Preservation and Promotion of Minority Depository Institutions

Report to Congress for 2021

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The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Report to Congress for 2021

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Pursuant to Section 367 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act enacted in 2010 and Section 308 of the Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery and Enforcement Act of 1989

Introduction

Section 308 of the Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery, and Enforcement Act of 1989 (FIRREA) established the following goals: to preserve the number of minority depository institutions (MDIs); to preserve the minority character in cases involving merger or acquisition of an MDI; to provide technical assistance to help prevent insolvency of MDIs; to promote and encourage creation of new MDIs; and to provide for training, technical assistance, and educational programs for MDIs.

Pursuant to Section 367 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, this report provides a summary profile of MDIs as of the end of 2021; a description of the FDIC's MDI program; and detailed information on the FDIC's 2021 initiatives supporting MDIs.

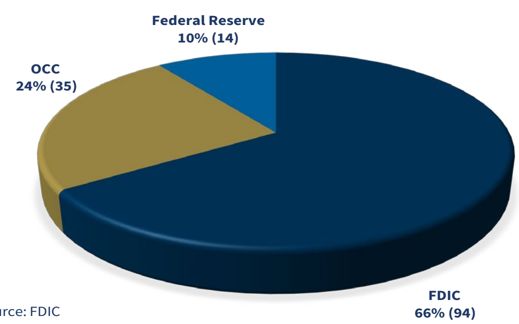
The FDIC defines an MDI as any federally insured depository institution for which: (1) 51 percent or more of the voting stock is owned by minority individuals; or (2) a majority of the Board of Directors is minority and the community that the institution serves is predominantly minority. Ownership must be by U.S. citizens or permanent legal U.S. residents to be counted in determining minority ownership. The FDIC's [Statement of Policy Regarding Minority Depository Institutions](#) provides additional information (see Attachment 1).

Summary Profile of Minority Depository Institutions

The FDIC maintains a list and tracks the insured MDIs it supervises, i.e., state-chartered institutions that are not members of the Federal Reserve System, as well as MDIs that are supervised by the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC) and the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (Federal Reserve).[1] The FDIC takes this broad approach given its role in considering applications for deposit insurance and in resolving institutions in the event an MDI were to fail.

Structure

FDIC-insured MDIs by Primary Federal Regulator as of 12/31/2021



Source: FDIC

[1] The FDIC's published list of FDIC-insured MDIs does not include women-owned or women-managed institutions because they are not included in the statutory definition.

Preservation and Promotion of Minority Depository Institutions

The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Report to Congress for 2021

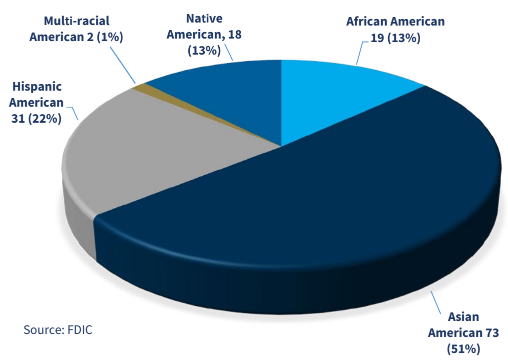
As of December 31, 2021, FDIC-insured MDIs totaled 143 institutions with combined total assets of nearly $326 billion and 35,160 employees (see Attachment 2, *List of Minority Depository Institutions*). The FDIC supervised 94 of the 143 MDIs as their primary federal regulator.

At the beginning of 2021, there were 142 FDIC-insured MDIs with combined total assets of over $299 billion. During the year, seven newly designated MDIs were added to the list: three Asian American, two Native American, one Hispanic American, and one Multi-Racial institution. Additionally, one African American MDI was added to the list due to merger or acquisition.

Seven MDIs were removed from the list during the year due to merger or acquisition: two African American, two Asian American, one Hispanic American, and two Native American.

Of the seven MDI mergers or acquisitions that took place, three of the seven were with other MDIs. of the nearly $5.8 billion in assets involved in MDI mergers and acquisitions, $812 million or 14 percent remained in MDIs after the transaction.

FDIC-insured MDIs by Type as of 12/31/2021



Source: FDIC

Performance

As of December 31, 2021, the overall financial performance of FDIC-insured MDIs remains sound as demonstrated by improvements in key performance ratios. The percentage of profitable firms improved over the year from 85 percent in 2020 to about 92 percent of all MDIs in 2021. The percentage of unprofitable MDIs declined to 8.39 percent but remains significantly higher than the percentage of both community banks and all banks that are unprofitable, at 3.17 and 3.02 percent, respectively. Unprofitable institutions are generally smaller, and many are located either in urban areas that experienced significant economic distress during the financial crisis and the pandemic or smaller rural markets with economic challenges exacerbated by the pandemic. Unprofitable MDIs also include de novo, newly chartered institutions that are generally unprofitable during the first three years of operation.

Net income has increased since 2020 due to several economic and operational factors. MDI full-year 2021 net income was $4.4 billion, an increase of $1.7 billion (62.2 percent) compared to full-year 2020. The primary driver of this increase was the decrease in provision expense from $1.5 billion to negative $285 million and an increase in net interest income of $961 million (11.3 percent). The decrease in provisions for credit losses was supported by continued economic growth, further improvement in credit quality, and new accounting standards. Macroeconomic factors continued to improve in 2021, which resulted in a significant shift from the large provision expense that was reported during the onset of the pandemic.

This is evident as loan portfolio performance also improved as the level of noncurrent loan balances decreased during the year. Additionally, 13 MDIs have adopted the new accounting standard, current expected credit losses methodology (CECL) for estimating allowances for credit losses. Provision expense for all MDIs totaled negative $285 million, driven by the 13 MDI CECL adopters who reported negative $339.5 million in provision expense. MDI CECL non-adopters reported $54.2 million in provision expense.

In addition to the reduction in provision expense, net income was also positively affected by an increase in net interest income and noninterest income. MDIs reported improved net interest income and noninterest income while the net interest margin experienced a nominal decrease. Net interest income improved by $961 million due to the decline in interest expense of $692.3 million (48.1 percent) and the $268.6 million (2.7 percent) increase in interest income. The primary driver in the reduction in interest expense was the decline in domestic deposit expense of $93.6 million (41.1 percent). Major contributors in the year over year increases in interest income were the increases in loan income ($101.2 million or 4.55 percent) and investment income ($43.9 million or 24.4 percent) as these portfolios grew substantially during the period. Banks continue to increase investments in longer term loans and securities to offset low net interest margins; however, the increase in longer term assets makes banks more vulnerable to rising interest rates. Despite the dollar improvement of net interest income, the average net interest margin declined from one year ago to 3.22 percent from 3.30 percent as earning asset balances rose by $39.7 billion (14.8 percent). This decline was indicative of the low interest rate environment in 2021. Further, the increase in noninterest income from one year prior was due to an increase in all other noninterest income of $43.4 million (19.7 percent), primarily from bankcard and credit card interchange fees.

