LOUISIANA-DOMICILED BANKS AND THRIFTS FINANCIAL REPORT

For the Quarter Ended
June 30, 2015

STATE OF LOUISIANA
OFFICE OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

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FINANCIAL CONDITION OF LOUISIANA-DOMICILED BANKS & THRIFTS AT JUNE 30, 2015

During the second quarter of 2015, total assets for all Louisiana-domiciled banks and thrifts increased from $65.83 billion to $68.69 billion, an increase of $2.85 billion or by 4.34 percent. Total loans and leases increased from $44.72 billion to $47.68 billion or by 6.60 percent. Total securities increased from $12.96 billion to $12.97 billion or by 0.09 percent. Federal funds sold increased from $483 million to $516 million or by 6.98 percent. Cash decreased from $4.12 billion to $3.65 billion or by 11.58 percent. Regarding liabilities, total deposits increased from $55.07 billion to $57.61 billion or by 4.61 percent, while borrowed money decreased from $2.75 billion to $2.63 billion or by 4.36 percent.

For Louisiana state-chartered banks and thrifts, total assets increased by 5.06 percent during the second quarter of 2015. During this period, total loans and securities increased, while cash and Federal funds sold decreased. Regarding liabilities, total deposits increased, and borrowed money decreased. For Louisiana-domiciled federally-chartered banks and thrifts, total assets increased by 0.06 percent during the second quarter of 2015. Total loans and Federal funds sold increased, while cash and securities decreased. Regarding liabilities, total deposits decreased, while borrowed money increased.

The following chart provides selected performance ratios for all banks and thrifts in the U. S. for the quarter ended June 30, 2015; and for all Louisiana-domiciled banks and thrifts for the quarters ended March 31, and June 30, 2015, and years ended December 31, 2014, and December 31, 2013. **The overall financial performance of Louisiana-domiciled banks and thrifts continues to compare very favorably with all banks and thrifts in the U.S.**

	U. S. Banks & Thrifts	**All Louisiana-Domiciled Banks & Thrifts**			
TRENDS	Quarter Ended 06/30/2015	Quarter Ended 06/30/2015	Quarter Ended 03/31/2015	Year Ended 12/31/2014	Year Ended 12/31/2013
Earnings					
Yield on Earning Assets	3.38%	4.44%↑	4.35%↓	4.46%↑	4.35%
Cost of Funds	0.32%	0.47%--	0.47%↓	0.49%↓	0.50%
Net Interest Margin	3.06%	3.96%↑	3.88%↓	3.97%↑	3.85%
Loan Loss Provisions to Average Assets	0.21%	0.25%--	0.25%↑	0.21%↑	0.15%
Operating Expenses to Average Assets	2.64%	3.17%↑	3.10%↓	3.15%↓	3.17%
Return on Average Assets	1.09%	1.04%↑*	0.95%↓*	1.00%↑*	0.93%*
Asset Quality					
Noncurrent Loans to Total Loans	1.69%	1.12%↓#*	1.17%↑#*	1.13%↓#*	1.40%#*
Nonperforming Assets to Total Assets	1.04%	1.01%↓#*	1.04%↑#*	1.03%↓#*	1.27%#*
Net Charge-offs to Total Loans	0.42%	0.20%↑	0.19%↓	0.20%↓	0.21%
Capital and Liquidity					
Tier 1 Leverage Capital Ratio	9.53%	10.43%↑	10.41%↑	10.32%↑	10.20%
Earning Assets to Total Assets	90.81%	91.87%↓	92.05%↑	91.96%↑	91.45%
Loans to Deposits	70.63%	81.78%↑	80.21%↓	81.36%↑	77.17%

At June 30, 2015 (for all Louisiana-domiciled banks and thrifts), the **year-to-date** return on average assets (ROAA) at 1.00 percent, not shown in the chart above, increased by 3 basis points from the same time period in 2014 and remained above the ratio from the end of the first quarter of 2015 (shown in chart above). This ratio is 6 basis points below the national average **year-to-date** ROAA (not shown in the chart above) with the gap between the two decreasing by 2 basis points during the second quarter. Although the state average is below the national average, a vast majority of Louisiana-domiciled banks and thrifts continue to show strong or satisfactory earnings performance as a result of increased net interest income, due to increased interest income and stable interest expense, with more than half of them increasing their net income over the prior year. Capital levels remain sound, with ratios increasing slightly during the second quarter of 2015 and comparing favorably to year-end 2014. Although asset quality remains stable as the ratios for nonperforming assets and noncurrent loans declined and are below the same time period in 2014, the dollar volume of nonperforming assets increased in the second quarter due to an increase in noncurrent loans. Net charge-offs increased in the second quarter of 2014, on a quarterly basis, and the year-to-date level also increased from the prior year, with the year-to-date net charge-off ratio at 4 basis points higher than the same time period in 2014 (not shown in chart above). However, the ratios were still well below the nationwide ratio.

Although some nonperforming assets are still covered by loss-sharing agreements with the FDIC that mitigate some of the exposure in these assets, due to acquisitions of failed out-of-state institutions in 2009 and 2010, the coverage under these agreements continues to decline. **Ratios denoted with # were impacted by the acquisition of failed out-of-state institutions, and for ratios denoted with *, please refer to page 20 for more details.**

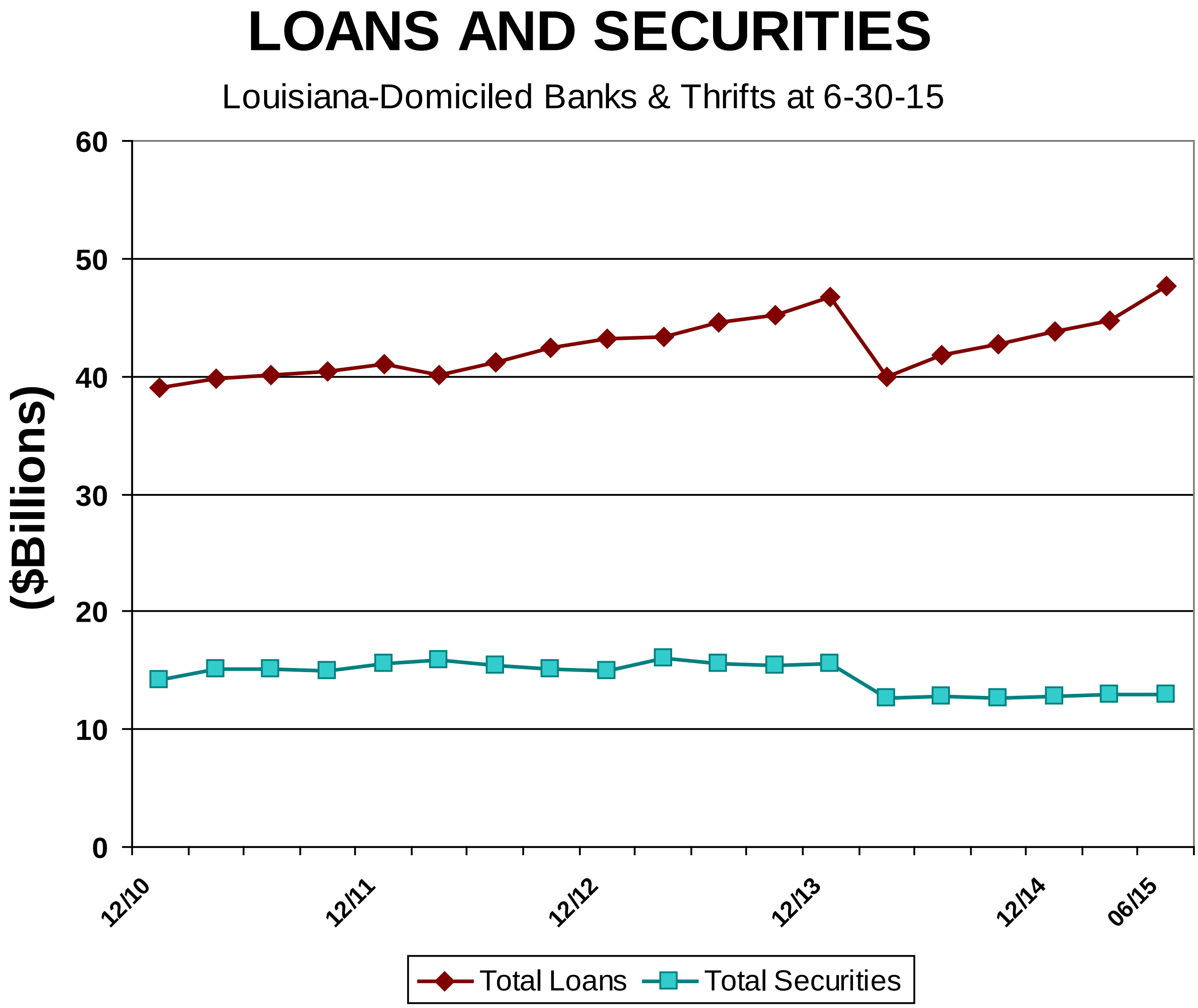

Figure 1

Figure 1 above shows the trend in total loans and leases and securities since year-end 2010. Total loans and leases have increased in 16 of the past 18 quarters (first quarter of 2012 and 2014), with the decrease in the first quarter of 2014 primarily due to the merger of a state-chartered bank with and into its sister bank located in another state. As previously mentioned, total loans and leases increased by 6.60 percent during the second quarter of 2015, from $44.72 billion to $47.68 billion, or by approximately $2.95 billion. During the second quarter of 2015, real estate loans increased from $30.67 billion to $32.58 billion or by approximately $1.91 billion, commercial loans increased from $9.33 billion to $10.04 billion or by approximately $713 million, consumer loans increased from $3.09 billion to $3.16 billion or by approximately $84 million, other loans increased from $1.19 billion to $1.27 billion or by approximately $73 million, and farm loans increased from $453 million to $630 million or by approximately $177 million.

During the second quarter of 2015, Louisiana state-chartered banks and thrifts experienced growth in total loans and all five major reporting categories. During the second quarter, real estate loans, commercial loans, farm loans, consumer loans, and other loans grew from highest to lowest by dollar volume. Louisiana-domiciled federally-chartered banks and thrifts also experienced growth in total loans and four of the five major reporting categories. During the second quarter, from highest to lowest by dollar volume, real estate loans, farm loans, other loans, and consumer loans grew, while commercial loans declined. All banks and thrifts in the U.S. experienced growth in total loans and in all five categories during the second quarter of 2015. From highest to lowest in dollar volume for growth were real estate loans, commercial loans, consumer loans, other loans, and farm loans.

