



Tina's *tips*

The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) was created in 1933 during the Great Depression. The mission of the FDIC is to maintain stability and public confidence in the nation's financial system. Since the start of FDIC insurance on January 1, 1934, no depositor has lost a penny of insured funds as a result of a failed institution.

What is FDIC deposit insurance?

The FDIC provides deposit insurance to protect your money in the event of an insured-bank failure.

FDIC insurance covers money in deposit accounts (checking, savings, certificates of deposit, etc.) at an FDIC insured bank, dollar-for-dollar, including principal and any accrued interest through the date of the insured bank's closing. Each depositor is insured at least \$250,000 for their deposits at each FDIC-insured bank.

Who pays for this insurance?

Consumers don't pay deposit insurance premiums, banks do.

Does FDIC deposit insurance cover all products?

No. FDIC insurance does not cover stocks, bonds, mutual funds, crypto or digital assets, life insurance policies or other investment products. It also doesn't cover contents of a safe deposit box located in a bank.

Can my deposit account be insured for more than \$250,000?

Yes. The make up of your account will determine how much FDIC insurance coverage you have. FDIC offers an Electronic Deposit Insurance Estimator (EDIE) to help you determine your coverage amount.

When is deposit insurance paid?

The FDIC responds immediately when a bank or savings association fails. If another bank is acquiring the deposits of the failed bank, customers of the failed bank automatically become customers of the acquiring institution. Most of the time, the transition is seamless from the customer's point of view. If there is not an acquiring bank, the FDIC will promptly pay depositors the amount of their insured deposits.

*Sincerely,
Tina Eis
Vice President/COO*