Earnings performance was slightly dampened by increases in overhead and other operating expenses. Noninterest expense increased $105.8 million (6.7 percent) compared to year-end 2020. This increase was due to a rise in salaries and employee benefit expenses, which increased $70.6 million or 9.3 percent, and all other noninterest expenses, which increased $51.3 million or 8.6 percent. Despite the dollar rise in noninterest expenses, the MDI efficiency ratio (noninterest expense as a percentage of net interest income plus noninterest income) decreased to 54.4 percent from 56.4 percent, compared to a ratio of 63.6 percent for all community banks. This means that MDIs spent 54 cents to bring in a dollar of revenue, while community banks overall spent 63 cents to bring in a dollar of revenue.

The increase in the percentage of profitable MDIs is also apparent in the increase in overall profitability. Pretax return on assets (PROA) improved as the growth in net income outpaced the growth in total average assets.

The PROA ratio rose 59 basis points to 1.86 percent from the prior year's 1.27 percent. This ratio is 34 basis points higher than the community bank PROA ratio of 1.52 percent. Year-over-year earnings growth is attributable to the increase in total earning assets of $39.7 billion (14.8 percent) from the year prior as securities rose $15.4 billion (32.4 percent), cash and due increased $13.0 billion (37.2 percent), and total loans increased $10.5 billion (5.5 percent). Deposit growth was the primary funding source for the asset growth, as total deposits increased by $40.8 billion (16.9 percent) over the year.

MDIs experienced substantial loan growth during the year that was primarily concentrated in one lending segment: commercial real estate (CRE) loans accounted for $9.5 billion of the $10.5 billion in total loan growth. This portfolio segment was primarily comprised of nonfarm nonresidential loans ($7.2 billion) and multifamily loans ($2.6 billion). In addition, loans to nondepository financial institutions increased $1.6 billion and total consumer loan balances increased $804.1 million. The 5.5 percent loan growth rate at MDIs significantly surpassed the loan balance growth for all community banks of 2.0 percent. Paycheck Protection Program (PPP) loans were a contributor to loan growth in 2020; however, these loan balances decreased from $8.4 billion at year-end 2020 to $3.2 billion at year-end 2021. Excluding PPP loans, loan growth from year-end 2020 to year-end 2021 would have been 8.7 percent, which is also higher than community banks' loan growth rate – net of PPP – of 7.6 percent.

Overall loan portfolio performance has improved since year-end 2020 with reductions in noncurrent loan balances and net loan charge-offs. Noncurrent balances decreased by $1.48 billion (138.2 percent) from one year prior.

The noncurrent rate was 1.19 percent, down 84 basis points, and higher than community banks' noncurrent rate of 0.58 percent. The net charge-off balances and the net charge-off rate decreased. Net charge-off balances declined $108.9 million (75.4 percent) and the rate decreased 23 basis points from year-end 2020 to 0.07 percent. This was caused primarily by decreases in net charge-off balances for CRE loans of $43.0 million (121.7 percent), commercial and industrial (C&I) loans of $29.0 million (78.2 percent), and all other loans of $22.8 million (93.0 percent). Further, MDIs' ability to absorb expected credit losses improved. The coverage ratio (allowance for loan and lease losses to noncurrent loans and leases) increased to 126.1 percent, up from 90.9 percent a year ago, due to a greater decline in noncurrent loans (down 1.5 billion, 38.2 percent) than in the allowance for loan and lease losses (down $501.8 million or 14.3 percent). The MDI coverage ratio was well below the community bank coverage ratio of 223.8 percent.

Capital levels improved for a number of MDIs during the year. Total equity capital increased from the previous year by $1.6 billion (5.1 percent) to $33.6 billion. Over 84 percent of MDIs reported an increase in equity capital from a year ago. All MDIs were considered well capitalized.

Within the MDI sector, the financial performance of a small subset of institutions has been uneven. Generally, smaller MDIs and those serving low- and moderate-income communities, including both urban and rural markets, continue to face significant challenges, in part reflecting the continuing economic challenges faced by many of the communities they serve.

Further, the economic strain caused by the pandemic disproportionately affected these communities. During the latter part of 2021, financial performance has shown improvement as the pandemic had less economic effect on distressed communities.

FDIC Minority Depository Institutions Program

FDIC Office of Minority and Community Development Banking

The FDIC's Statement of Policy Regarding Minority Depository Institutions (see Attachment 1) provides the framework for the agency's MDI program. In November 2021, the FDIC created a new permanent organization, the Office of Minority and Community Development Banking (Office), to support the agency's ongoing strategic and direct engagement with FDIC-insured MDIs and Community Development Financial Institutions (CDFIs). The new Office is comprised of a Director and six staff. The Office works closely with MDI coordinators in each of the FDIC's six regional offices. The Director reports to the Directors of the Division of Risk Management Supervision and the Division of Depositor and Consumer Protection to leverage resources and expertise in the two divisions.

The new Office advises the FDIC Chairman and other senior leaders on MDI activities and initiatives that support mission-driven banks, provides overall direction and guidance, and consults with other FDIC divisions to provide appropriate resources across the agency to support program initiatives. The FDIC's MDI program is fully integrated into the supervision, consumer protection, insurance, and resolution business lines.

The Office works closely with MDIs and their trade associations to seek feedback on the FDIC's efforts under this program, discuss possible training and technical assistance initiatives, and explore options for preserving and promoting minority ownership and management of depository institutions. In addition, the Office partners with government and private-sector organizations to build capacity in the mission-driven banking sector; expand FDIC research on mission-driven banks; develop strategies to encourage the creation of new MDIs and CDFIs; provide technical assistance that supports innovation and technology solutions for mission-driven banks; and promote partnerships between mission-driven banks, other financial institutions, and the private sector.

Staff in the new Office also regularly meet with Federal banking agency colleagues to discuss outreach and training efforts, to share ideas, and to identify opportunities where the agencies can work together to support MDIs. The FDIC also coordinates with other Federal agencies that provide programs that can assist MDIs.

Executives and staff in the FDIC's six regional offices communicate with each MDI regularly to outline the FDIC's efforts to promote and preserve minority ownership and management of financial institutions; offer to have a member of regional management meet with the institution's board of directors to discuss issues of interest; hold roundtable discussions and training sessions; and seek input regarding any training or other technical assistance the institution may desire.

The FDIC has a website (*fdic.gov/mdi*) dedicated to MDIs that houses the FDIC's *Annual Reports to Congress*, a list of MDIs that is updated quarterly, research studies on MDIs, and other helpful resources.

These resources include information on how collaborations with MDIs can result in sound and profitable lending and investments that meet the needs of underserved communities, updates on the FDIC's MDI Subcommittee meetings, and contact information for national and regional MDI coordinators and staff.

2021 Initiatives Supporting Minority Depository Institutions

The preservation and promotion of MDIs remains a long-standing, top priority for the FDIC. The FDIC's research study, *Minority Depository Institutions: Structure, Performance, and Social Impact*, published in 2019, found that MDIs have played a vital role in providing mortgage credit, small business lending, and other banking services to minority and low- and moderate-income (LMI) communities. MDIs are anchor institutions in their communities and play a key role in building a more inclusive financial system.

In 2021, significant new sources of private and public funding became available to support FDIC-insured MDIs and CDFIs, collectively known as "mission-driven banks." This includes up to $9 billion in funding from Treasury through the Emergency Capital Investment Program, as well as $3 billion in new grant funding for CDFIs, including up to $1.2 billion set aside for minority lending institutions. The FDIC initiated additional capital support for MDIs and CDFIs through the call for a Mission-Driven Bank Fund funded and operated by the private sector.