LOAN PORTFOLIO MIX

Louisiana-Domiciled Banks & Thrifts at June 30, 2015

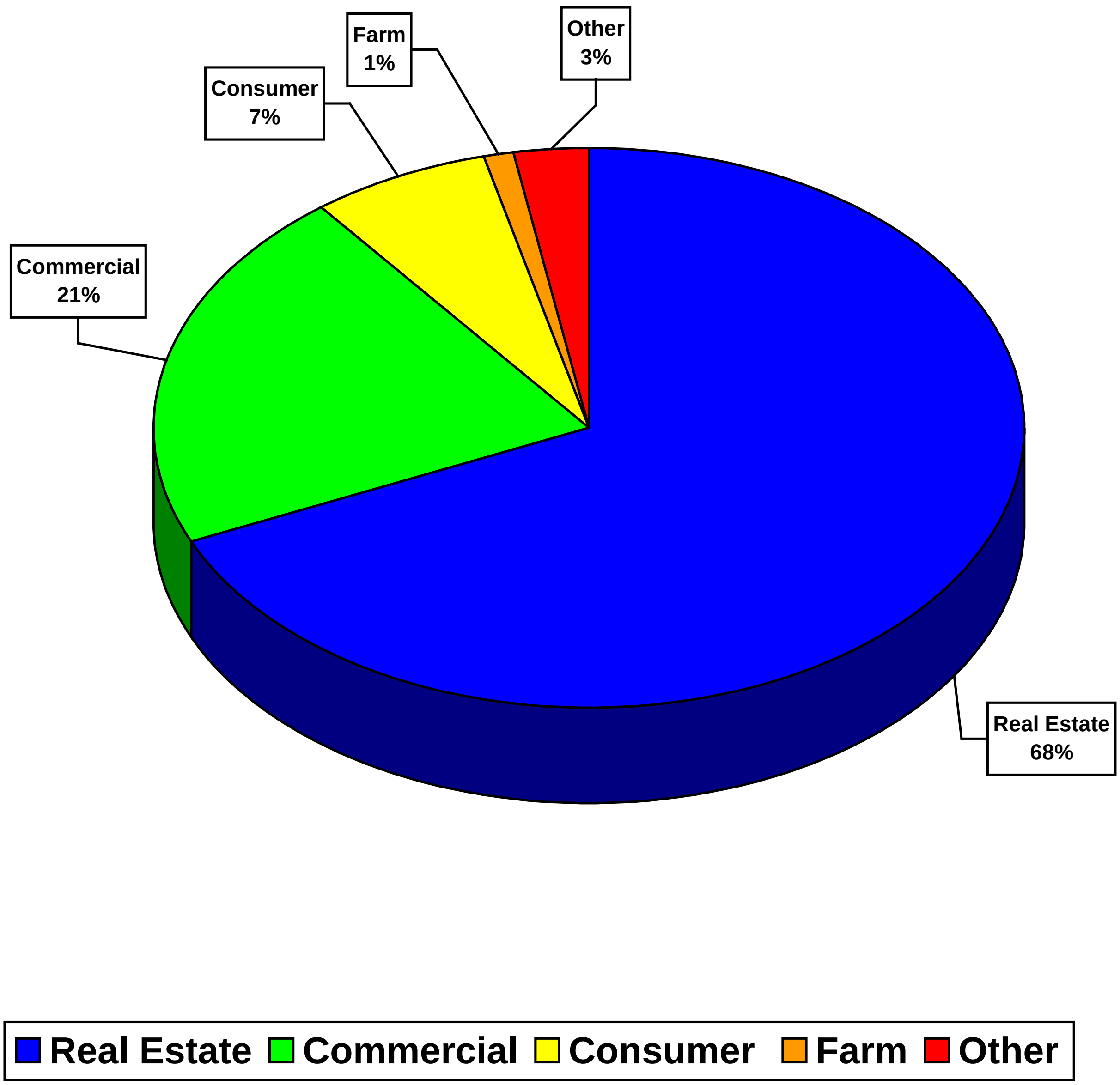

Figure 2

Figure 2 shows the June 30, 2015, loan portfolio mix for all Louisiana-domiciled banks and thrifts. At June 30, 2015, Louisiana state-chartered banks and thrifts showed a loan portfolio mix as follows: real estate loans – 67 percent; commercial loans – 22 percent; consumer loans – 7 percent; other loans – 1 percent; and farm loans – 1 percent. As of this same date, for Louisiana-domiciled federally-chartered banks and thrifts, the loan portfolio mix is as follows: real estate loans – 79 percent; commercial loans – 14 percent; consumer loans – 4 percent; other loans – 2 percent; and farm loans – 1 percent.

At June 30, 2015, for all banks and thrifts in the U.S., the loan portfolio mix is as follows: real estate loans – 50 percent; commercial loans – 21 percent; consumer loans – 17 percent; other loans – 11 percent; and farm loans – 1 percent.

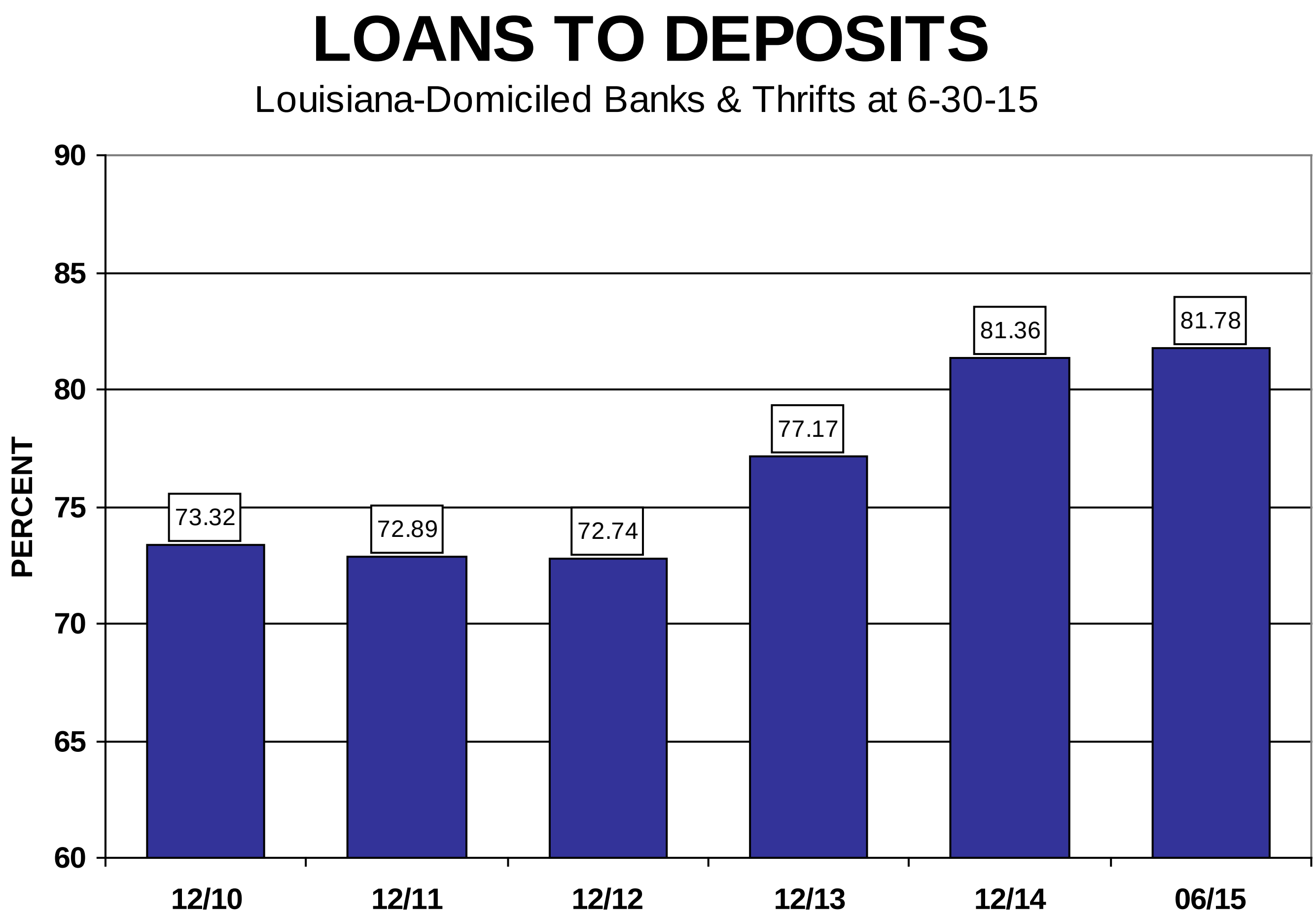

Figure 3

Figure 3 above illustrates the aggregate year-end loan-to-deposit ratio trend since year-end 2010. The ratio of net loans to deposits increased during the second quarter of 2015, from 80.21 percent as of March 31, 2014, to 81.78 percent as of June 30, 2015, as net loans grew at a slightly faster rate than deposits.

For Louisiana state-chartered banks and thrifts, the ratio of net loans to deposits increased from 79.37 percent as of March 31, 2015, to 80.92 percent as of June 30, 2015, as net loans increased faster than deposits. For Louisiana-domiciled federally-chartered banks and thrifts, the ratio of net loans to deposits increased from 85.61 percent as of March 31, 2015, to 87.73 percent as of June 30, 2015, as net loans increased and deposits declined.

For all banks and thrifts in the U.S., the ratio of net loans to deposits increased from 67.04 percent as of March 31, 2015, to 67.20 percent as of June 30, 2015, as net loans increased and deposits declined.

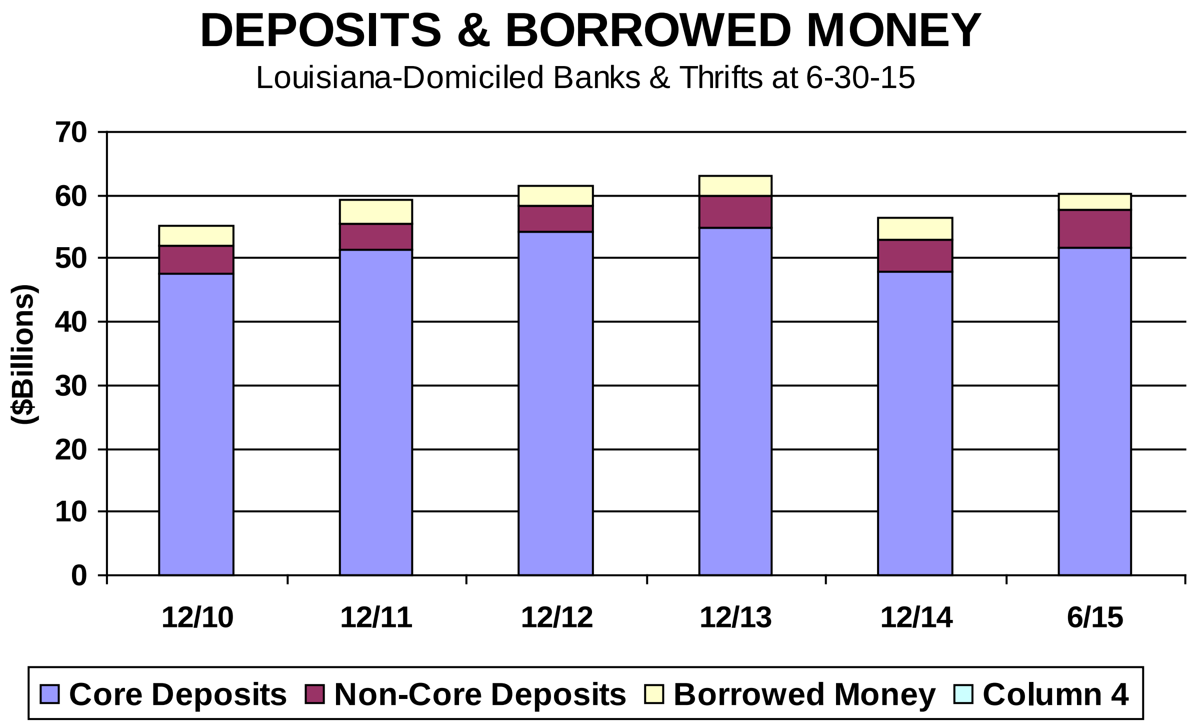

Figure 4

Figure 4 shows the mix of deposits and borrowed money since year-end 2010. Regarding liabilities, total deposits increased from $55.07 billion as of March 31, 2015, to $57.61 billion as of June 30, 2015, or by 4.61 percent, while borrowed money decreased from $2.75 billion as of March 31, 2015, to $2.63 billion as of June 30, 2015, or by 4.36 percent. During the second quarter of 2015, total deposits increased at Louisiana state-chartered banks and thrifts and decreased at Louisiana-domiciled federally-chartered banks and thrifts. Core deposits also increased during the second quarter, from $49.59 billion as of March 31, 2015, to $51.77 billion as of June 30, 2015, or by 4.41 percent. During the second quarter of 2015, core deposits increased at Louisiana state-chartered banks and thrifts and decreased at Louisiana-domiciled federally-chartered banks and thrifts.

