

CALL REPORT

INSTRUCTION BOOK UPDATE

SEPTEMBER 2006

FILING INSTRUCTIONS

NOTE: The pages listed in the column below headed “Remove Pages” are no longer needed in the *Instructions for Preparation of Consolidated Reports of Condition and Income* and should be removed and discarded. The pages listed in the column headed “Insert Pages” are included in this instruction book update and should be filed promptly in your instruction book.

Remove Pages

i – iv (9-05)
1 – 6 (9-05 and 3-06)
RI-31 (3-06)
RC-B-3 – RC-B-4 (3-01)
RC-B-9 – RC-B-10 (3-01)
RC-B-17 – RC-B-18 (3-05)
RC-F-1 – RC-F-2 (3-06)
RC-M-7 – RC-M-11 (3-02, 3-03, and 3-06)
None
RC-O-5 – RC-O-6 (6-06)
None
RC-R-3 – RC-R-4 (6-02)
None
RC-R-22a – RC-R-24 (3-02 and 3-06)
A-62a – A-64 (6-01 and 6-05)
A-71 – A-72 (6-02)
A-75 – A-78 (3-06)

Insert Pages

i – iv (9-06)
1 – 6 (9-06)
RI-31 (9-06)
RC-B-3 – RC-B-4 (9-06)
RC-B-9 – RC-B-10 (9-06)
RC-B-17 – RC-B-18 (9-06)
RC-F-1 – RC-F-2 (9-06)
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RC-N-11 (9-06)
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Instructions for Preparation of Consolidated Reports of Condition and Income (FFIEC 031 and 041)

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GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Schedules RC and RC-A through RC-T constitute the Report of Condition and its supporting schedules. Schedules RI, RI-A, RI-B, RI-D, and RI-E constitute the Report of Income and its supporting schedules. The Reports of Condition and Income are commonly referred to as the Call Report.

WHO MUST REPORT ON WHAT FORMS

Every national bank, state member bank, and insured state nonmember bank is required to file a consolidated Call Report normally as of the close of business on the last calendar day of each calendar quarter, i.e., the report date. The specific reporting requirements depend upon the size of the bank and whether it has any "foreign" offices. Banks must file the appropriate forms as described below:

- (1) **BANKS WITH FOREIGN OFFICES:** Banks of any size that have any "foreign" offices (as defined below) must file quarterly the *Consolidated Reports of Condition and Income for a Bank with Domestic and Foreign Offices* (FFIEC 031). For purposes of these reports, all of the following constitute "foreign" offices:
 - (a) An International Banking Facility (IBF);
 - (b) A branch or consolidated subsidiary in a foreign country; and
 - (c) A majority-owned Edge or Agreement subsidiary.

In addition, for banks chartered and headquartered in the 50 states of the United States and the District of Columbia, a branch or consolidated subsidiary in Puerto Rico or a U.S. territory or possession is a "foreign" office. However, for purposes of these reports, a branch at a U.S. military facility located in a foreign country is a "domestic" office.

- (2) **BANKS WITHOUT FOREIGN OFFICES:** Banks of *any* size that have only domestic offices must file quarterly the *Consolidated Reports of Condition and Income for a Bank with Domestic Offices Only* (FFIEC 041). For banks chartered and headquartered in Puerto Rico or a U.S. territory or possession, a branch or consolidated subsidiary in one of the 50 states of the United States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, or a U.S. territory or possession is a "domestic" office.

Close of Business

The term "close of business" refers to the time established by the reporting bank as the cut-off time for receipt of work for posting transactions to its general ledger accounts for that day. The time designated as the close of business should be reasonable and applied consistently. The posting of a transaction to the general ledger means that both debit and credit entries are recorded as of the same date. In addition, entries made to general ledger accounts in the period subsequent to the close of business on the report date that are applicable to the period covered by the Call Report (e.g., adjustments of accruals, posting of items held in suspense on the report date to their proper accounts, and other quarter-end adjusting entries) should be reported in the Call Report as if they had actually been posted to the general ledger at or before the cut-off time on the report date.

