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FDIC Announces Receivership of First National Bank of Keystone

United States: Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC)

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Joint Release

Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Office of the Comptroller of the Currency

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FDIC ANNOUNCES RECEIVERSHIP OF
FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF KEYSTONE, KEYSTONE, WEST VIRGINIA

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- The First National Bank of Keystone, Keystone, West Virginia, was closed today by the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC), and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) was named receiver.

The OCC used its receivership authority under the FDIC Improvement Act of 1991 after finding evidence of apparent fraud that resulted in the depletion of the bank's capital. The OCC found \$515 million in loans carried on the bank's books that should have been removed after they were securitized and sold.

The FDIC is attempting to arrange a transaction under which the failed bank's insured deposits will be assumed by a healthy bank no later than Tuesday, September 7th. If this effort proves unsuccessful, the FDIC will move immediately to make available depositors' funds up to the statutory insurance limit of \$100,000.

The FDIC expects to make an announcement of the outcome of its efforts within the next few days. As of June 30, 1999, Keystone reported approximately \$1.1 billion in assets and \$880.9 million in deposits.

This is the fourth failure of an institution insured by the Bank Insurance Fund (BIF) this year and the first in West Virginia since The Blueville Bank of Grafton, Grafton, on April 5, 1991.

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Congress created the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation in 1933 to restore public confidence in the nation's banking system. The FDIC insures deposits at the nation's 10,390 banks and savings associations and it promotes the safety and soundness of these institutions by identifying, monitoring and addressing risks to which they are exposed.

FDIC press releases and other information are available on the Internet via the World Wide Web at www.fdic.gov and may also be obtained through the FDIC's Public Information Center (800-276-6003 or 202-416-6940).

The OCC charters, regulates and examines approximately 2,400 national banks and 60 federal branches of foreign banks in the U.S., accounting for more than 58 percent of the nation's banking assets. Its mission is to ensure a safe and sound and competitive national banking system that supports the citizens, communities and economy of the United States.