As noted previously, borrowed money decreased during the second quarter of 2015. At March 31, 2015, borrowed money totaled 2.75 billion and consisted of Federal funds purchased totaling $886 million, Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB) advances totaling $1.76 billion, and other borrowings totaling $103 million. At June 30, 2015, borrowed money totaled $2.63 billion and consisted of Federal funds purchased totaling $991 million, FHLB advances totaling $1.53 billion, and other borrowings totaling $114 million. Total borrowed money for Louisiana state-chartered banks and thrifts decreased by $239 million during the second quarter with a decline in FHLB advances and increases in Federal funds purchased and other borrowings. Total borrowed money for Louisiana-domiciled federally-chartered banks and thrifts increased by $119 million during the second quarter with an increase in Federal funds purchased and FHLB advances, and a decline in other borrowings.

Non-core deposits increased during the second quarter of 2015. At March 31, 2015, non-core deposits totaled $5.48 billion and consisted of time deposits of $250,000 or more totaling $3.17 billion and brokered deposits under $250,000 totaling $2.32 billion. At June 30, 2015, non-core deposits totaled $5.84 billion and consisted of time deposits of $250,000 or more totaling $3.27 billion and brokered deposits under $250,000 totaling $2.57 billion. During the second quarter, non-core deposits in Louisiana state-chartered banks and thrifts increased by $375 million, with increases of $245 million in brokered deposits under $250,000 and $130 million in time deposits of $250,000 or more. During this same period, non-core deposits in Louisiana-domiciled federally-chartered banks and thrifts decreased by $24 million, with a decrease of $31 million in time deposits of $250,000 or more and an increase of $7 million in brokered deposits under $250,000.

During the second quarter of 2015, all banks and thrifts in the U.S. experienced a decrease in total deposits, with core deposits also decreasing. Non-core deposits also decreased, with a decline in deposits in foreign offices and an increase in time deposits over $250,000 and brokered deposits of $250,000 or less. Borrowed money increased during the fourth quarter, with increases in FHLB advances, other borrowings, and Federal funds purchased.

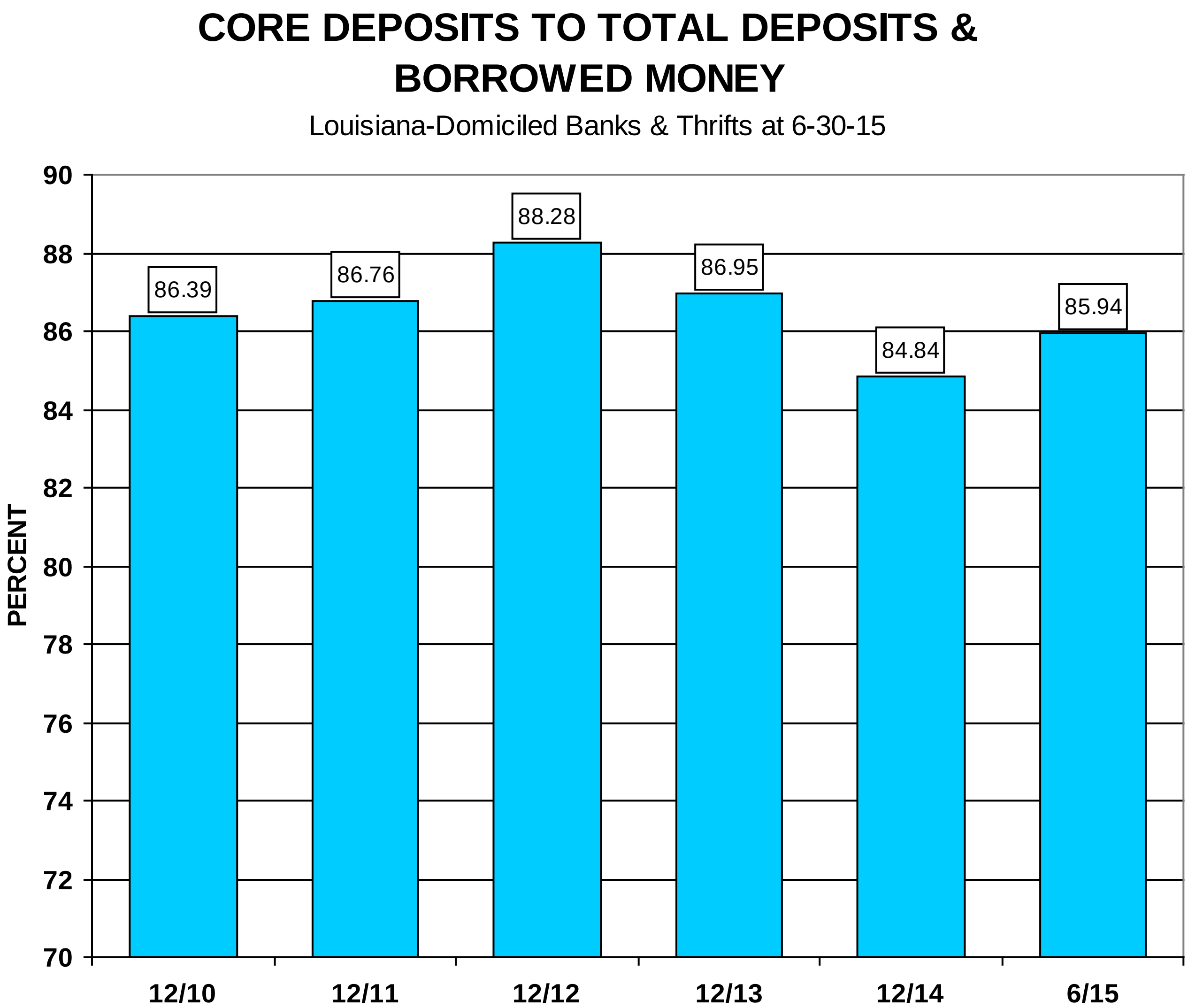

Figure 5

Figure 5 illustrates the trend in the core deposits to total deposits and borrowed money ratio since year-end 2010 and reflect the change in the definition of core deposits based on the increase in the FDIC insurance limit to $250,000 (see note on page 20). The ratio of core deposits to total deposits and borrowed money increased during the second quarter of 2015, going from 85.75 percent at March 31, 2015, to 85.94 percent at June 30, 2015.

For Louisiana state-chartered banks and thrifts, the ratio of core deposits to total deposits and borrowed money increased from 86.03 percent as of March 31, 2015, to 86.42 percent as of June 30, 2015. For Louisiana-domiciled federally-chartered banks and thrifts, this ratio decreased from 84.06 percent as of March 31, 2015, to 82.90 percent as of June 30, 2015.

For all banks and thrifts in the U.S., the ratio of core deposits to total deposits and borrowed money decreased from 70.81 percent at March 31, 2015, to 70.49 percent at June 30, 2015.

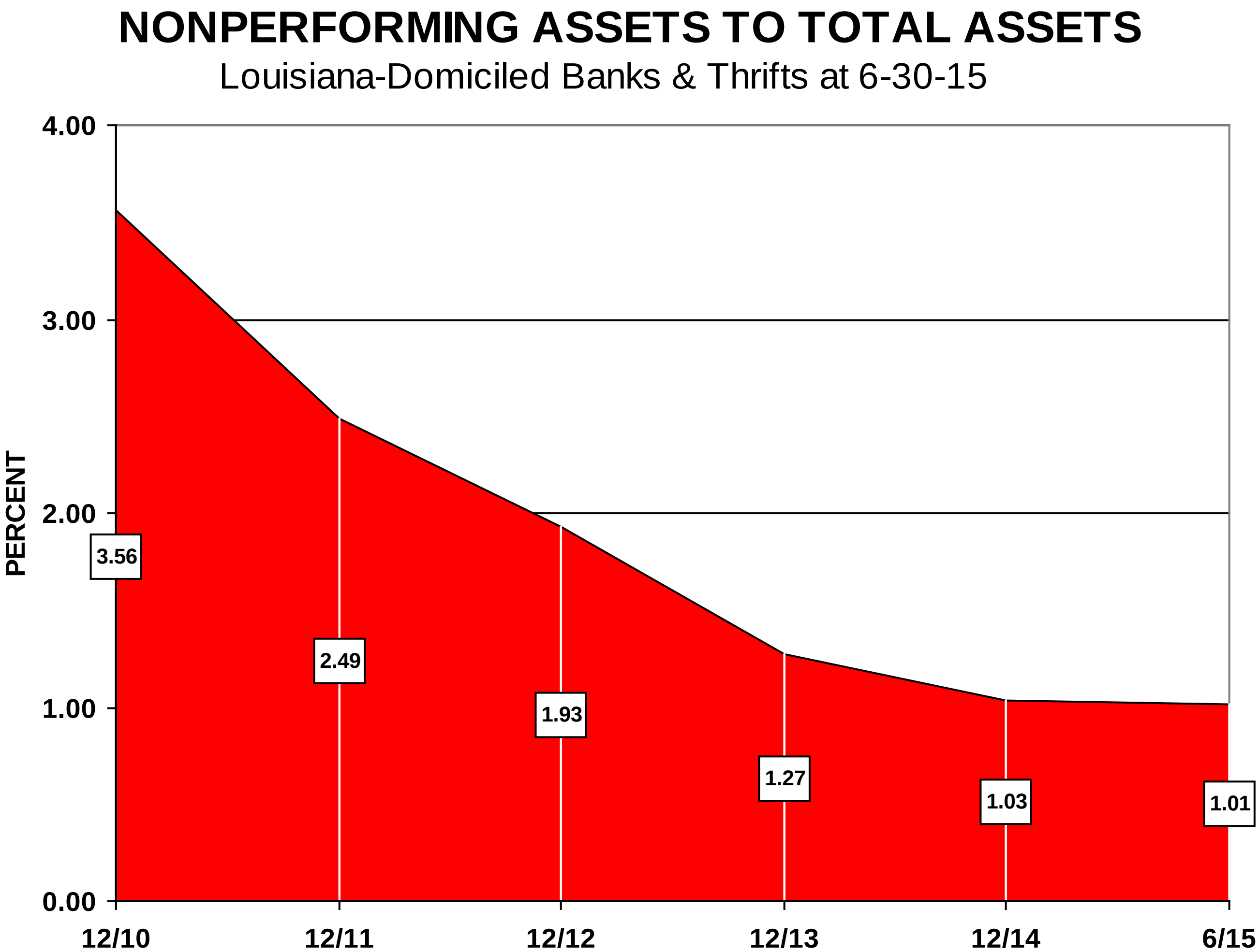

Figure 6

Figure 6 above illustrates the ratio of nonperforming assets to total assets since year-end 2010. In 2010, with the exception of the third quarter, the ratio declined on a quarterly basis, with the increase in the third quarter of 2010 primarily because a Louisiana state-chartered bank acquired another out-of-state failed institution. Since that date, the ratio, which includes the acquired assets, has trended downward, with the exception of a 2 basis point increase in the first quarter of 2012 and a 1 basis point increase in the first quarter of 2015. The increase in the ratio increased during the first quarter of 2012 was due to a decline in total assets, while the increase in the first quarter of 2015 was the result of nonperforming assets increasing at a slightly higher rate than total assets.

The level of nonperforming assets, excluding those from the failed out-of-state institutions, started to decline in the fourth quarter of 2010 and continued through all four quarters of 2011, increased in the first quarter of 2012, declined again in the second quarter of 2012 below the level at year-end 2011, and steadily declined through the first quarter of 2014. The second quarter of 2014 saw these assets increase, followed by a decline in the third quarter. These assets once again increased in the fourth quarter of 2014 and continued that trend during the first two quarter of 2015. While the dollar volume of nonperforming assets associated with all the acquisitions of out-of-state failed institutions was available, the dollar volume of total assets was not available. Therefore, the estimated change in the ratio of nonperforming assets to total assets from September 30, 2010, forward, adjusted for these specific assets, was not available.