With respect to deposits received by the reporting bank after the cut-off time for posting them to individual customer accounts for a report date (i.e., so-called "next day deposits" or "late deposits"), but which are nevertheless posted in any manner to the reporting bank's general ledger accounts for that report date (including, but not limited to, through the use of one or more general ledger contra accounts), such deposits must be reported in (1) Schedule RC, Balance Sheet, item 13, "Deposits," and Schedule RC-E,

Deposit Liabilities, or (2) Schedule RC-O, Other Data for Deposit Insurance and FICO Assessments, item 2, "Unposted credits." The use of memorandum accounts outside the reporting bank's general ledger system for control over "next day" or "late deposits" received on the report date will not cause such deposits to be reportable in Schedules RC and RC-E or Schedule RC-O.

Frequency of Reporting

The reports are required to be submitted quarterly by all banks. However, some schedules are required on a less frequent basis, as follows:

- (1) For all banks, Schedule RC-C, part II, Loans to Small Businesses and Small Farms, is to be filed *only* as of the June 30 report date.
- (2) Banks with total fiduciary assets greater than \$250 million (as of the preceding December 31) or with gross fiduciary and related services income greater than 10 percent of revenue (net interest income plus noninterest income) for the preceding calendar year must complete the applicable items of Schedule RC-T quarterly. All other banks with fiduciary powers must complete the applicable items of Schedule RC-T annually as of the December 31 report date.

In addition, the following items are to be completed annually rather than quarterly:

- (1) Schedule RC, Memorandum item 1, on the level of external auditing work performed for the bank is to be reported as of the March 31 report date;
- (2) Schedule RC-O, Memorandum items 1.a.(2), "Number of deposit accounts (excluding retirement accounts) of \$100,000 or less" (in domestic offices), and 1.c.(2), "Number of retirement deposit accounts of \$250,000 or less" (in domestic offices), are to be reported as of the June 30 report date; and
- (3) Schedule RC-E, Memorandum item 1.e, "Preferred deposits," is to be reported as of the December 31 report date.

Differences in Detail of Reports

The amount of detail required to be reported varies between the two versions of the report forms, with the report forms for banks with foreign offices (FFIEC 031) having more detail than the report forms for banks with domestic offices only (FFIEC 041). Furthermore, as discussed below under Shifts in Reporting Status, the amount of detail varies within the FFIEC 041 report form, primarily based on the size of the bank. In general, the FFIEC 041 report form requires the least amount of detail from banks with less than \$100 million in total assets.

Differences in the level of detail within both the FFIEC 031 and 041 report forms are as follows:

- (1) Banks reporting average trading assets of \$2 million or more for any quarter of the preceding calendar year must complete Schedule RC-D, Trading Assets and Liabilities, and provide a breakdown of their trading revenue by risk exposure in Schedule RI, Memorandum item 8, "Trading revenue;"
- (2) Banks with less than \$1 billion in total assets at which (a) closed-end first lien and junior lien 1-4 family residential mortgage loan originations and purchases for resale from all sources during a calendar quarter, or (b) closed-end first lien and junior lien 1-4 family residential mortgage loan sales during a calendar quarter, or (c) closed-end first lien and junior lien 1-4 family residential mortgage loans held

for sale at calendar quarter-end exceed \$10 million for two consecutive quarters must complete Schedule RC-P, Closed-End 1-4 Family Residential Mortgage Banking Activities, beginning the second quarter and continue to complete the schedule through the end of the calendar year;

- (3) Banks with financial subsidiaries must complete certain additional items in Schedule RC-R, Regulatory Capital;
- (4) Banks servicing more than \$10 million in financial assets other than 1-4 family residential mortgages must report the volume of such servicing in Schedule RC-S, Memorandum item 2.c; and
- (5) Banks with total fiduciary assets greater than \$100 million (as of the preceding December 31) or with gross fiduciary and related services income greater than 10 percent of revenue (net interest income plus noninterest income) for the preceding calendar year must report information on their fiduciary and related services income and on fiduciary settlements and losses in Schedule RC-T.

