

The FDIC Standard Maximum Deposit Insurance Amount (SMDIA) for deposits has been permanently increased to \$250,000 per depositor per insured financial institution. The following special rules apply to non-interest bearing transaction accounts:

- **Starting December 31, 2010 through December 31, 2012: NOTICE OF CHANGES IN TEMPORARY FDIC INSURANCE COVERAGE FOR TRANSACTION ACCOUNTS**

All funds in a "noninterest-bearing transaction account" are insured in full by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation from December 31, 2010, through December 31, 2012. This temporary unlimited coverage is in addition to, and separate from, the coverage of at least \$250,000 available to depositors under the FDIC's general deposit insurance rules. The term "noninterest-bearing transaction account" includes a traditional checking account or demand deposit account on which the insured depository institution pays no interest. It also includes Interest on Lawyers Trust Accounts ("IOLTAs"). It does not include other accounts, such as traditional checking or demand deposit accounts that may earn interest, NOW accounts, and money-market deposit accounts.

For more information about temporary FDIC insurance coverage of transaction accounts, visit [www.fdic.gov](http://www.fdic.gov).

- **Starting January 1, 2013:** The FDIC will no longer fully insure deposits in non-interest bearing transaction accounts (including IOLTAs). Funds in non-interest bearing transaction accounts (including IOLTAs) will be insured to at least \$250,000 under the FDIC's general deposit insurance rules.

### **Coverage Over Basic Insurance**

The FDIC provides separate insurance coverage for deposit accounts held in different categories of ownership. It is possible to qualify for more than the current \$250,000 in coverage at one insured bank if you own deposit accounts in different ownership categories. The ownership categories are (1) single, (2) joint, (3) revocable trust (informal revocable trusts such as Payable-on-death accounts and formal revocable trusts such as living/family trusts created for estate planning purposes), (4) irrevocable trusts, (5) certain retirement plans, (6) employee benefit plans, (7) business (corporation, partnership, unincorporated associations), and (8) government.