During 2021, the FDIC pursued several strategies to support MDIs. These included increasing engagement and representation, facilitating partnerships to provide new capital and other tools and resources, updating policies, and promoting the MDI sector through advocacy, as well as by providing outreach, technical assistance, and education and training for MDIs.

Engagement and Representation

FDIC FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON COMMUNITY BANKING MINORITY DEPOSITORY INSTITUTIONS SUBCOMMITTEE

The FDIC's *MDI Subcommittee* of the Advisory Committee on Community Banking (CBAC) held three virtual meetings in 2021. The subcommittee is comprised of nine MDI executives representing all types of MDIs and provides a venue for minority bankers to discuss key issues, share feedback on program initiatives, and showcase MDI best practices.

In addition, representatives from three MDIs serve on the 18-member CBAC to further bring MDI perspectives and issues to the table. During 2021, the FDIC also engaged in deeper relationships with mission-driven bank trade groups to facilitate effective implementation of some of the new resources becoming available to mission-driven banks.

Partnerships

In September 2021, the FDIC announced the *Mission-Driven Bank Fund*, a collaborative investment framework to drive capital investment and other funding to FDIC-insured MDIs and CDFIs that support LMI, minority, and rural communities.

This new capital investment vehicle was designed to help these institutions build size, scale, and capacity, which, in turn, would allow them to:

- Provide affordable financial products and services to individuals and businesses;
- Stimulate economic and community development; and
- Build opportunity and prosperity.

The fund is a unique public-private partnership with the FDIC creating the design, mission orientation, and founding documents. As anchor investors, Microsoft and Truist Financial Corporation will lead the investment fund. In addition, Discovery, Inc. joined as a founding investor in the fund, bringing the combined initial commitment to $120 million, with additional investments expected. The anchor investors will hire an independent fund manager to underwrite investments and manage the fund, with oversight from an advisory council comprised of community and business leaders and other stakeholders. The FDIC will retain an advisory role to support the fund's mission focus, but will not contribute capital to, manage, or be involved in the fund manager selection process or investment decisions of the fund.

The FDIC also partnered with Treasury and the Community Development Financial Institutions Fund (CDFI Fund) to support new sources of funding made available to MDIs and CDFIs. For example, the FDIC developed a *Capital Estimator Tool for mission-driven banks* and a *Regulatory Capital Guide*. These offerings enabled mission-driven banks to approximate the impact of additional capital on regulatory capital ratios through various "what-if" scenarios and inform decisions on the types of capital they sought. The FDIC also co-sponsored an interagency webinar to demonstrate use of the tool and guide. In addition, the FDIC co-sponsored a webinar with the CDFI Fund and MDI and CDFI trade groups to enable institutions to learn about the benefits of CDFI designation, especially given new grant funding for minority lending institutions.

Policies

In June 2021, the FDIC's Board of Directors updated and strengthened its *Statement of Policy Regarding Minority Depository Institutions*. The revised policy includes updates responsive to the public notice-and-comment process conducted in the fourth quarter of 2020. The policy statement reflects the agency's enduring commitment to fulfilling the five statutory goals to preserve and promote MDIs and outlines the framework for the MDI program across the FDIC. Key changes include emphasis on engagement with MDIs, enhanced technical assistance, and a description of how examiners apply examination standards to the unique business models of MDIs.

In 2021, agency staff also developed training modules that will be launched in 2022 to train examiners and other staff supporting the MDI program.

Advocacy

It is important to promote the visibility of MDIs, to tell their stories, and showcase the important role they play in their communities. In 2021, the FDIC began planning a 2022 relaunch of its initiative to record and publish videos of MDI executives sharing their institutions' "origin stories," highlighting the reasons their institutions were formed, and describing how they have served their communities over time.

In addition, senior agency leaders emphasized the significance of mission-driven banks in numerous external speaking engagements and through posts on a number of FDIC social media channels and websites.

Outreach, Technical Assistance, Education

The FDIC co-sponsored the biennial interagency MDI and CDFI Bank Conference in September 2021, along with the OCC and Federal Reserve. The conference, Navigating the Economy with Resilience and Reinvention, featured the agency principals discussing their initiatives to support mission-driven banks, panels led by MDI and CDFI CEOs sharing their perspectives, and senior agency leaders discussing current supervisory and policy issues. The conference also highlighted key points for building business relationships with corporate America, MDIs, and CDFIs; sessions on economic inclusion, innovation, and fintech; and breakout sessions during which bankers could speak with their primary federal regulator.

During the year, the FDIC also continuously pursued efforts to improve communication and interaction with MDIs and to respond to the concerns of minority bankers. The agency maintains active outreach with MDI trade groups and offers to arrange annual meetings between FDIC regional management and each MDI's Board of Directors to discuss issues of interest. The FDIC conducts an annual survey to obtain feedback from MDIs and to help assess the effectiveness of the MDI program.

At the conclusion of each examination of an MDI supervised by the FDIC, the staff is available to return to the institution to provide technical assistance by reviewing areas of concern or topics of interest to the institution. The purpose of return visits is to assist management in understanding and implementing examination recommendations, not to identify new problems.

Through its public website (*www.fdic.gov*), the FDIC invites inquiries and provides contact information for any MDI to request technical assistance at any time.

In 2021, the FDIC provided 137 individual technical assistance sessions on approximately 29 risk management, consumer compliance, and resolution topics, including:

- Accounting,
- Applications for branch openings and closures,
- Bank Secrecy Act (BSA) and Anti-Money Laundering (AML),
- Community Reinvestment Act (CRA),
- Compliance management,
- Corporate planning,
- Current Expected Credit Losses (CECL) accounting methodology,
- Funding and liquidity,
- Information technology (IT) risk management and cybersecurity,
- Internal audit, and
- Loan modifications and Troubled Debt Restructuring.

The FDIC also held outreach, training, and educational programs for MDIs through conference calls and regional banker roundtables. In 2021, topics of discussion for these sessions included many of those listed above, as well as strategic and management succession planning, FDIC economic inclusion initiatives, emerging risks and areas of concern, IT vendor management, and innovation and emerging technology.

Emergency Capital Investment Program

The Emergency Capital Investment Program (ECIP) was established by Treasury pursuant to the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (Act). The Act authorizes Treasury to purchase up to $9 billion of preferred stock and other financial instruments from LMI community financial institutions determined by Treasury to be eligible for the investment. The ECIP is designed to promote lending, grants, and forbearance for small businesses, minority-owned businesses, and consumers, especially in low-income and underserved communities that may be disproportionately impacted by the economic effects of COVID-19, by making capital investments in operating MDIs and CDFIs.

The Act requires Treasury to consult with the appropriate federal banking agency before making a capital investment pursuant to the ECIP. Accordingly, Treasury requested that the FDIC provide specific information for each FDIC-supervised institution that applied to Treasury for an ECIP investment or that is a subsidiary of a bank holding company that applied for an ECIP investment. The FDIC provided information to Treasury for 79 institutions for which Treasury requested information. On December 14, 2021, Treasury announced the deployment of more than $8.7 billion in ECIP investments in 186 MDIs and CDFIs.

On March 9, 2021, the FDIC issued a Financial Institution Letter to alert institutions to the availability of the ECIP and to provide sources of information to potential applicants. In addition, to facilitate the implementation of ECIP, the FDIC, along with the OCC and Federal Reserve, issued an interim final rule to revise applicable capital rules to provide that Treasury's investments under the ECIP would qualify as regulatory capital for insured depository institutions and holding companies.

