\$156,784 3,363 153,420	\$1,213 5 1,208	\$7,063 113 6,950					
<u>1-4 Family Mortgages</u> Book Value Reduction Discount from Book Value Sales & Principal Collections	105,887 3,665 102,223	234 36 198	2,089 204 1,885					
<u>Other Mortgages</u> Book Value Reduction Discount from Book Value Sales & Principal Collections	68,180 15,726 52,454	478 165 313	5,850 2,877 2,972					
Other Loans Book Value Reduction Discount from Book Value Sales & Principal Collections	32,535 3,216 29,319	269 69 200	2,294 503 1,791					
Real Estate Book Value Reduction Discount from Book Value Sales & Principal Collections	28,743 12,745 15,998	245 121 124	2,797 1,730 1,067					
Other Assets Book Value Reduction Discount from Book Value Sales & Principal Collections	30,808 10,326 20,482	765 424 340	6,123 4,142 1,981					
<u>Total Assets</u> Book Value Reduction Discount from Book Value Sales & Principal Collections	422,937 49,040 \$373,897	3,204 820 \$2,384	26,215 9,568 \$16,647					

Notes: Data for inception through August 31, 1994 are net of putbacks recorded to date.

Data exclude asset transfers between receiverships, subsidiaries, and RTC Corporate.

Resolution sales are shown at book value. Proceeds of assets sales at resolution are not separable from amounts paid for deposits of resolved thrifts.

Beginning Assets and Asset Reductions Inception Through August 1994 (Dollars in Billions)

	Cash &	1-4 Family	Other	Other	Real	Subsid-	Other	
	Securities /3	Mortgages	Mortgages	Loans	Estate /4	iaries	Assets	Total
Assets at Takeover	\$106.2	\$109.8	\$78.9	\$29.6	\$30.3	\$11.0	20.2	\$385.9
Reductions During Conservatorship								
Sales Proceeds	57.3	26.7	6.9	4.8	6.9	0.3	1.8	104.8
Payment & Maturities	44.8	16.2	11.4	8.9	0.0	1.2	1.4	83.8
Other Changes (Net) /1	(40.7)	1.8	4.7	(3.3)	3.4	(1.8)	(0.9)	(36.8
Assets at Resolution	44.8	65.1	55.9	19.2	20.0	11.3	17.8	234.1
Resolution & Receivership Reductions								
Assets Passed (Net of Putbacks)	24.6	15.6	5.7	3.6	0.1	0.4	0.1	50.0
Assets Retained (After Putbacks)	20.3	49.5	50.2	15.6	19.8	10.9	17.7	184.0
Principal Collections	16.2	40.3	27.2	9.3	8.4	5.9	8.3	115.6
Other Changes (Net) /2	0.9	5.5	13.3	3.7	8.4	(0.9)	5.9	36.8
Receivership Assets as								
of August 31, 1994	\$3.2	\$3.7	\$9.7	\$2.6	\$3.0	\$5.9	\$3.5	\$31,0

736 Closed Institutions

8 Conservatorship Institutions

	Cash &	1-4 Family	Other	Other	Real	Subsid-	Other	
	Securities	Mortgages	Mortgages	Loans	Estate	iaries	Assets	Total
Assets at Takeover	\$4.9	\$5.4	\$2.6	\$0.9	\$0.7	\$0.3	\$1.2	\$16.
Reductions During Conservatorship								
Sales Proceeds	4.0	1.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.2	7.
Payment & Maturities	6.6	1.7	0.6	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	11.
Other Changes (Net) /1	(8.6)	(0.8)	0.0	(2.5)	0.1	0.0	(0.4)	(12.
Conservatorship Assets as								
of August 31, 1994	\$2.9	\$2.7	\$1.3	\$0.6	\$0.2	\$0.2	\$0.6	\$8.

Beginning Assets and Asset Reductions Inception Through August 1994 (Dollars in Billions)

	Cash &	1-4 Family	Other	Other	Real	Subsid-	Other	
	Securities /3	Mortgages	Mortgages	Loans	Estate /4	iaries	Assets	Total
Assets at Takeover	\$111.1	\$115.2	\$81.5	\$30.4	\$31.0	\$11.3	\$21.4	\$ 401.
Reductions During Conservatorship								
Sales Proceeds	61.3	28.5	7.6	5.4	7.4	0.3	2.1	112.
Payment & Maturities	51.4	17.8	11.9	11.1	0.0	1.2	2.1	95
Other Changes (Net) /1	(49.3)	1.0	4.7	(5.8)	3.5	(1.8)	(1.3)	(48.
Assets at Resolution	44.8	65.1	55.9	19.2	20.0	11.3	17.8	234
Resolution & Receivership Reductions							·	
Assets Passed (Net of Putbacks)	24.6	15.6	5.7	3.6	0.1	0.4	0.1	- 50
Assets Retained (After Putbacks)	20.3	49.5	50.2	15.6	19.8	10.9	17.7	184
Principal Collections	16.2	40.3	27.2	9.3	8.4	5.9	8.3	115
Other Changes (Net) /2	0.9	5.5	13.3	3.7	8.4	(0.9)	5.9	36
Conservatorship and								
Receivership Assets as								
of August 31, 1994	\$6.1	\$6.5	\$11.0	\$3.2	\$3.1	\$6.1	\$4.2	\$40

All 744 Institutions

- /1 Includes net losses on sales, charge-offs of goodwill and certain equity investments and other assets, accumulation and investment of cash, and new loans and asset purchases. For receiverships, accounting adjustments made at resolution are also included.
- /2 Includes asset balance adjustments and principal losses.
- /3 Excludes accumulation of approximately \$12.3 billion of receivership cash and investments available for the payment of expenses and dividends.
- /4 Transfer of REO from one subsidiary to a receivership is included in Other Changes.