Important information regarding FDIC deposit insurance coverage

FDIC deposit insurance coverage

The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) is an independent agency of the United States government that protects against the loss of insured deposits if an FDIC-insured bank or savings association fails. FDIC deposit insurance is backed by the full faith and credit of the United States government. Since the FDIC was established, no depositor has ever lost a single penny of FDIC-insured funds.

FDIC insurance covers funds in deposit accounts, including checking and savings accounts, money market deposit accounts and Negotiable Order of Withdrawal (NOW) accounts, Certificates of Deposits (CDs) and cashier's checks, money orders, and other official items issued by a bank. FDIC insurance does not, however, cover other financial products and services that insured banks may offer, such as stocks, bonds, mutual fund shares, life insurance policies, annuities or municipal securities, safe deposit boxes or their contents, U.S. Treasury bills, bonds or notes. There is no need for depositors to apply for FDIC insurance or even to request it. Coverage is automatic. Any person or entity can have FDIC insurance coverage in an insured bank. A person does not have to be a U.S. citizen or resident to have his or her deposits insured by the FDIC.

The standard insurance amount is $250,000 per depositor, per insured bank, for each account ownership category. To ensure funds are fully protected, depositors should understand their coverage limits. The FDIC provides separate coverage for deposits held in different account ownership categories. FDIC Rule Part 370 may require us to collect certain information from you in order to accurately calculate FDIC insurance coverage for your deposit account. Failure to provide this information to us could result in the delay of deposit insurance payments. The coverage limits shown in the chart below refer to the total of all deposits that an accountholder has in the same ownership categories at each FDIC-insured bank. The chart shows the standard insurance amounts for FDIC account ownership categories and assumes that all FDIC requirements are met.

FDIC deposit insurance coverage limits (by ownership categories)

Single Accounts (i.e., accounts owned by one person, no beneficiaries)	$250,000 per owner
Joint Accounts (i.e., accounts owned by two or more persons, no beneficiaries)	$250,000 per co-owner
Certain Retirement Accounts (including IRAs)	$250,000 per owner regardless of the number of beneficiaries
Trust accounts (Informal Revocable Trusts (Payable on Death or In Trust For), Formal Revocable Trusts, Irrevocable Trusts)	$250,000 per eligible beneficiary, using the following formula: **# of Owners X # of Distinct Beneficiaries X $250,000 = Amount Insured** (not to exceed $1,250,000 per owner for all trust accounts) (effective April 1, 2024).
Corporation, Partnership and Unincorporated Association Accounts	$250,000 per corporation, partnership or unincorporated association
Employee Benefit Plan Accounts	$250,000 for the non-contingent interest of each plan participant
Government Accounts	$250,000 per official custodian (more coverage available subject to specific conditions)
For more detailed information from the FDIC about deposit insurance	1. visit FDIC.gov 2. call the FDIC toll free at 877-ASK-FDIC (877-275-3342) 3. call toll free 800-925-4618 (for hearing impaired)

Information on FDIC insurance of merged banks

When two or more insured banks merge, the deposits from the assumed bank continue to be insured separately, under the FDIC's general deposit insurance rules, for at least six months after the merger. This grace period gives a depositor the opportunity to restructure the accounts, if necessary. CDs from the assumed bank are separately insured until the earliest maturity date after the end of the six-month grace period. CDs that mature during the six-month period and are renewed for the same term and in the same dollar amount (either with or without accrued interest) continue to be separately insured until the first maturity date after the six-month period. If a CD matures during the six-month grace period and is renewed on any other basis, it would be separately insured only until the end of the six-month grace period.