Failing Institutions

In accordance with Section 308 of FIRREA and FDIC policy, the FDIC seeks to preserve the minority character of failing institutions before and during the resolution process. The FDIC provides ongoing supervisory oversight of institutions prior to failure, through regular on-site examinations, visitations, off-site monitoring, and through many offers of technical assistance.

In the event of a potential MDI failure, the FDIC contacts all MDIs nationwide that qualify to bid on failing institutions. The FDIC solicits qualified MDIs' interest in the failing institution and discusses the bidding process. The FDIC also provides technical assistance regarding completion of the bid forms and use of the FDIC's secured website for conducting due diligence. During the resolution process, the appropriate Federal and State regulators must clear institutions to bid on the failing bank.

The FDIC provides a two-week franchise marketing window exclusively for MDIs. During this window, the FDIC contacts all qualified MDIs on the bid list to ensure they received an invitation to bid and provides full access to the data room if an MDI is interested. The FDIC also describes the failing bank transaction and offers technical assistance on the bidding process. Following the two-week period, the FDIC invites all other qualified bidders to the failing bank project.

No MDIs failed in 2021.

Conclusion

The FDIC recognizes that MDIs play a unique role in promoting economic viability in minority and underserved neighborhoods and providing access to capital in their communities. The FDIC has long recognized the importance of MDIs in the financial system and takes steps to preserve and encourage minority ownership and management of insured financial institutions.

MDI bankers provide valuable input to the FDIC, including unique insight and experiences, as active members of two FDIC Advisory Committees that shape FDIC priorities and policy: the Advisory Committee on Economic Inclusion and the Advisory Committee on Community Banking.

The MDI Subcommittee to CBAC also provides an opportunity for minority bankers to discuss key issues and share feedback with FDIC Board Members and senior management and to promote collaboration, partnerships, and best practices. Preserving, promoting, and building capacity in these institutions are top priorities for the FDIC. The FDIC continually seeks to identify initiatives that will enable it to carry out its commitment to preserve MDIs and the minority character of these institutions.

Attachments

Attachment 1: *FDIC's Statement of Policy Regarding Minority Depository Institutions*

Attachment 2: *List of Minority Depository Institutions as of December 31, 2021*

Attachment 1

Statement of Policy Regarding Minority Depository Institutions

The FDIC has long recognized the importance of minority depository institutions (MDIs) in the financial system and their unique role in promoting the economic viability of minority and underserved communities. The FDIC historically has implemented programs to preserve and promote these financial institutions. This Statement of Policy describes the framework the FDIC has put into place and the initiatives the FDIC will undertake to fulfill its statutory goals with respect to minority depository institutions (MDI Program).

Statutory Framework

In August 1989, Congress enacted the Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery, and Enforcement Act of 1989 (FIRREA). Section 308 of FIRREA established the following goals:

- Preserve the number of minority depository institutions;
- Preserve the minority character in cases of merger or acquisition;
- Provide technical assistance to prevent insolvency of institutions not now insolvent;
- Promote and encourage creation of new minority depository institutions; and
- Provide for training, technical assistance, and educational programs.

Definitions

Section 308 of FIRREA defines ''minority depository institution'' as any federally insured depository institution where 51 percent or more of the voting stock is owned by one or more ''socially and economically disadvantaged individuals.'' ''Minority,'' as defined by Section 308 of FIRREA, means any ''Black American, Native American, Hispanic American, or Asian American.'' Therefore, for the purposes of this Statement of Policy, ''minority depository institution'' is defined as any federally insured depository institution where 51 percent or more of the voting stock is owned by minority individuals. This includes institutions collectively owned by a group of minority individuals, such as a Native American tribe. Ownership must be by U.S. citizens or permanent legal U.S. residents to be counted in determining minority ownership. In addition to the institutions that meet the ownership test, for the purposes of this Statement of Policy, institutions will be considered minority depository institutions if a majority of the Board of Directors consists of minority individuals and the community that the institution serves is predominantly minority.

Identification of Minority Depository Institutions

To ensure that all minority depository institutions are able to participate in the MDI program, the FDIC will maintain a list of federally insured minority depository institutions. Institutions that are not already identified as minority depository institutions can request to be designated as such by certifying that they meet the above definition.

For institutions supervised directly by the FDIC, examiners will review the appropriateness of their inclusion on the list during the examination process. In addition, case managers in regional offices will note changes to the list while processing deposit insurance applications, merger applications, change of control notices, or failures of minority depository institutions. The FDIC will work closely with the other federal banking regulators to capture accurately on the list institutions not directly supervised by the FDIC. In addition, the FDIC will periodically provide the list to relevant trade associations and seek input regarding the accuracy of the list. Inclusion in the FDIC's MDI Program is voluntary. Any minority depository institution not wishing to participate in the MDI program will be removed from the official list upon request.

Organizational Structure

The FDIC has designated a national director for the FDIC's MDI program in the Washington Office and a regional coordinator in each Regional Office. The national director will consult with officials from the following FDIC Divisions to ensure appropriate personnel are involved and resources are made available with regard to MDI Program initiatives: Division of Risk Management Supervision, Division of Depositor and Consumer Protection, Division of Resolutions and Receiverships, Division of Insurance and Research, Legal Division, and the Office of Minority and Women Inclusion. The national director will also consult with other organizations within the FDIC as appropriate.

As the primary federal regulator for State nonmember banks and State savings associations, the FDIC will focus its efforts on minority depository institutions with those charters. However, the national director will meet periodically with the other Federal banking regulators to discuss each agency's outreach efforts, to share ideas, and to identify opportunities where the agencies can work together to assist minority depository institutions. Representatives of other divisions and offices may participate in these meetings.

Engagement with Minority Depository Institutions

The FDIC's MDI program will provide for continual engagement with minority depository institutions through ongoing interaction with the Washington, Regional, and Field Office staff. This interaction includes providing technical assistance to share information and expertise on supervisory topics, outreach initiatives to provide opportunities for open dialogue with senior FDIC staff, and training initiatives to offer opportunities to gain additional knowledge about specific regulatory requirements.

Further, trade associations affiliated with minority depository institutions serve as a significant resource in identifying specific interests or concerns for those institutions. The national director will regularly contact minority depository institution trade associations to seek feedback on the FDIC's efforts under the MDI program, discuss possible training initiatives, and explore options for promoting and preserving minority depository institutions.

The national director and the regional coordinators also will solicit information from trade associations, including national and state bankers' associations, and other organizations about groups that may be interested in establishing new minority depository institutions. FDIC representatives will be available to address such groups to discuss the application process, the requirements of becoming FDIC insured, and the various programs supporting minority depository institutions. The regional coordinators will contact all new minority state nonmember banks and state savings associations identified through insurance applications, merger applications, or change in control notices to familiarize the institutions with the resources available through the MDI program.

Technical Assistance

Technical assistance, as defined by the FDIC's MDI program, is individual assistance that a regulator will provide to a minority depository institution in response to an institution's request for assistance in understanding supervisory topics or findings. At any time, the FDIC will share information and expertise with bank management on various topics including, but not limited to, understanding bank regulations, FDIC policies, examination procedures, accounting practices, supervisory recommendations, risk management procedures, and compliance management procedures. In providing technical assistance, FDIC staff will not actually perform tasks expected of an institution's management or employees.