The volume of nonperforming assets (noncurrent loans as defined below plus other real estate owned (OREO)) increased during the fourth quarter of 2014, going from $680 million at March 31, 2015, to $688 million at June 30, 2015, an increase of $8 million or 1.23 percent. However, the ratio of nonperforming assets to total assets decreased from 1.04 percent at March 31, 2015, to 1.01 percent at June 30, 2015, as total assets grew at a faster rate than the increase in nonperforming assets. Nonperforming assets associated with the acquisition of failed out-of-state institutions totaled $57 million and $54 million at

March 31, 2015, and June 30, 2015, respectively. Excluding these assets, the volume of nonperforming assets would increase from $623 million at March 31, 2015, to $635 million at June 30, 2015, an increase of $12 million or by 1.93 percent.

Aggregate noncurrent loans (loans past due 90 days or more and accruing interest plus nonaccrual loans) increased from $521 million at March 31, 2015, to $533 million at June 30, 2015, an increase of $12 million or by 4.62 percent. With this increase and loan growth in the second quarter, the ratio of noncurrent loans to gross loans decreased from 1.17 percent at March 31, 2015, to 1.12 percent at June 30, 2014. Excluding the loans acquired from the out-of-state failed institutions, aggregate noncurrent loans increased from $485 million at March 31, 2015, to $494 million at June 30, 2015, an increase of $9 million or by 1.97 percent. Although the dollar volume of noncurrent loans acquired from the out-of-state failed institutions was available, the dollar volume of gross loans was not available. Therefore, an adjusted ratio of noncurrent loans to gross loans for March 31, 2015, and June 30, 2015, was not available. OREO decreased from $159 million as of March 31, 2015, to $156 million as of June 30, 2015, a decline of $3 million or by 2.13 percent. Excluding the OREO that was acquired from the out-of-state failed institutions, OREO increased, going from $138 million at March 31, 2015, to $140 million at June 30, 2015, a increase of $2 million or by 1.81 percent.

Figure 7 below illustrates the level of noncurrent loans and OREO for all Louisiana-domiciled banks and thrifts at each year-end since the 2010 period. A**djusted noncurrent loans and adjusted OREO in Figure 7 below are net of the assets obtained from the failed out-of-state institutions acquired in 2009 and 2010.**

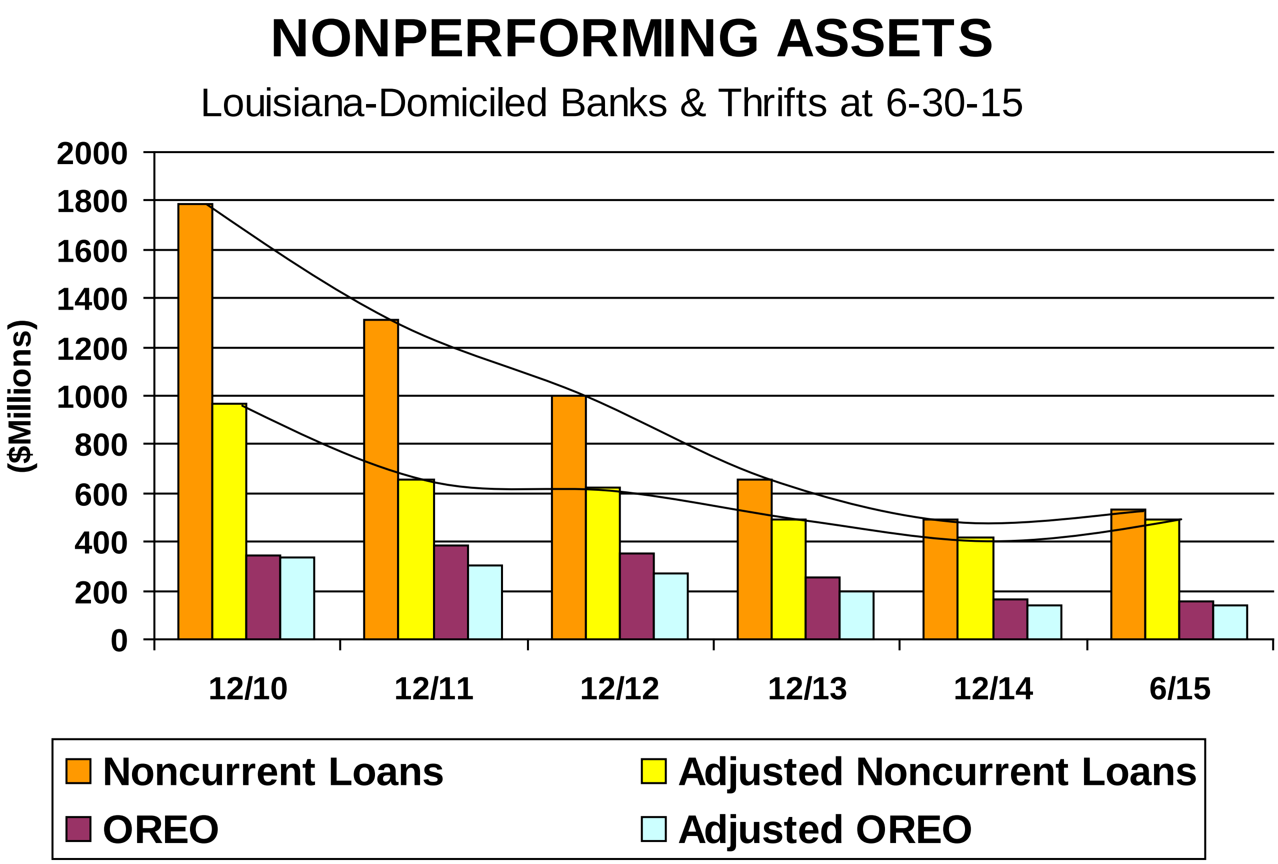

Figure 7

In the second quarter of 2015, for Louisiana state-chartered banks and thrifts, noncurrent loans increased from $448 million to $456 million, and OREO decreased from $135 million to $130 million. From March 31, 2015, to June 30, 2015, the ratios of nonperforming assets to total assets and noncurrent loans to gross loans for Louisiana state-chartered banks and thrifts decreased from 1.04 percent to 0.99 percent and from 1.17 percent to 1.11 percent, respectively. Excluding the assets acquired from the out-of-state failed institutions, noncurrent loans would also increase from $412 million to $417 million, and OREO would increase from $114 million to $115 million. As noted previously, assets and gross loans acquired from the out-of-state failed institutions were unavailable. Therefore, it is unknown whether the adjusted ratios would have increased or declined in both quarters, since gross loans and total assets associated with the out-of-state failed institutions were not available.

In the second quarter, for Louisiana-domiciled federally-chartered banks and thrifts, noncurrent loans increased from $73 million to $77 million, and OREO increased from $24 million to $26 million. From March 31, 2015, to June 30, 2015, the ratios of nonperforming assets to total assets and noncurrent loans to gross loans for Louisiana-domiciled federally-chartered banks and thrifts increased from 1.02 percent to 1.08 percent and from 1.14 percent to 1.14 percent, respectively. For all commercial banks and thrifts in the U.S., nonperforming assets decreased from March 31, 2015, to June 30, 2015, as noncurrent loans and OREO both decreased. As a result, the ratio of nonperforming assets to total assets decreased from 1.10 percent to 1.04 percent, and the ratio of noncurrent loans to total loans decreased from 1.83 percent to 1.69 percent.

Beginning with the March 31, 2010, Call and Thrift Financial Reports, banks and thrifts began reporting the carrying amount of assets covered by FDIC loss-sharing agreements. Both reports contain information for the following category of assets: covered loans, other real estate owned, debt securities, and other assets. At June 30, 2015, Louisiana-domiciled banks and thrifts reported the carrying amount of loans and OREO covered by FDIC loss-sharing agreements at $271 million and $15 million, respectively, for a total of $286 million. The total carrying amount of these assets represented 0.60 percent and 0.41 percent of gross loans plus OREO and total assets, respectively. At March 31, 2015, Louisiana-domiciled banks and thrifts reported the carrying amount of loans and OREO covered by FDIC loss-sharing agreements at $256 million and $21 million, respectively, for a total of $277 million. The total carrying amount of these assets represented 0.61 percent and 0.42 percent of gross loans plus OREO and total assets, respectively, reported as of this date.

At June 30, 2015, noncurrent loans covered by the FDIC loss-share agreements totaled $39 million, or 7.23 percent of the total noncurrent loans, compared to $36 million, or 6.97 percent of total noncurrent loans, at March 31, 2015. At June 30, 2015, OREO covered by these loss-sharing agreements totaled $15 million, or 9.80 percent of total OREO, compared to $21 million, or 13.29 percent of total OREO, at March 31, 2015.

Beginning with the March 31, 2011, Call and Thrift Financial Reports, banks and thrifts also began reporting the portion of loans and OREO protected by these loss-sharing agreements, which is the amount recoverable from the FDIC on the assets covered by the loss-sharing agreements. At June 30, 2015, the portion of noncurrent loans protected by these loss-sharing agreements totaled $36 million, or 7.96 percent of total noncurrent loans, compared to $35 million, or 6.75 percent of total noncurrent loans, at March 31, 2015. At June 30, 2015, the portion of OREO protected by these loss-sharing agreements totaled $14 million, or 8.80 percent of total OREO, compared to $19 million, or 12.09 percent of total OREO, at March 31, 2015.

For all commercial banks and thrifts in the U.S., the carrying amounts of loans and OREO covered by loss-sharing agreements both declined, representing 0.32 percent and 0.38 percent of gross loans and OREO, respectively, at June 30, 2015, and March 31, 2015. With declines in the carrying of amounts of debt securities and other assets covered by loss-sharing agreements, the ratio of covered assets to total assets declined to 0.17 percent at June 30, 2015, from 0.20 percent at March 31, 2015.

For all commercial banks and thrifts in the U.S., at June 30, 2015, covered noncurrent loans represented 1.99 percent of total noncurrent loans, compared to 2.51 percent at March 31, 2015. At June 30, 2015, covered OREO represented 5.40 percent of total OREO, compared to 6.34 percent at March 31, 2015. At June 30, 2015, protected noncurrent loans represented 1.63 percent of total noncurrent loans, compared to 2.02 percent at March 31, 2015. At June 30, 2015, protected OREO represented 4.14 percent of total OREO, compared to 5.00 percent at March 31, 2015.

