PRESS RELEASE

Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ● Each Depositor insured to at least $250,000

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U.S. Bank, NA, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, Assumes All of the Deposits of Nine Failed Banks in Arizona, California, Illinois and Texas

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) entered into a purchase and assumption agreement with U.S. Bank, NA, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, a wholly-owned subsidiary of U.S. Bancorp, to assume all of the deposits and essentially all of the assets of nine failed banks. The nine banks were closed this evening by federal and state bank regulators, which appointed the FDIC as receiver.

The nine banks involved in today's transaction are: Bank USA, National Association, Phoenix, Arizona; California National Bank, Los Angeles, California; San Diego National Bank, San Diego, California; Pacific National Bank, San Francisco, California; Park National Bank, Chicago, Illinois; Community Bank of Lemont, Lemont, Illinois; North Houston Bank, Houston, Texas; Madisonville State Bank, Madisonville, Texas; and Citizens National Bank, Teague, Texas. As of September 30, 2009, the banks had combined assets of $19.4 billion and deposits of $15.4 billion.

The nine banks had 153 offices, which will reopen as branches of U.S. Bank beginning tomorrow during their normal business hours. Depositors of the nine banks will automatically become depositors of U.S. Bank. Deposits will continue to be insured by the FDIC, so there is no need for customers to change their banking relationship to retain their deposit insurance coverage. Customers should continue to use their existing branches until U.S. Bank can fully integrate the deposit records of the nine failed banks.

Over the weekend, depositors of the nine banks can access their money by writing checks or using ATM or debit cards. Checks drawn on the banks will continue to be processed. Loan

customers should continue to make their payments as usual.

The FDIC and U.S. Bank entered into a loss-share transaction on approximately $14.4 billion of the combined purchased assets of $18.2 billion. U.S. Bank will share in the losses on the asset pools covered under the loss-share agreement. The loss-sharing arrangement is projected to maximize returns on the assets covered by keeping them in the private sector. The agreement also is expected to minimize disruptions for loan customers. For more information on loss share, please visit: http://www.fdic.gov/bank/individual/failed/lossshare/index.html.

Customers who have questions about today's transaction can contact the FDIC as follows:

Failed Bank	FDIC Toll-Free Phone Number	FDIC Website
Bank USA, National Association	1-800-913-3062	http://www.fdic.gov/bank/individual/failed/bankusa-az.html
California National Bank	1-800-913-5861	http://www.fdic.gov/bank/individual/failed/calnational.html
San Diego National Bank	1-800-517-1839	http://www.fdic.gov/bank/individual/failed/sandiegonational.html
Pacific National Bank	1-800-508-8289	http://www.fdic.gov/bank/individual/failed/pacificnational-ca.html
Park National Bank	1-800-450-5668	http://www.fdic.gov/bank/individual/failed/park-il.html
Community Bank of Lemont	1-800-528-6357	http://www.fdic.gov/bank/individual/failed/community-lemont.html
North Houston Bank	1-800-501-1872	http://www.fdic.gov/bank/individual/failed/northhouston-tx.html
Madisonville State Bank	1-800-913-3053	http://www.fdic.gov/bank/individual/failed/madisonville-tx.html
Citizens National Bank	1-800-517-1843	http://www.fdic.gov/bank/individual/failed/citizens-teague.html

These telephone numbers will be operational this evening until 9:00 p.m.; on Saturday from 9:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.; on Sunday from noon to 6:00 p.m.; and thereafter from 8:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. The operating hours will follow the local time zone for each bank.

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The nine banks were subsidiaries of FBOP Corporation, Oak Park, Illinois. FBOP Corporation was not closed and was not subject to today's actions.

The FDIC's Board of Directors issued notices of assessment of cross guaranty liability against Park National Bank and Citizens National Bank. Under statutory authority, the FDIC may assess affiliated banks for losses incurred by the Deposit Insurance Fund (DIF) from the failure of other banks, such as those owned by FBOP Corporation. Congress granted the FDIC authority in 1989 to reduce the cost to the DIF for the resolution of affiliated institutions owned by the same company. The two banks were unable to pay the amounts assessed and were closed by their chartering authorities.

The FDIC estimates that the cost of the nine banks to the DIF will be a combined $2.5 billion. U.S. Bank's acquisition of all the deposits was the "least costly" resolution for the FDIC's DIF compared to alternatives. The failure of the nine banks brings the nation's total number this year to 115.

Attachments:

- Additional information on the nine banks
- Cross guaranty fact sheet

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Failed Bank	City	State	Total Assets (in millions)	Total Deposits (in millions)	No. of Branches
Bank USA, National Association	Phoenix	AZ	$212.8	$117.1	2
California National Bank	Los Angeles	CA	$7,792.2	$6,160.4	68
San Diego National Bank	San Diego	CA	$3,608.1	$2,892.4	29
Pacific National Bank	San Francisco	CA	$2,335.3	$1,762.8	18
Park National Bank	Chicago	IL	$4,706.1	$3,730.9	30
Community Bank of Lemont	Lemont	IL	$81.8	$81.2	1
North Houston Bank	Houston	TX	$326.2	$308.0	2
Madisonville State Bank	Madisonville	TX	$256.7	$225.2	1
Citizens National Bank	Teague	TX	$118.2	$97.7	2

FDIC Cross Guaranty Provision

- The cross guaranty provisions in the Federal Deposit Insurance Act were enacted by Congress in the Financial Institutions, Reform, Recovery and Enforcement Act of 1989 (FIRREA). The bill was signed into law on August 9, 1989.

- The purpose of cross guaranty is to make every insured depository institution owned by the same company financially responsible for the failure or resolution costs of any affiliated insured institution. The provision lessens the cost to the FDIC's Deposit Insurance Fund.

- Generally speaking, the amount of the cross guaranty liability is equal to the estimated loss to the DIF for the resolution of the affiliated institution(s) in default.

- The FDIC will assess cross guaranty liability only where such assessment is determined to result in the lowest cost to the DIF. The FDIC's Board must approve the assessment of cross guaranty liability.

- The FDIC has assessed cross guaranty liability in approximately six cases since being given cross guaranty authority in 1989, all of which were in the early to mid 1990s.