For example, FDIC staff may explain Call Report instructions as they relate to specific accounts, but will not assist in preparing an institution's Call Report. FDIC staff may provide information on community reinvestment opportunities, but will not recommend a specific transaction.

An institution can contact its field office representatives, case manager, or review examiner to request technical assistance. In addition, the regional coordinators and the institution's assigned case manager and review examiner are knowledgeable about minority bank issues and are available to answer questions or to direct inquiries to the appropriate FDIC office or staff member with expertise on the subject for response. Case managers can explain the application process and the type of analysis and information required for different applications. Field office representatives also serve as a significant resource to minority depository institutions by readily answering examination related questions and explaining regulatory requirements. Other staff members within the FDIC with expertise in various regulatory topics will also be available to share knowledge to assist minority depository institutions in complying with regulations or implementing supervisory recommendations.

During examinations, the FDIC expects examiners to fully explain supervisory recommendations and offer to help management understand satisfactory methods to address such recommendations.

At the conclusion of each examination of a minority depository institution directly supervised by the FDIC, the FDIC will be available to return to the institution to provide technical assistance by reviewing areas of concern or topics of interest to the institution. The purpose of return visits is to assist management in understanding and implementing examination recommendations, not to identify new problems.

Technical assistance is a tool to provide on-going support to institutions in an effort to ensure timely implementation of recommendations, full understanding of regulatory requirements, and in some instances, the viability of the institution. Technical assistance is not a supervisory activity and is not intended to present additional regulatory burden. Further, examination teams will not view requests for, or acceptance of, technical assistance negatively when evaluating institution performance or assigning ratings.

Outreach

Outreach, as defined by the FDIC's MDI program, consists of FDIC representatives meeting with financial institutions with a primary focus of building relationships and open communication and providing information and resources. Outreach is generally offered by the FDIC and can include meetings between financial institution management and senior FDIC management.

The FDIC maintains an MDI Subcommittee of its Advisory Committee on Community Banking (CBAC) comprised of executives of minority depository institutions. The MDI Subcommittee serves as a source of feedback on FDIC strategies to fulfill statutory goals to preserve and promote minority depository institutions. The MDI Subcommittee may also make recommendations or offer ideas to the CBAC for consideration and presentation to the FDIC. The MDI Subcommittee provides a platform for minority depository institutions to promote collaboration, partnerships, and best practices. The Subcommittee will also identify ways to highlight the work of minority depository institutions in their communities.

Executives and staff in the FDIC's regional offices will communicate regularly with each minority depository institution to outline the FDIC's efforts to promote and preserve minority depository institutions; will offer annually to have a member of regional management meet with the institution's board of directors to discuss issues of interest, including through roundtable discussions and training sessions; and will seek input regarding any training or other technical assistance the institution may desire.

The FDIC will explore opportunities to facilitate collaboration and partnering initiatives among minority depository institutions or between minority depository institutions and non-minority depository institutions. The FDIC recognizes that by facilitating these collaborative relationships, institutions can have opportunities to better meet the needs of their communities.

Training and Educational Programs

Training and educational programs, as defined by the FDIC's MDI program, consist of instruction designed to impart proficiency or skills related to a particular job, process, or regulatory policy.

The FDIC will work with other banking regulatory agencies and trade associations representing minority depository institutions to periodically assess the need for, and provide for, training and educational opportunities. The FDIC will partner with other Federal banking agencies and trade associations to offer training programs. This training and education can be provided in person, through webinars or conference calls, or in a conference setting.

Reporting

The regional coordinators will report regional office activities related to the MDI Program to the national director quarterly. The national director will develop a comprehensive report on all MDI Program activities and submit the report quarterly to the Chairman. The FDIC's efforts to preserve and promote minority depository institutions will also be highlighted in the FDIC's Annual Report and the Annual Report to Congress on the Preservation and Promotion of Minority Depository Institutions pursuant to Section 367 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010 and Section 308 of FIRREA.

Measuring Program Effectiveness

The national director and the regional office staff will routinely solicit feedback from minority depository institutions to assess the effectiveness of the FDIC's technical assistance, outreach, and training/education efforts and the MDI Program in general. The FDIC will track instances of technical assistance, outreach, and training and education and solicit feedback on the effectiveness of these activities by administering periodic surveys and holding discussions with bank management.

Examinations

All insured institutions must be operated in a safe and sound manner, in accordance with FDIC's regulations. Likewise, the UICCR is organized under broad components that assess the institution's board and management oversight, compliance program, violations of law, and consumer harm. Notwithstanding, and consistent with the Uniform Financial Institutions Rating System (UFIRS) and the Uniform Interagency Consumer Compliance Rating System (UICCR), examiners are expected to recognize the distinctive characteristics and differences in core objectives of each institutions and to consider those unique factors when evaluating an institution's financial condition and risk management practices.

Under the UFIRS and UICCR, each financial institution is assigned a composite rating based on an evaluation of specific components, which are also rated. For UFIRS, these component ratings reflect an institution's capital adequacy, asset quality, management capabilities, earnings sufficiency, liquidity position, and sensitivity to market risk (commonly referred to as the CAMELS ratings). Likewise, the UICCR is organized under broad components that assess the institution's board and management oversight, compliance program, violations of law, and consumer harm. The uniform rating systems and evaluation and rating criteria are specific to the examination types performed. Further, the assignment of the rating is based solely on the subject institution's individual performance under the specific components.

Management practices, particularly as they relate to risk management, vary considerably among financial institutions depending on size and sophistication, the nature and complexity of business activities, and risk profile. Each institution must properly manage risks and have appropriate policies, processes, or practices in place that management follows and uses. Activities undertaken in a less complex institution engaging in less sophisticated risk-taking activities may need only basic management and control systems compared to the detailed and formalized systems and controls used for the broader and more complex range of activities undertaken at a larger and more complex institution.

Peer comparison data are not included in the rating systems. The principal reason is to avoid over reliance on statistical comparisons to justify the component rating being assigned. Avoiding such overreliance is very important when evaluating minority depository institutions due to their unique characteristics. For example, many minority depository institutions were established to serve an otherwise under-served market. High profitability may not be as essential to the organizers and shareholders of the institution. Instead, community development, improving consumer services, and promoting banking services to the unbanked or under-banked segment of its community may drive many of the organization's decisions. The UFIRS allows for consideration of the characteristics by considering not only the level of an institution's earnings, but also the trend and stability of earnings, the ability to provide for adequate capital, the quality and sources of earnings, and the adequacy of budgeting systems.

Examiners are instructed to consider all relevant factors when assigning a component rating. The rating systems are designed to reflect an assessment of the individual institution, including its size and sophistication, the nature and complexity of its business activities, and risk profile.

Failing Institutions

The FDIC will attempt to preserve the minority character of failing institutions during the resolution process. In the event of a potential failure of a minority depository institution, the Division of Resolutions and Receiverships will contact all minority depository institutions nationwide that qualify to bid on failing institutions. The Division of Resolutions and Receiverships will solicit qualified minority depository institutions' interest in the failing institution, discuss the bidding process, and offer to provide technical assistance regarding completion of the bid forms. In addition, the Division of Resolutions and Receiverships, with assistance from the Office of Minority and Women Inclusion, will maintain a list of minority individuals and nonbank entities that have expressed an interest in acquiring failing minority depository institutions and have been pre-approved by the Division of Risk Management Supervision and the chartering authority for access to the FDIC's virtual data room for online due diligence.