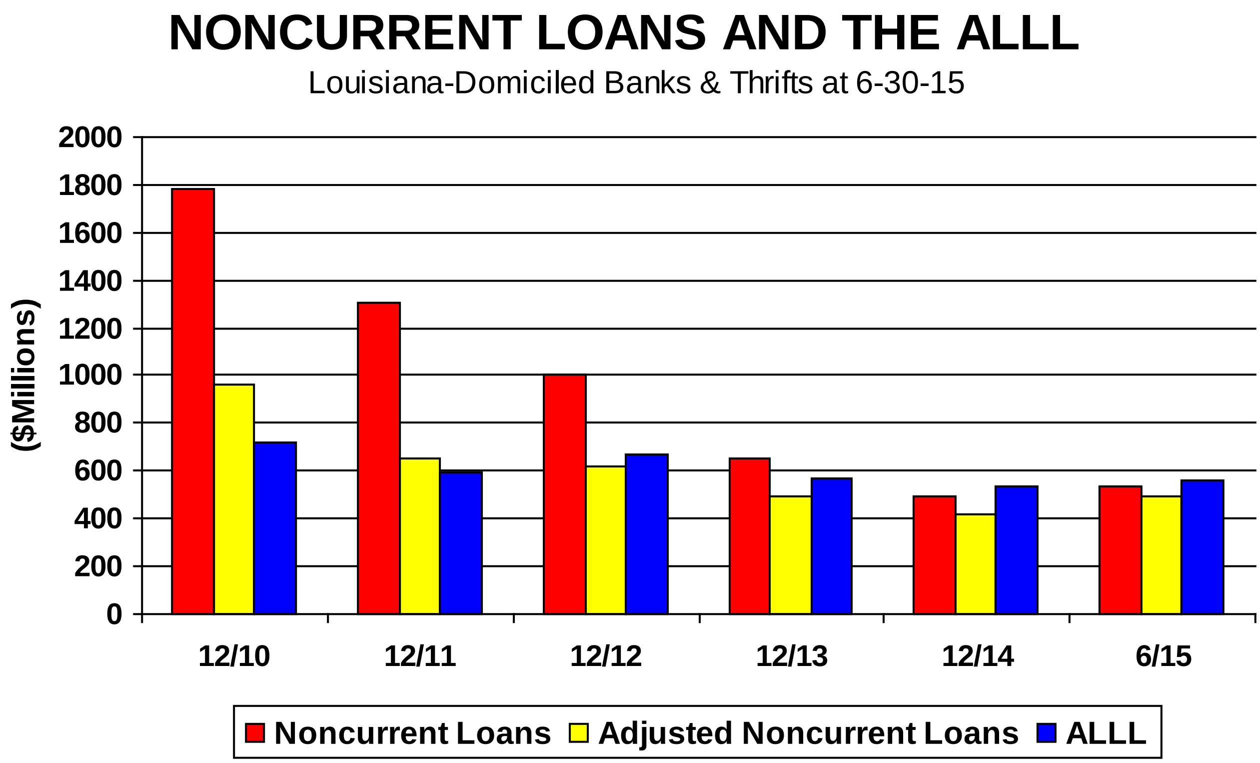

Figure 8

Figure 8 above illustrates the level of the ALLL for Louisiana-domiciled banks and thrifts as compared to the level of noncurrent loans (those loans 90 days or more past due and still accruing interest or on nonaccrual status) since year-end 2010. **Adjusted noncurrent loans are net of those loans acquired from the out-of-state failed institutions in 2009 and 2010.** Institutions are expected to continually review the level of the ALLL to noncurrent loans to ensure that the more severely delinquent loans do not cause the ALLL to fall below the level needed to cover risks in the remainder of the loan portfolio. At year-end 2010 through the first quarter of 2014, the level of noncurrent loans exceeded the level of the ALLL. Since the quarter ending June 30, 2014, the level of the ALLL has exceeded the level of noncurrent loans.

For Louisiana state-chartered banks and thrifts, the level of noncurrent loans exceeded the level of the ALLL at year-end 2010 and the 12 quarters through year-end 2013. However, for the last 6 quarters since the first quarter of 2014, the level of the ALLL has exceeded the level of noncurrent loans for these institutions. For Louisiana-domiciled federally-chartered banks and thrifts, the level of noncurrent loans exceeded the level of the ALLL at year-end 2010 and remained that way for 16 of the 18 quarters since that time. The only exceptions occurred in the third quarter of 2014 and the first quarter of 2015, when the level of the ALLL exceeded the level of noncurrent loans for these institutions.

For all banks and thrifts in the U. S., the level of noncurrent loans exceeded the level of the ALLL at year-end 2010 and has remained that way for the 18 subsequent quarters.

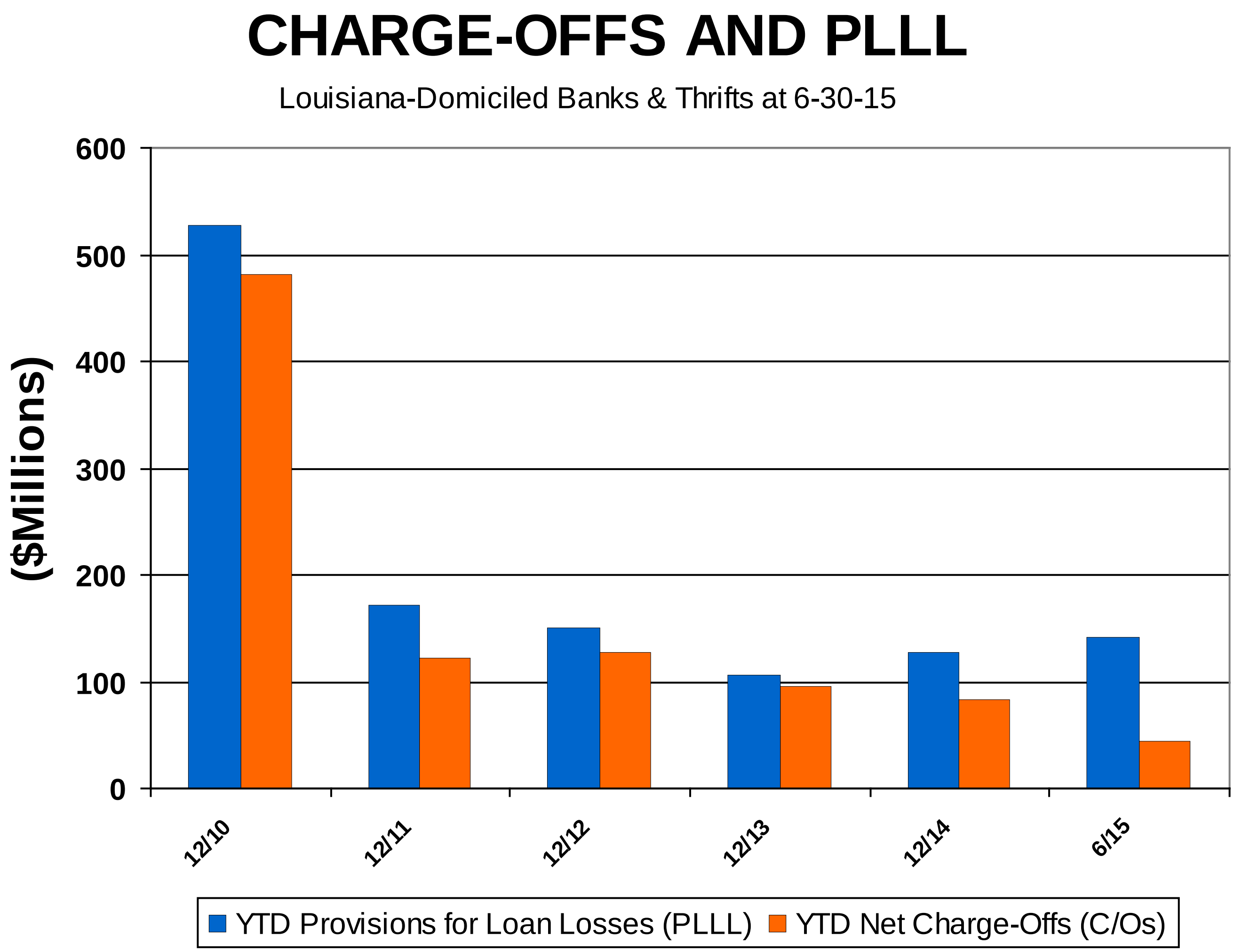

Figure 9

Figure 9 above illustrates the level of year-to-date provisions for loan and lease losses (PLLL) and net charge-offs for all Louisiana-domiciled banks and thrifts since year-end 2010. The chart shows that PLLLs have exceeded net charge-offs for each year-end shown and year-to-date 2015 for Louisiana-domiciled banks and thrifts.

For Louisiana-domiciled banks and thrifts, net charge-offs recognized in the second quarter of 2014 totaled $23 million, an increase from the $21 million in the first quarter of 2015. As a result, the annualized net charge-off ratio for the quarter ending June 30, 2015, based on quarterly charge-offs, increased slightly to 0.20 percent, from 0.19 percent for the quarter ending March 31, 2015. Based on the calendar year-to-date 2015 net charge-offs reported at $44 million, the year-to-date ratio of net charge-offs to total loans remained the same at March 31, 2015, and June 30, 2015, at 0.19 percent. For the calendar years 2014, 2013, 2012, and 2011, net charge-offs totaled $83 million, $95 million, $128 million, and $126 million, respectively, with the net charge-off ratios of 0.20 percent, 0.21 percent, 0.31 percent, and 0.34 percent, respectively.

From March 31, 2015, to June 30, 2015, quarterly net charge-offs increased from $19 million to $21 million for Louisiana state-chartered banks and thrifts. For these institutions, the annualized net charge-off ratio, based on quarterly charge-offs, increased slightly from 0.20 percent to 0.21 percent. Based on net charge-offs of $40 million for year-to-date 2015, the year-to-date net charge-off ratio also increased slightly from 0.20 percent at March 31, 2015, to 0.21 percent at June 30, 2015. In comparison, net charge-offs totaled $75 million, $84 million, $115 million, and $109 million, for the calendar years 2014, 2013, 2012, and 2011, respectively, with the net charge-off ratios of 0.21 percent, 0.22 percent, 0.32 percent, and 0.34 percent, respectively.

From March 31, 2015, to June 30, 2015, quarterly net charge-offs remained at the same $2 million level for Louisiana-domiciled federally-chartered banks and thrifts. As a result, these institutions saw the annualized net charge-off ratio, based on quarterly net charge-offs, decrease slightly from 0.13 percent to 0.12 percent. Based on net charge-offs of $4 million for year-to-date 2015, the year-to-date net charge-off ratio remained the same at 0.13 percent at March 31, 2015, and at June 30, 2015. In comparison, net charge-offs totaled $8 million, $13 million, $17 million, and $343 million, for the calendar years 2014, 2013, 2012, and 2011, respectively, with the YTD net charge-off ratios at 0.14 percent, 0.21 percent, 0.26 percent, and 0.38 percent, respectively.

For Louisiana-domiciled banks and thrifts, loan loss reserves increased to $564 million at June 30, 2015, from $553 million at March 31, 2015, but the ratio of loan loss reserves to total loans decreased to 1.18 percent at June 30, 2015, from 1.24 percent at March 31, 2015. This ratio (loan loss reserves to total loans), for each year-end since 2010, is as follows: 1.56 percent as of December 31, 2009; 1.85 percent as of December 31, 2010; 1.44 percent as of December 31, 2011; 1.55 as of December 31, 2012; 1.21 percent as of December 31, 2013; and 1.23 percent as of December 31, 2014.

For Louisiana-domiciled banks and thrifts, loan loss provisions totaled $41 million during the first quarter of 2014, or 0.25 percent of average assets, as compared to $42 million during the second quarter of 2015, or 0.25 percent of average assets. For the calendar years 2014, 2013, 2012, and 2011, loan loss provisions totaled $128 million, $105 million, $151 million, and $173 million, respectively.

For Louisiana state-chartered banks and thrifts, loan loss reserves totaled $488 million at June 30, 2015, an increase from $478 million at March 31, 2015. However, the ratio of loan loss reserves to total loans decreased to 1.18 percent at June 30, 2015, from 1.25 percent at March 31, 2015. Loan loss provisions in the second quarter totaled $39 million, an increase from $32 million in the first quarter. For the calendar years 2014, 2013, 2012, and 2011, loan loss provisions totaled $114 million, $93 million, $136 million, and $155 million, respectively.

For Louisiana-domiciled federally-chartered banks and thrifts, loan loss reserves increased to $76 million at June 30, 2015, from $75 million at March 31, 2015. However, the ratio of loan loss reserves to total loans remained at 1.17 percent at both March 31, 2015, and June 30, 2015. Loan loss provisions for the second quarter totaled $3 million, a decrease from $9 million in the first quarter. For the calendar years 2014, 2013, 2012, and 2011, loan loss provisions totaled $14 million, $13 million, $15 million, and $18 million, respectively.

For all banks and thrifts in the U.S., net charge-offs recognized in the second quarter of 2015 totaled $8.95 billion, a decrease from the $9.00 billion in the first quarter of 2015. As a result, the annualized net charge-off ratio, based on quarterly charge-offs, was 0.42 percent for the quarter ending June 30, 2015, a slight decrease from 0.43 percent for the quarter ending March 31, 2015. Net charge-offs for year-to-date 2015 totaled $17.95 billion, with the year-to-date net charge-off ratio remaining at 0.43 percent as of June 30, 2015, and as of March 31, 2015. For the calendar years 2014, 2013, 2012, and 2011, net charge-offs totaled $39.49 billion, $53.22 billion, $82.22 billion, and $113.23 billion, respectively, with YTD net charge-off ratios of 0.49 percent, 0.69 percent, 1.10 percent, and 1.55 percent, respectively.

