Firms Protected by Democrat "Too Big to Fail" Bailouts

	Total Assets	Potential Bailout Liability
Bank of America	$2,340,667,014,000	$2,106,600,312,600
JPMorganChase	$2,135,796,000,000	$1,922,216,400,000
citi	$2,002,213,000,000	$1,801,991,700,000
WELLS FARGO	$1,223,630,000,000	$1,101,267,000,000
Goldman Sachs	$880,677,000,000	$792,609,300,000
Morgan Stanley	$819,719,000,000	$737,747,100,000

Total Potential Taxpayer Exposure for Top-6 "TBTF" Institutions	$8,462,431,812,600

Financial Services Republicans

- Similar to the House bill, the Senate bill permits the FDIC to lend to a failing firm; purchase the assets of a failing firm; guarantee the obligations of a failing firm; take a security interest in the assets of a failing firm; and/or sell or transfer assets that the FDIC has acquired from the failing firm. Section 204(d)(1)-(6).
- Unlike the House bill, the Senate bill does not have a pre-capitalized bailout fund to pay for resolutions. Instead, the FDIC is authorized to borrow up to 10% of the book value of the failed firms total consolidated assets in the thirty days immediately following its appointment as receiver; after those 30 days, the FDIC is authorized to borrow up to 90% of the fair value of the failed firms total consolidated assets. Section 210(n)(6)(a)-(b).