Internet Site

The FDIC will maintain a website to promote the MDI program. Among other things, the website will describe the tools and resources available under the program. The website will include the name, phone number, and email address of the national director, each regional coordinator, and additional staff. The website will also contain links to the list of minority depository institutions, pertinent trade associations, and other federal agency programs. The FDIC will also explore the feasibility and usefulness of posting other items to the page, such as statistical information and comparative data for minority depository institutions. Visitors will have the opportunity to provide feedback regarding the FDIC's program and the usefulness of the website.

Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
By order of the Board of Directors.

Dated at Washington, DC, on June 15, 2021.

Link to FR Doc. 2021–12972 *Published 6-23-21*

Attachment 2

List of Minority Depository Institutions

December 31, 2021										
NAME	CITY	STATE	EST. DATE	CERT	CLASS	REGULATOR	MINORITY STATUS ALPHA	MINORITY STATUS NUM.	FDIC REGION	TOTAL ASSETS ($000)
Alamerica Bank	Birmingham	AL	20000128	35314	NM	FDIC	B	1	Atlanta	16,036
Commonwealth National Bank	Mobile	AL	19760219	22229	N	OCC	B	1	Atlanta	56,890
Banesco USA	Coral Gables	FL	20060110	57815	NM	FDIC	H	7	Atlanta	2,133,551
U S Century Bank	Doral	FL	20021028	57369	NM	FDIC	H	2	Atlanta	1,853,939
Interamerican Bank, F.S.B.	Miami	FL	19760823	31823	SB	OCC	H	2	Atlanta	270,351
International Finance Bank	Miami	FL	19831130	24823	NM	FDIC	H	7	Atlanta	945,707
Ocean Bank	Miami	FL	19821209	24156	NM	FDIC	H	2	Atlanta	5,325,419
Plus International Bank	Miami	FL	20010914	57083	NM	FDIC	H	7	Atlanta	79,521
Sunstate Bank	Miami	FL	19990315	34643	NM	FDIC	H	7	Atlanta	494,078
Apollo Bank	Miami	FL	20210922	35599	NM	FDIC	H	7	Atlanta	1,044,185
Central Bank	Tampa	FL	20070226	58377	NM	FDIC	A	3	Atlanta	265,134

December 31, 2021										
NAME	CITY	STATE	EST. DATE	CERT	CLASS	REGULATOR	MINORITY STATUS ALPHA	MINORITY STATUS NUM.	FDIC REGION	TOTAL ASSETS ($000)
Touchmark National Bank	Alpharetta	GA	20080128	58687	N	OCC	A	3	Atlanta	421,736
Citizens Trust Bank	Atlanta	GA	19210618	8033	SM	FED	B	1	Atlanta	668,803
First IC Bank	Doraville	GA	20000131	34998	NM	FDIC	A	3	Atlanta	942,129
Metro City Bank	Doraville	GA	20060404	58181	NM	FDIC	A	3	Atlanta	3,111,820
PromiseOne Bank	Duluth	GA	20081106	58657	NM	FDIC	A	3	Atlanta	593,492
Loyal Trust Bank	Johns Creek	GA	20191118	59182	NM	FDIC	A	8	Atlanta	113,584
Embassy National Bank	Lawrenceville	GA	20070305	58413	N	OCC	A	3	Atlanta	117,791
Carver State Bank	Savannah	GA	19270101	16584	NM	FDIC	B	1	Atlanta	61,954
Quantum National Bank	Suwanee	GA	19951227	34110	N	OCC	A	3	Atlanta	642,022
Mechanics & Farmers Bank	Durham	NC	19080301	12266	NM	FDIC	B	1	Atlanta	365,178
Lumbee Guaranty Bank	Pembroke	NC	19711222	20568	NM	FDIC	N	4	Atlanta	473,266
Optus Bank	Columbia	SC	19990326	35241	NM	FDIC	B	1	Atlanta	315,458
Citizens Bank of Chatsworth	Chatsworth	IL	19031207	10843	NM	FDIC	A	3	Chicago	42,466

Attachment 2: List of Minority Depository Institutions as of December 31, 2021

December 31, 2021										
NAME	CITY	STATE	EST. DATE	CERT	CLASS	REGULATOR	MINORITY STATUS ALPHA	MINORITY STATUS NUM.	FDIC REGION	TOTAL ASSETS ($000)
American Metro Bank	Chicago	IL	19970129	34334	NM	FDIC	A	3	Chicago	87,804
GN Bank	Chicago	IL	19340101	29399	SB	OCC	B	1	Chicago	84,657
International Bank of Chicago	Chicago	IL	19921026	33708	NM	FDIC	A	3	Chicago	890,158
Millennium Bank	Des Plaines	IL	20070702	58348	NM	FDIC	A	3	Chicago	283,227
First Independence Bank	Detroit	MI	19700514	20179	NM	FDIC	B	1	Chicago	412,314
Bay Bank	Green Bay	WI	19950821	34052	NM	FDIC	N	4	Chicago	216,826
Columbia Savings & Loan Assn.	Milwaukee	WI	19240101	28480	SL	FDIC	B	1	Chicago	26,945
Native American Bank, N.A.	Denver	CO	19870727	27026	N	OCC	N	4	Dallas	192,848
Liberty Bank & Trust Co.	New Orleans	LA	19721116	20856	NM	FDIC	B	1	Dallas	971,090
Community 1st Bank Las Vegas	Las Vegas	NM	19491123	16854	NM	FDIC	H	2	Dallas	169,376
Centinel Bank of Taos	Taos	NM	19690301	19904	NM	FDIC	H	2	Dallas	380,203
FirstBank	Antlers	OK	19010101	14331	SM	FED	N	4	Dallas	575,740
AllNations Bank	Calumet	OK	19010101	4051	SM	FED	N	4	Dallas	49,528

Attachment 2: List of Minority Depository Institutions as of December 31, 2021

December 31, 2021										
NAME	CITY	STATE	EST. DATE	CERT	CLASS	REGULATOR	MINORITY STATUS ALPHA	MINORITY STATUS NUM.	FDIC REGION	TOTAL ASSETS ($000)
F&M Bank	Edmond	OK	19020101	12761	NM	FDIC	N	4	Dallas	639,930
Bank of Grand Lake	Grove	OK	20050609	57915	NM	FDIC	H	2	Dallas	239,140
Bank of Cherokee County	Hulbert	OK	19081201	2327	SM	FED	N	4	Dallas	169,405
Gateway First Bank	Jenks	OK	19350302	15118	NM	FDIC	N	4	Dallas	1,879,005
Chickasaw Community Bank	Oklahoma City	OK	19030101	11521	SM	FED	N	4	Dallas	349,214
First Security Bank & Trust Co.	Oklahoma City	OK	19510406	17001	NM	FDIC	B	1	Dallas	61,252
The Pauls Valley National Bank	Pauls Valley	OK	20210701	4173	N	OCC	N	4	Dallas	317,781
First National Bank & Trust Co.	Shawnee	OK	19841029	25738	N	OCC	N	4	Dallas	718,073
Carson Community Bank	Stilwell	OK	19030203	2320	NM	FDIC	N	4	Dallas	169,174
Citizens Savings Bank & Trust Co.	Nashville	TN	19040104	10319	NM	FDIC	B	1	Dallas	134,538
The First State Bank	Abernathy	TX	19310101	11175	NM	FDIC	N	4	Dallas	55,969
International Bank of Commerce	Brownsville	TX	19841009	25679	NM	FDIC	H	7	Dallas	3,780,081
American Bank National Assn.	Dallas	TX	19740502	21567	N	OCC	A	3	Dallas	204,203