For all banks and thrifts in the U.S., loan loss reserves totaled $119.64 billion at June 30, 2015, a decrease from $121.06 billion at March 31, 2015. As a result of loan growth, the ratio of loan loss reserves to total loans declined to 1.40 percent at June 30, 2015, from 1.45 percent at March 31, 2015. Loan loss provisions for the second quarter totaled $8.11 billion, a decrease from $8.36 billion during the first quarter. For the calendar years 2014, 2013, 2012, and 2011, loan loss provisions totaled $29.74 billion, $32.45 billion, $58.24 billion, and $77.51 billion, respectively.

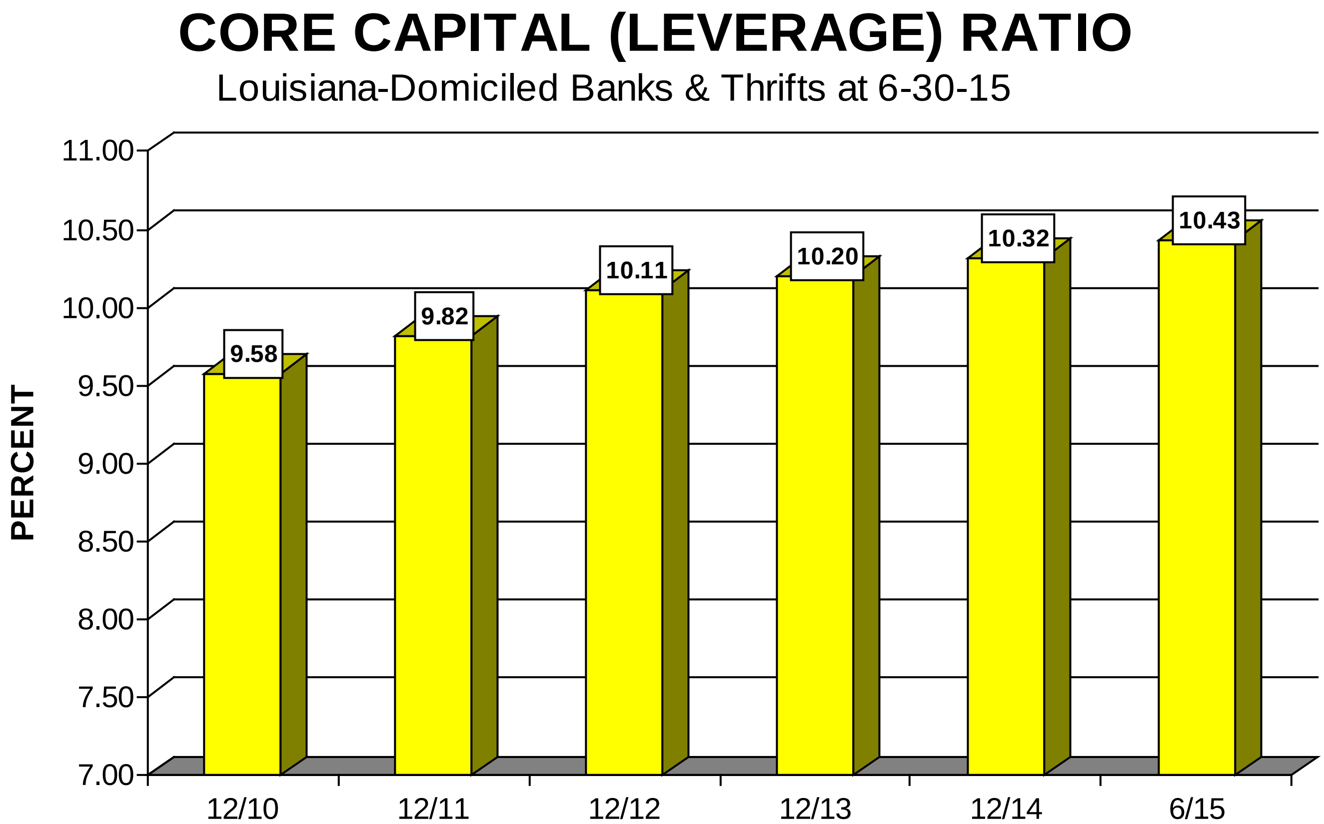

Figure 10

Figure 10 above illustrates the trend in the Tier 1 (core) capital ratio since year-end 2010. As Figure 10 above shows, the Core capital (leverage) ratio at June 30, 2015, increased by 11 basis points from the ratio reported at December 31, 2014. During the second quarter, the Core capital (leverage) ratio increased minimally, going from 10.41 percent at March 31, 2015, to 10.43 percent at June 30, 2015. During the second quarter of 2015, Tier 1 (core) capital, going from $6.65 billion at March 31, 2015, to $6.98 billion at June 30, 2015, increased at a faster pace than quarterly average assets during that same time period. Louisiana-domiciled banks and thrifts paid dividends of $68 million in the second quarter of 2015, compared to dividends of $39 million in the first quarter.

During the second quarter of 2015, Tier 1 (core) capital increased by $320 million in Louisiana state-chartered banks and thrifts. With this increase slightly above the increase in quarterly average assets, the Core capital (leverage) ratio increased nominally from 10.15 percent to 10.16 percent. In addition, dividends paid by Louisiana state-chartered banks and thrifts during the second quarter increased by $34 million from the level paid in the first quarter. During the second quarter of 2015, Tier 1 (core) capital increased by $16 million in Louisiana-domiciled federally-chartered banks and thrifts, and their Core capital (leverage) ratio increased from 11.95 percent to 12.03 percent due to a lesser increase in quarterly average assets. Dividends paid by Louisiana-domiciled federally-chartered banks and thrifts during the second quarter decreased by $5 million over the level paid in the first quarter.

For all banks and thrifts in the U.S., Tier 1 (core) capital increased during the second quarter of 2015. With this increase, the Core capital (leverage) ratio increased slightly from 9.48 percent at March 31, 2015, to 9.53 percent at June 30, 2015. Cash dividends paid by these banks and thrifts in the second quarter of 2015 increased by $6.27 billion over the level paid during the first quarter or 2015.

At June 30, 2015, there were 54 state-chartered banks and thrifts and 7 national banks and federally-chartered thrifts, or approximately 47 percent, of the 135 Louisiana-domiciled banks and thrifts, that had elected tax treatment as a Subchapter S corporation, as compared to approximately 33 percent of all banks and thrifts in the U.S.

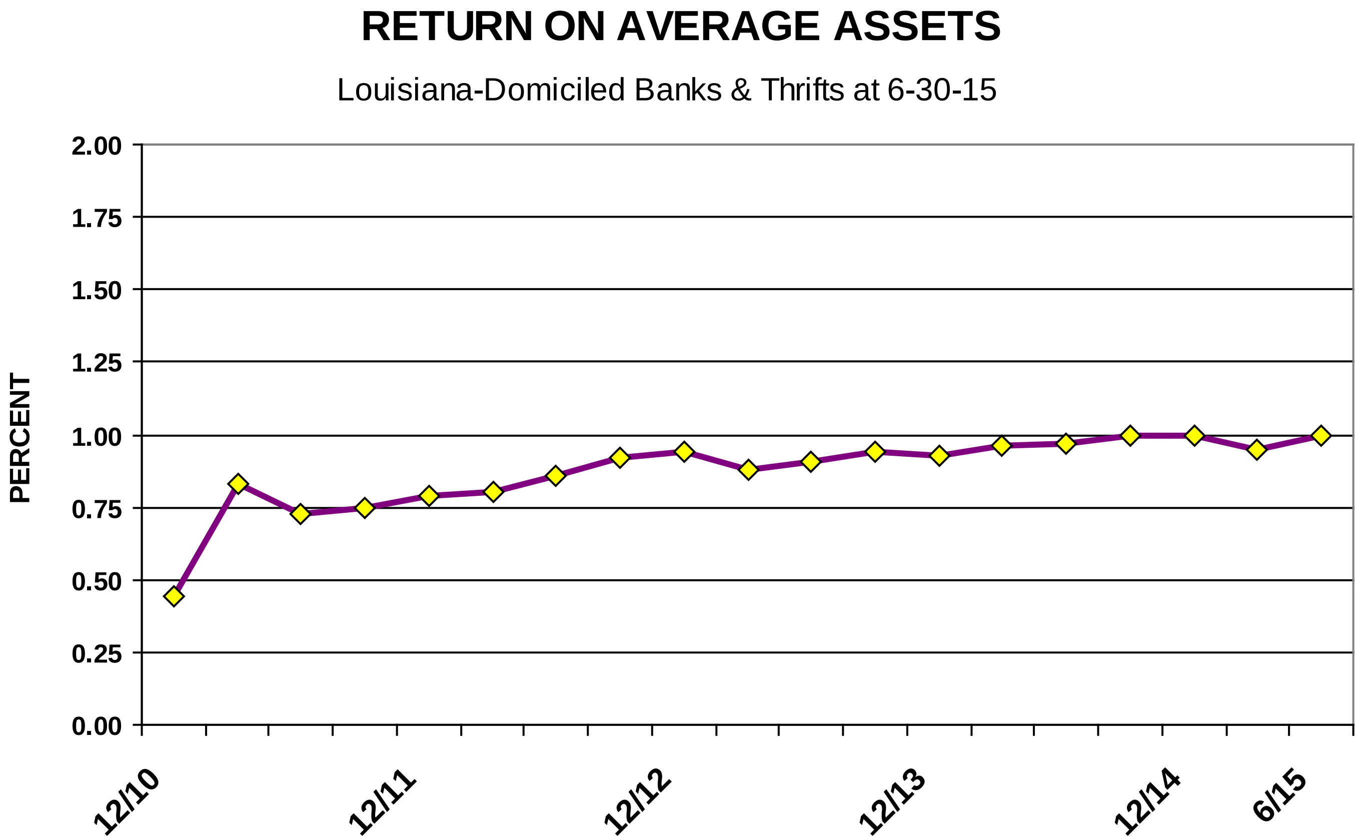

Figure 11

Figure 11 above reflects the annualized year-to-date ROAA for all Louisiana banks and thrifts since year-end 2010. Earnings for the second quarter of 2015 increased from the previous quarter. Net income for the second quarter of 2015 totaled $173.91 million, for a return on average assets (ROAA) of 1.04 percent annualized, as compared to net income for first quarter of 2015, which totaled $154.77 million, or an ROAA of 0.95 percent annualized. In the second quarter, net interest and noninterest income increased at a higher rate than noninterest expenses and provisions for loan losses. As shown in the chart above, the YTD ROAA remained increased from 0.95 percent at March 31, 2015, to 1.00 percent at June 30, 2015. At March 31, 2015, and June 30, 2015, the same two Louisiana banks and thrifts reported YTD net operating losses. At June 30, 2015, the percentage of unprofitable Louisiana-domiciled banks and thrifts was 1.48 percent, while the nationwide percentage was 5.04 percent. At June 30, 2015, approximately 54 percent of Louisiana-domiciled banks and thrifts saw earnings increase over the same time period in 2014, compared to approximately 63 percent nationwide.

For the second quarter of 2015, all banks and thrifts in the U.S. reported net income of $42.99 billion, for an annualized ROAA of 1.09 percent, as compared to net income of $39.85 billion, for an annualized ROAA of 1.02 percent for the first quarter of 2015. Higher net interest and noninterest income and stable provisions for loan losses and noninterest expenses were the primary factors contributing to the increase in net income for the second quarter. With the increase in net income in the second quarter, the YTD ROAA also increased from 1.02 percent at March 31, 2015, to 1.06 percent at June 30, 2015.

