

TABLE 1

BANK FAILURES HANDLED
BY INSURED DEPOSIT PAYOFF
(INCLUDING INSURED DEPOSIT TRANSFERS)

	<u>No.</u>	<u>Total Uninsured Deposits</u>	<u>Average Uninsured</u>	<u>Average Size*</u>
1984	16	\$25.1MM	\$1.6MM	\$49.5MM
1985	29	\$29.9MM	\$1.0MM	19.1MM
1986	40	\$22.8MM	\$0.6MM	31.2MM

*Deposits

California - 15 failures (8 in 1986, 7 in 1985). In September 1986, the governor signed an interstate reciprocal banking law between institutions in California and 11 Western states beginning July 1, 1987. Nationwide banking on a reciprocal basis will begin January 1, 1991.

Colorado - 13 failures (7 in 1986, 6 in 1985). Colorado has not authorized entry by out-of-state banking organizations through interstate banking legislation or emergency interstate takeover provisions. During 1986, the Colorado legislature failed to pass national and regional interstate banking legislation; these bills died in committee. In addition, a bill authorizing emergency interstate acquisitions failed to secure passage.

Wyoming - 12 failures (7 in 1986, 5 in 1985). Wyoming has not authorized entry by out-of-state banking organizations through interstate banking legislation or emergency interstate takeover provisions. In early 1986, a law was enacted waiving intrastate branching restrictions to permit the acquisition of a failed bank and its subsequent operation as a branch.

Minnesota - 11 failures (5 in 1986, 6 in 1985). In early 1986, Minnesota enacted legislation authorizing regional reciprocal banking with Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota and Wisconsin. In addition, the legislation contains a provision allowing failing banks to be sold to out-of-state banking organizations if an in-state purchaser cannot be found.

Louisiana - 8 failures (8 in 1986). In June 1986, the governor signed legislation authorizing regional reciprocal banking between Louisiana and the District of Columbia and 14 Southeastern states beginning July 1, 1987. The legislation contains a nationwide reciprocal trigger effective January 1, 1989.