December 31, 2021										
NAME	CITY	STATE	EST. DATE	CERT	CLASS	REGULATOR	MINORITY STATUS ALPHA	MINORITY STATUS NUM.	FDIC REGION	TOTAL ASSETS ($000)
One World Bank	Dallas	TX	20050404	57901	NM	FDIC	A	3	Dallas	138,791
State Bank of Texas	Dallas	TX	19871019	27074	NM	FDIC	A	3	Dallas	1,322,130
United Bank El Paso del Norte	El Paso	TX	20010501	57119	SM	FED	H	2	Dallas	333,572
Spectra Bank	Fort Worth	TX	19860630	26708	NM	FDIC	A	3	Dallas	91,460
Freedom Bank	Freer	TX	19580712	17881	NM	FDIC	H	2	Dallas	94,849
American First National Bank	Houston	TX	19980518	34656	N	OCC	A	3	Dallas	2,287,371
Golden Bank National Assn	Houston	TX	19850503	26223	N	OCC	A	3	Dallas	1,293,564
Southwestern National Bank	Houston	TX	19971103	34319	N	OCC	A	3	Dallas	856,490
Unity National Bank of Houston	Houston	TX	19850801	26351	N	OCC	B	1	Dallas	253,823
Commerce Bank	Laredo	TX	19820331	23772	NM	FDIC	H	7	Dallas	667,502
Falcon International Bank	Laredo	TX	19861210	26856	NM	FDIC	H	2	Dallas	1,844,758
International Bank of Commerce	Laredo	TX	19660902	19629	NM	FDIC	H	7	Dallas	9,291,812
Bank of South Texas	Mcallen	TX	19860708	26727	NM	FDIC	H	2	Dallas	139,198

Attachment 2: List of Minority Depository Institutions as of December 31, 2021

December 31, 2021										
NAME	CITY	STATE	EST. DATE	CERT	CLASS	REGULATOR	MINORITY STATUS ALPHA	MINORITY STATUS NUM.	FDIC REGION	TOTAL ASSETS ($000)
Rio Bank	Mcallen	TX	19850211	25886	NM	FDIC	H	7	Dallas	745,346
Texas National Bank	Mercedes	TX	19201126	3337	N	OCC	H	2	Dallas	593,232
Lone Star National Bank	Pharr	TX	19830124	24347	N	OCC	H	2	Dallas	3,063,266
Citizens State Bank	Roma	TX	19780515	22657	NM	FDIC	H	2	Dallas	87,983
First State Bank	Shallowater	TX	19601008	18301	NM	FDIC	A	3	Dallas	125,186
Wallis Bank	Wallis	TX	19721028	20845	NM	FDIC	A	3	Dallas	1,111,138
International Bank of Commerce	Zapata	TX	19840206	24961	NM	FDIC	H	7	Dallas	474,338
Zapata National Bank	Zapata	TX	19611116	18454	N	OCC	H	2	Dallas	97,932
Pinnacle Bank	Marshalltown	IA	19270505	252	SM	FED	N	4	Kansas City	261,044
CBW Bank	Weir	KS	19340228	13959	NM	FDIC	A	3	Kansas City	65,314
Woodlands National Bank	Hinckley	MN	19081001	1417	N	OCC	N	4	Kansas City	350,967
Peoples Bank of Seneca	Seneca	MO	19960315	34146	NM	FDIC	N	4	Kansas City	340,718
Turtle Mountain State Bank	Belcourt	ND	20071203	58586	NM	FDIC	N	4	Kansas City	225,640

Attachment 2: List of Minority Depository Institutions as of December 31, 2021

December 31, 2021										
NAME	CITY	STATE	EST. DATE	CERT	CLASS	REGULATOR	MINORITY STATUS ALPHA	MINORITY STATUS NUM.	FDIC REGION	TOTAL ASSETS ($000)
City First Bank, N.A.	Washington	DC	19981124	34352	N	OCC	B	6	New York	1,092,804
Industrial Bank	Washington	DC	19340818	14679	NM	FDIC	B	1	New York	625,437
Leader Bank National Assn	Arlington	MA	20020508	57134	N	OCC	A	3	New York	3,077,235
The Harbor Bank of Maryland	Baltimore	MD	19820913	24015	NM	FDIC	B	6	New York	329,750
Keb Hana Bank USA, N.A.	Fort Lee	NJ	19860916	26790	N	OCC	A	3	New York	293,014
New Millennium Bank	Fort Lee	NJ	19990719	35151	NM	FDIC	A	8	New York	540,808
Ponce Bank	Bronx	NY	19600331	31189	SB	OCC	H	7	New York	1,642,212
Amerasia Bank	Flushing	NY	19880620	27267	NM	FDIC	A	3	New York	886,830
NewBank	Flushing	NY	20060929	58203	NM	FDIC	A	3	New York	554,530
Abacus Federal Savings Bank	New York	NY	19841129	32257	SB	OCC	A	3	New York	336,780
Carver Federal Savings Bank	New York	NY	19480101	30394	SB	OCC	B	6	New York	723,256
Eastbank, N.A.	New York	NY	19841126	25749	N	OCC	A	3	New York	160,262
Global Bank	New York	NY	20070312	58263	NM	FDIC	A	3	New York	231,976

December 31, 2021

NAME	CITY	STATE	EST. DATE	CERT	CLASS	REGULATOR	MINORITY STATUS ALPHA	MINORITY STATUS NUM.	FDIC REGION	TOTAL ASSETS ($000)
Piermont Bank	New York	NY	20190701	59154	NM	FDIC	M	10	New York	364,162
Popular Bank	New York	NY	19990102	34967	SM	FED	H	7	New York	10,389,650
Shinhan Bank America	New York	NY	19901018	33188	NM	FDIC	A	8	New York	1,919,589
United Orient Bank	New York	NY	19810409	23373	NM	FDIC	A	3	New York	94,906
Woori America Bank	New York	NY	19840127	24920	NM	FDIC	A	8	New York	2,969,506
Noah Bank	Elkins Park	PA	20060717	58196	NM	FDIC	A	3	New York	316,881
Asian Bank	Philadelphia	PA	19990609	34759	SM	FED	A	3	New York	335,088
United Bank of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	PA	19920323	33568	NM	FDIC	B	1	New York	64,379
Banco Popular de Puerto Rico	San Juan	PR	19990102	34968	SM	FED	H	7	New York	64,205,000
Oriental Bank	San Juan	PR	19650325	31469	NM	FDIC	H	7	New York	9,805,742
FirstBank Puerto Rico	Santurce	PR	19490117	30387	NM	FDIC	H	7	New York	20,778,081
Canyon Community Bank, N.A.	Tucson	AZ	20001010	35547	N	OCC	A	3	San Francisco	160,310
First Commercial Bank USA	Alhambra	CA	19970520	34496	NM	FDIC	A	8	San Francisco	814,543