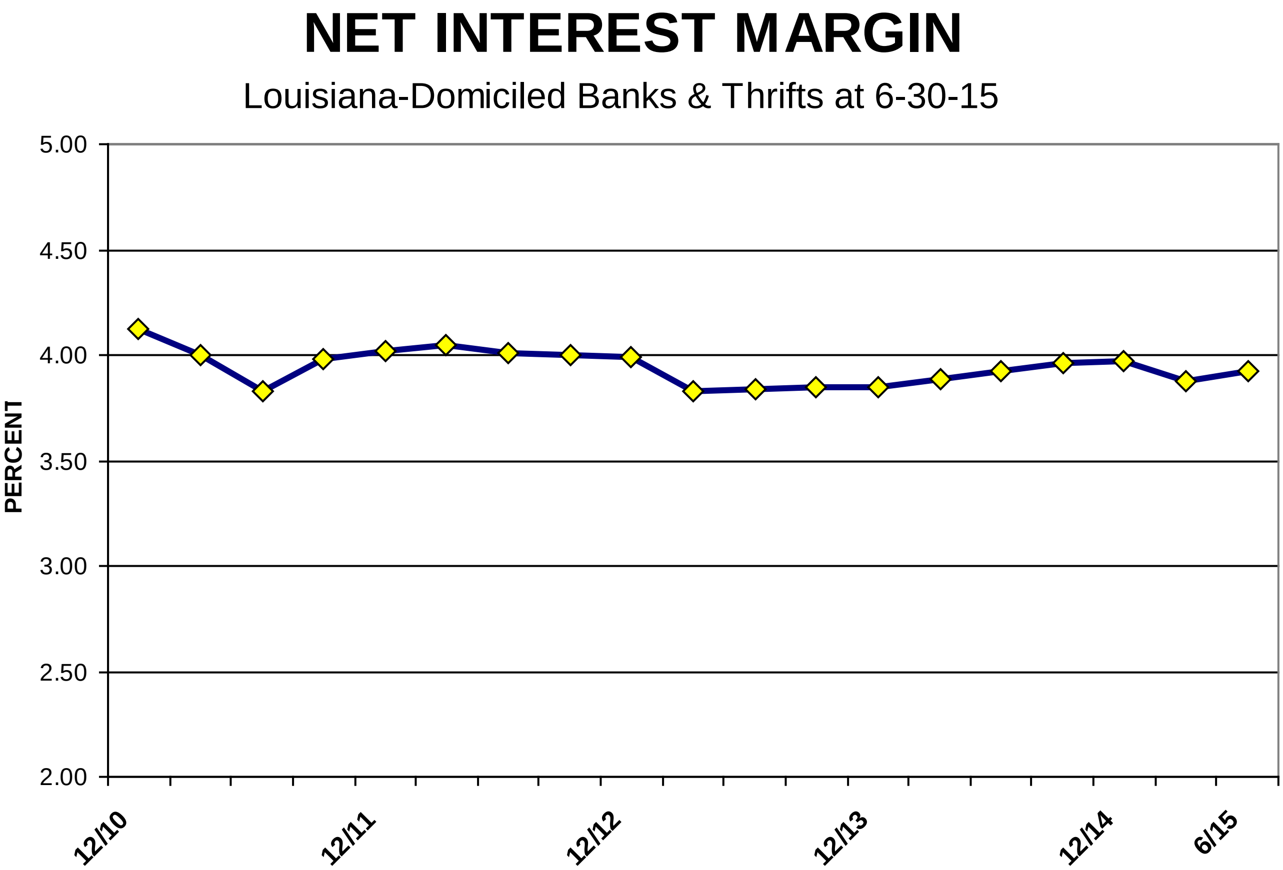

Figure 12

Figure 12 above reflects the annualized YTD net interest margin for all Louisiana banks and thrifts since year-end 2010. The net interest margin for all Louisiana-domiciled banks and thrifts increased nominally from 3.88 percent at March 31, 2015, to 3.92 percent at June 30, 2015. The aggregate yield on earning assets increased from 4.35 percent to 4.39 percent, while the cost of funds remained the same at 0.47 percent.

During the second quarter of 2015, the net interest margin for Louisiana state-chartered banks and thrifts increased from 3.88 percent to 3.92 percent, while the net interest margin for Louisiana-domiciled federally-chartered banks and thrifts increased from 3.88 percent to 3.90 percent. The yield on earning assets increased from 4.36 percent to 4.40 percent for Louisiana state-chartered banks and thrifts and from 4.29 percent to 4.31 percent for Louisiana-domiciled federally-chartered banks and thrifts. The cost of funds remained the same for both Louisiana state-chartered banks and thrifts and Louisiana-domiciled federally-chartered banks and thrifts at 0.48 percent and at 0.41 percent, respectively.

For all banks and thrifts in the U.S., the net interest margin increased slightly from 3.02 percent at March 31, 2015, to 3.05 percent at June 30, 2015. During the same time frame, the yield on earning assets increased nominally from 3.36 percent to 3.37 percent, while the cost of funds declined remained at 0.33 percent.

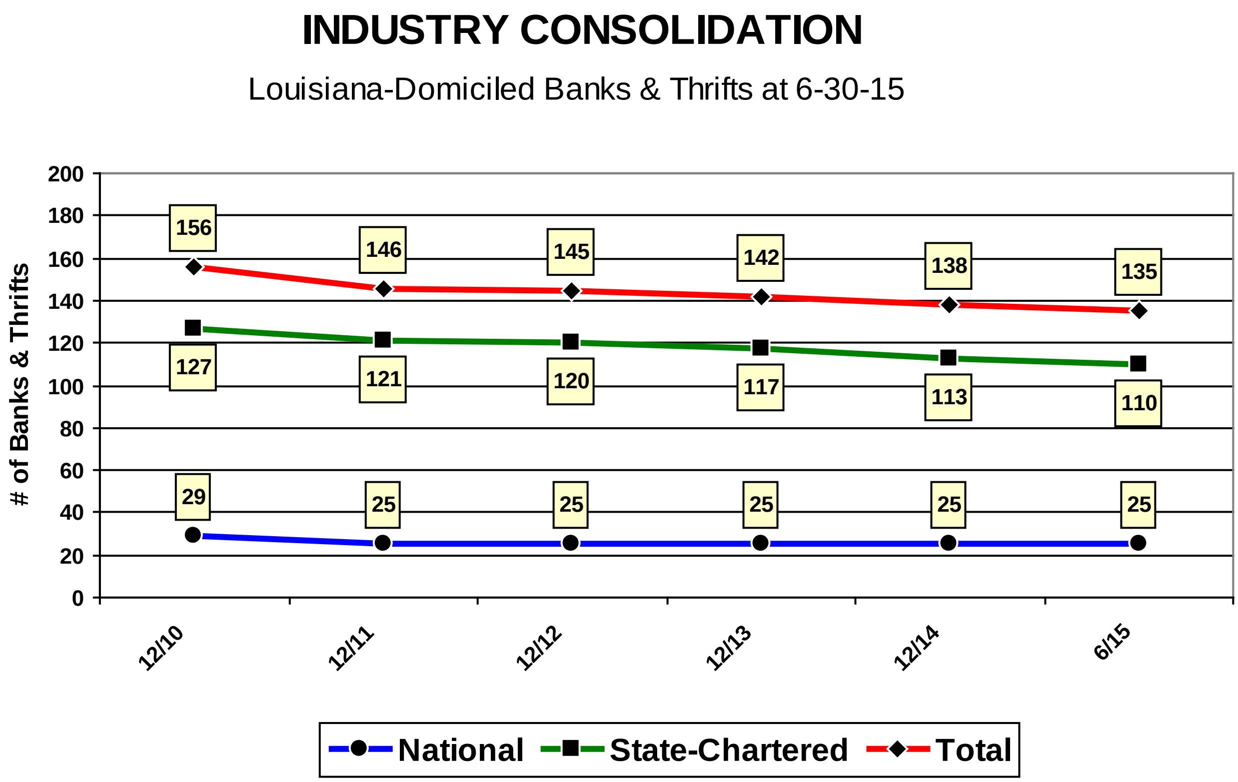

Figure 13

MERGERS AND ACQUISITIONS

Figure 13 above reflects the number of Louisiana-domiciled bank and thrifts since year-end 2010. During the first quarter of 2015, two separate merger transactions occurred between state-chartered banks. A third merger between two state-chartered banks was also announced during the first quarter but not finalized until after the second quarter. During the second quarter of 2015, a merger transaction between Louisiana state-chartered banks occurred, while the merger of a Louisiana-domiciled federally-chartered thrift with and into a Louisiana-domiciled national bank was also announced. In addition, a previously announced merger transaction of a Louisiana state-chartered bank with and into an out-of-state bank has been delayed until the end of the year.

As of June 30, 2015, there were 135 banks and thrifts domiciled in Louisiana. This included 110 state-chartered banks and thrifts, which represents 82 percent of the total number of Louisiana-domiciled banks and thrifts. As Figure 13 above illustrates, since December 31, 2010, the total number of Louisiana-domiciled banks and thrifts has decreased from 156 to 135, or by 13.46 percent. In Louisiana, we experienced one bank failure in both 2010 and 2011. Since the fourth quarter of 2013, there were no de novo institutions chartered nationwide, with only three true de novo charters since 2010 (one in 2013 and two in 2010), including one Louisiana state-chartered institution that opened on July 26, 2010. Nationwide, the number of banks and thrifts declined from 6,419 as of March 31, 2015, to 6,348 as of June 30, 2015, or by 71 institutions during the second quarter. During the second quarter of 2015, only one bank/thrift failed, compared to four failures in the first quarter of 2015. During 2014, there were a total of 18 failures, compared to totals of 24, 51, and 92 failures, in 2013, 2012, and 2011, respectively.

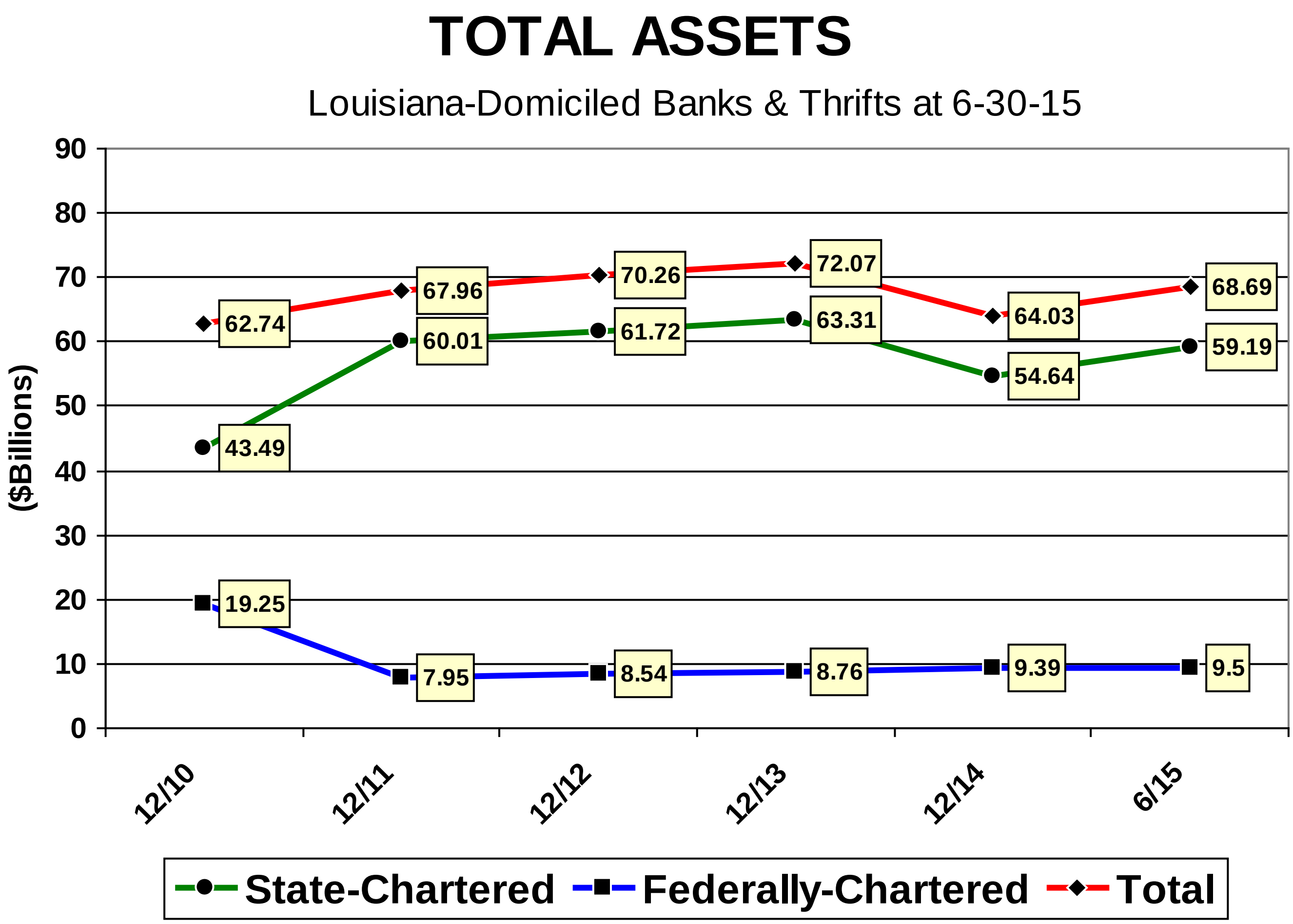

Figure 14

Figure 14 above reflects the trend in total assets for state-chartered banks and thrifts, Louisiana-domiciled federally-chartered banks and thrifts, and all Louisiana-domiciled banks and thrifts since year-end 2010. Total assets for all Louisiana-domiciled banks and thrifts increased from $65.83 billion at March 31, 2015, to $68.69 billion at June 30, 2015, or by 4.34 percent. Total assets in Louisiana-domiciled banks and thrifts have grown for 14 of the past 18 quarters, despite some industry consolidation since year-end 2010. As noted above, total assets grew in the second quarter of 2015.

At June 30, 2015, Louisiana state-chartered banks and thrifts held assets totaling $59.19 billion, or 86.17 percent of the Louisiana banking industry's $68.69 billion in total assets.

Total assets for all banks and thrifts in the U.S. decreased from $15.78 trillion at March 31, 2015, to $15.75 trillion at June 30, 2015, and the number of banks and thrifts declined as noted previously.

BANK AND THRIFT SUMMARY AT JUNE 30, 2015

During the second quarter of 2015, the overall financial condition of Louisiana-domiciled banks and thrifts was sound, with stable asset quality, solid capital levels, positive earnings, and sufficient liquidity to fund loan demand and cover deposit withdrawals. The second quarter of 2015 saw a modest increase in total assets and total deposits, and an increase in Tier 1 (core) capital. During the second quarter, core deposits as a percent of total deposits and borrowed money increased slightly from the prior quarter, primarily due to an increase in core deposits and a decline in borrowed money, with the latter offsetting an increase in non-core deposits. Earnings increased during the fourth quarter primarily due to increases in net interest and noninterest income outpacing increases in provisions for loan and lease losses and noninterest expenses. With the Tier 1 (core) capital increasing at a higher rate than quarterly average assets, the Core capital (leverage) ratio increased during the second quarter, and capital ratios remain well above minimum regulatory requirements. During the second quarter of 2015, asset quality remained stable as the nonperforming assets ratio declined, but the dollar volume of nonperforming assets increased, even when assets associated with the acquisition of the out-of-state failed institutions were excluded. The net charge-off ratio increased during the second quarter and was four basis points above the level reported at the same time period in the prior year. State and federal regulatory agencies will continue to closely monitor the impact of volatile energy prices on asset quality, earnings performance, and capital adequacy. Exposure to interest rate risk, cyber security threats, and asset/liability concentrations will also remain high priorities to state and federal regulators.

BANK AND THRIFT LAGNIAPPE

- At June 30, 2015, the breakdown of **all** Louisiana-domiciled **banks & thrifts** by asset size is as follows:

Asset Size	Number	No. %	Total Assets *	TA %
Assets < $100 Million	28	21	$1,840,579	3
Assets $100 Million to $300 Million	60	44	10,911,439	16
Assets $300 Million to $500 Million	20	15	7,330,881	11
Assets $500 Million to $1 Billion	17	12	11,937,226	17
Assets $1 Billion to $10 Billion	9	7	17,517,353	25
Assets > $10 Billion	1	1	19,151,660	28
TOTAL ASSETS	135	100	$68,689,138	100

- At June 30, 2015, the breakdown of Louisiana **state-chartered banks & thrifts** by asset size is as follows:

Asset Size	Number	No. %	Total Assets *	TA %
Assets < $100 Million	22	20	$1,459,365	3
Assets $100 Million to $300 Million	50	45	8,894,165	15
Assets $300 Million to $500 Million	16	15	5,881,544	10
Assets $500 Million to $1 Billion	14	13	9,462,903	16
Assets $1 Billion to $10 Billion	7	6	14,336,509	24
Assets > $10 Billion	1	1	19,151,660	32
TOTAL ASSETS	110	100	$59,186,146	100

- At June 30, 2015, the breakdown of Louisiana-domiciled **federally-chartered banks & thrifts** by asset size is as follows:

Asset Size	Number	No. %	Total Assets *	TA %
Assets < $100 Million	6	24	381,214	4
Assets $100 Million to $300 Million	10	40	2,017,274	21
Assets $300 Million to $500 Million	4	16	1,449,337	15
Assets $500 Million to $1 Billion	3	12	2,474,323	26
Assets $1 Billion to $10 Billion	2	8	3,180,844	34
TOTAL ASSETS	25	100	$9,502,992	100

* Thousands

CRA RATINGS FOR LOUISIANA-DOMICILED BANKS AND THRIFTS AT JUNE 30, 2015

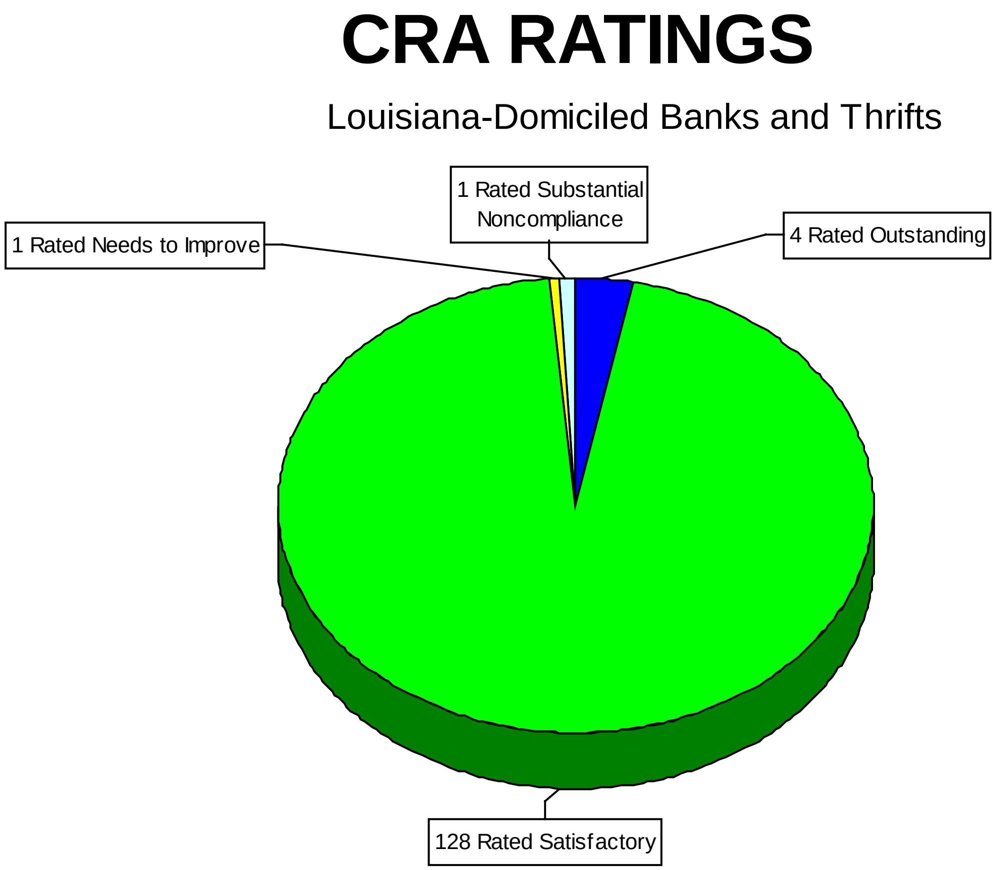

Figure 15

(Note: The above chart does not include a Louisiana-domiciled bankers' bank, since CRA ratings are not applicable. The above chart reflects all ratings issued through June 30, 2015.)

As demonstrated, Louisiana-domiciled banks and thrifts continue to work aggressively to meet the requirements of the Community Reinvestment Act. All but two of the Louisiana-domiciled banks and thrifts that received a CRA rating were rated Satisfactory or better at their last CRA examination. During the first half of 2015, there was a downgrade of one institution from Needs to Improve to Substantial Noncompliance, and three institutions rated Satisfactory merged with other institutions.

All financial information contained within this report was obtained from the Institution Directory and Statistics on Depository Institutions(SDI) sections of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation's (FDIC) website, which is based on the quarterly financial reports filed by the individual banks and thrifts. This information was deemed reliable at the time it was obtained; however, the banks and thrifts amend their reports at times, which may result in differences in information contained herein. During preparation of the report, it was noted that some year-end ratios had changed. To the extent possible, the changes to the year-end ratios are reflected in the various charts and graphs within this report.

While dollar amounts within this report may use billions initially, then millions, then thousands, depending on the reported amount, all percentage changes are calculated using the dollar amounts rounded to the nearest thousandth, as reported by the banks and thrifts in their quarterly financial reports (Call Reports and Thrift Financial Reports).

Page 1 Note: *Information gathered from the SDI section of the FDIC website is based on the Standard Peer Group selection. In using this selection, the ratios available on the Performance and Conditions Ratios report and others are based on a weighted average of all the ratios within the selected peer group, which are the same ratios used in the FDIC's Quarterly Banking Profile. However, the weighted average ratios place more emphasis on the ratios of the larger banks and thrifts within the peer group and may slant ratios based on the performance of these larger institutions. With the Standard Peer Group selection, the reports only allow you to view weighted average ratios.*

By changing to a Custom Peer Group, SDI allows you to look at the ratios on the Performance and Conditions Ratios report based on selections other than weighted average, with the selections being maximum, minimum, non-weighted average, and median. Based on the Custom Peer Group with non-weighted averages, which is a straight average of all the ratios in the selected peer group, all of the ratios shown in the chart on Page 1 for Louisiana-domiciled would change somewhat. However, there are several ratios that would show positive changes including: Yield on Earning Assets, Cost of Funds, Net Interest Margin, Return on Average Assets, Net Charge-Offs, and Tier 1 Leverage Capital. For banks and thrifts in the U.S., most of these same ratios would also show a positive change.

Based on a non-weighted average, the ROAA for Louisiana-domiciled banks and thrifts for the quarter ending June 30, 2015, is 1.06 percent, while the ROAA for U. S. banks and thrifts for the quarter ending June 30, 2015, is 1.00 percent. In addition, the ratios of nonperforming assets to total assets and noncurrent loans to gross loans for Louisiana-domiciled banks and thrifts would increase by three basis point and fourteen basis points, respectively. However, both ratios would still remain below the non-weighted ratios for U.S. banks and thrifts, but the noncurrent loan ratio would not compare as favorably to the ratios shown in the chart on page 1 because of the slight increase combined with a decline in this ratio for U.S. banks and thrifts.

Pages 5 and 6 (Figures 4 and 5) Note: *The signature of the Dodd-Frank Act in July 2010 impacted the information contained in the narrative and charts related to discussion of core deposits. While the insurance limit was increased upon signature of the act, the definition of core deposits was not changed until a later date. As a result, the December 31, 2010, report contained the same charts that used the old definition since it was not changed at the time the report was issued. However, the charts on these two pages in the current report reflect the information based on the new definition of core deposits.*