December 31, 2021										
NAME	CITY	STATE	EST. DATE	CERT	CLASS	REGULATOR	MINORITY STATUS ALPHA	MINORITY STATUS NUM.	FDIC REGION	TOTAL ASSETS ($000)
New Omni Bank, N.A.	Alhambra	CA	19800212	23086	N	OCC	A	3	San Francisco	559,016
American Plus Bank, N.A.	Arcadia	CA	20070808	58469	N	OCC	A	3	San Francisco	591,059
American Continental Bank	City of Industry	CA	20031006	57444	NM	FDIC	A	3	San Francisco	336,086
United Pacific Bank	City of Industry	CA	19820511	23805	NM	FDIC	A	3	San Francisco	174,584
Community Commerce Bank	Claremont	CA	19761001	26363	NM	FDIC	H	2	San Francisco	315,202
US Metro Bank	Garden Grove	CA	20060915	58310	NM	FDIC	A	3	San Francisco	967,099
California Business Bank	Irvine	CA	20051101	58037	NM	FDIC	A	3	San Francisco	121,611
Commercial Bank of California	Irvine	CA	20030515	57417	NM	FDIC	H	2	San Francisco	2,027,942
Bank of Hope	Los Angeles	CA	19860318	26610	NM	FDIC	A	8	San Francisco	17,883,792
Cathay Bank	Los Angeles	CA	19620419	18503	NM	FDIC	A	3	San Francisco	20,872,611
Commonwealth Business Bank	Los Angeles	CA	20050303	57873	SM	FED	A	3	San Francisco	1,808,717
CTBC Bank Corp USA	Los Angeles	CA	19650427	19416	NM	FDIC	A	8	San Francisco	4,329,500
Eastern International Bank	Los Angeles	CA	19850226	32277	NM	FDIC	A	3	San Francisco	138,688

December 31, 2021										
NAME	CITY	STATE	EST. DATE	CERT	CLASS	REGULATOR	MINORITY STATUS ALPHA	MINORITY STATUS NUM.	FDIC REGION	TOTAL ASSETS ($000)
Hanmi Bank	Los Angeles	CA	19821215	24170	NM	FDIC	A	8	San Francisco	6,855,957
Open Bank	Los Angeles	CA	20050610	57944	NM	FDIC	A	3	San Francisco	1,726,548
Pacific City Bank	Los Angeles	CA	20030918	57463	NM	FDIC	A	3	San Francisco	2,149,703
Preferred Bank	Los Angeles	CA	19911223	33539	NM	FDIC	A	3	San Francisco	6,045,825
Royal Business Bank	Los Angeles	CA	20081118	58816	NM	FDIC	A	8	San Francisco	4,222,275
Genesis Bank	Newport Beach	CA	20210908	59245	NM	FDIC	M	10	San Francisco	85,797
Gateway Bank, F.S.B.	Oakland	CA	19900608	33103	SB	OCC	A	3	San Francisco	175,343
Metropolitan Bank	Oakland	CA	19830901	25869	NM	FDIC	A	3	San Francisco	211,376
East West Bank	Pasadena	CA	19720101	31628	SM	FED	A	8	San Francisco	60,849,631
Evertrust Bank	Pasadena	CA	19950503	34010	NM	FDIC	A	8	San Francisco	995,389
Pacific Alliance Bank	Rosemead	CA	20061227	58234	NM	FDIC	A	3	San Francisco	372,293
First General Bank	Rowland Heights	CA	20051013	58060	NM	FDIC	A	3	San Francisco	1,246,519
Bank of the Orient	San Francisco	CA	19710317	20387	SM	FED	A	3	San Francisco	946,569

December 31, 2021										
NAME	CITY	STATE	EST. DATE	CERT	CLASS	REGULATOR	MINORITY STATUS ALPHA	MINORITY STATUS NUM.	FDIC REGION	TOTAL ASSETS ($000)
California Pacific Bank	San Francisco	CA	19801016	23242	NM	FDIC	A	3	San Francisco	83,414
Mission National Bank	San Francisco	CA	19820216	23749	N	OCC	A	3	San Francisco	220,687
Asian Pacific National Bank	San Gabriel	CA	19900725	33013	N	OCC	A	3	San Francisco	59,523
Mega Bank	San Gabriel	CA	20080205	58401	NM	FDIC	A	3	San Francisco	456,116
Universal Bank	West Covina	CA	19541117	30722	SB	OCC	A	3	San Francisco	377,350
California International Bank, N.A.	Westminster	CA	20051130	57974	N	OCC	A	3	San Francisco	89,932
Bank of Whittier, N.A.	Whittier	CA	19821220	24211	N	OCC	A	3	San Francisco	164,678
ANZ Guam	Hagatna	GU	19910111	33316	NM	FDIC	A	8	San Francisco	437,930
Bank of Guam	Hagatna	GU	19721211	20884	NM	FDIC	A	3	San Francisco	2,763,606
BankPacific, Ltd.	Hagatna	GU	19530101	30692	SL	FDIC	A	3	San Francisco	192,265
Finance Factors, Ltd.	Honolulu	HI	19520514	25158	NM	FDIC	A	3	San Francisco	578,059
Hawaii National Bank	Honolulu	HI	19600916	18296	N	OCC	A	3	San Francisco	891,460
OneUnited Bank	Boston	MA	19820802	23966	NM	FDIC	B	1	San Francisco	643,447

December 31, 2021										
NAME	CITY	STATE	EST. DATE	CERT	CLASS	REGULATOR	MINORITY STATUS ALPHA	MINORITY STATUS NUM.	FDIC REGION	TOTAL ASSETS ($000)
Eagle Bank	Polson	MT	20060725	58282	NM	FDIC	N	4	San Francisco	97,517
UniBank	Lynnwood	WA	20061101	58407	SM	FED	A	3	San Francisco	455,659
Total		Count		143						$325,803,921

Count	Minority Status
19	B - Black or African American
31	H - Hispanic
73	A - Asian or Pacific Islander American
18	N - Native American or Alaskan Native
2	M - Multi-Racial American

Class	Definitions of Class Type
92	NM - State Bank, Not a member of the Federal Reserve
14	SM - State Bank, Member of the Federal Reserve
28	N - National
2	SL - State or Federal Savings and Loan Association
7	SB - State or Federal Savings Bank

Regulator	Definitions by Primary Federal Supervisory Agency
95	FDIC - Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
35	OCC - Office of the Comptroller of the Currency
14	Fed - Federal Reserve

Count	Minority Status
16	1 - Black or African American Owned
16	2 - Hispanic American Owned
61	3 - Asian or Pacific Islander American Owned
18	4 - Native American or Alaskan Native Owned
0	5 - Multi-Racial American Owned
3	6 - Majority of the Board African American, serving a predominantly minority community
15	7 - Majority of the Board Hispanic American, serving a predominantly minority community
12	8 - Majority of the Board Asian or Pacific Islander American, serving a predominantly minority community
0	9 - Majority of the Board Native American or Alaskan Native American, serving a predominantly minority community
2	10 - Majority of the Board Multi-Racial American serving a predominantly minority community

FDIC
FEDERAL DEPOSIT
INSURANCE CORPORATION