In addition, within the FFIEC 031 report form, banks whose foreign office assets, revenues, or net income account for more than 10 percent of the bank's consolidated total assets, total revenues, or net income must complete Schedule RI-D, Income from Foreign Offices.

Shifts in Reporting Status

All shifts in reporting status within the FFIEC 041 report form (except as noted below) are to begin with the March Call Report. Such a shift will take place only if the reporting bank's total assets (or, in one case, loans) as reflected in the Report of Condition for June of the previous calendar year equal or exceed the following criteria:

- (1) *When total assets exceed \$100 million*, a bank must begin to complete Schedule RC-K, items 7 and 13, for the quarterly averages of "Trading assets" and "Other borrowed money."
- (2) *When loans to finance agricultural production and other loans to farmers exceed 5 percent of total loans, net of unearned income*, at a bank with less than \$300 million in total assets, the bank must begin to report the following information for these agricultural loans: interest and fee income, quarterly average, past due and nonaccrual loans, and charge-offs and recoveries.
- (3) *When total assets exceed \$300 million*, a bank must begin to complete:
 - Certain items providing additional detail on the composition of the loan and lease portfolio in Schedule RC-C, part I, Loans and Leases; past due and nonaccrual loans and leases in Schedule RC-N; and loan and lease charge-offs and recoveries in Schedule RI-B, part I;
 - Schedule RC-A, Cash and Balances Due From Depository Institutions;
 - Schedule RC-N, Memorandum item 6, on past due derivative contracts; and
 - Schedule RI, Memorandum item 10, "Credit losses on derivatives."

(4) *When total assets exceed \$1 billion*, a bank must begin to complete:

- Schedule RC-B, Memorandum items 5.a through 5.f, which provide a breakdown of the bank's holdings of asset-backed securities;
- Schedule RC-O, Memorandum item 2, "Estimated amount of uninsured deposits (in domestic offices of the bank and in insured branches in Puerto Rico and U.S. territories and possessions);"¹ and
- Schedule RC-P, Closed-End 1-4 Family Residential Mortgage Banking Activities.¹

Once a bank surpasses the \$100 million, \$300 million, or \$1 billion total asset threshold or the agricultural loan percentage threshold and begins to report the additional required information described above, it *must* continue to report the additional information in subsequent years without regard to whether it later falls below the total asset or loan percentage threshold.

Other shifts in reporting status occur when:

- (1) A bank with domestic offices only establishes or acquires any "foreign" office. The bank must begin filing the FFIEC 031 report form (Consolidated Reports of Condition and Income for a Bank with Domestic and Foreign Offices) for the first quarterly report date following the commencement of operations by the "foreign" office. However, a bank with "foreign" offices that divests itself of *all* its "foreign" offices must continue filing the FFIEC 031 report form through the end of the calendar year in which the cessation of all operations of its "foreign" offices was completed.
- (2) A bank is involved in a business combination (poolings of interests, purchase acquisitions), a reorganization, or a branch acquisition that is not a business combination. Beginning with the first quarterly report date following the effective date of a business combination involving a bank and one or more other depository institutions, the resulting bank, regardless of its size prior to the business combination, must (a) file the FFIEC 031 report form if it acquires any "foreign" office, or (b) report the additional required information described above on the FFIEC 041 report form if its total assets or agricultural loans after the consummation of the transaction surpass the \$100 million, \$300 million, or \$1 billion total asset threshold or the agricultural loan percentage.

In addition, beginning with the first quarterly report date after an operating depository institution that was not previously a member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) becomes an FDIC-insured bank, it must (a) file the FFIEC 031 report form if it has any "foreign" office, or (b) report the additional required information described above on the FFIEC 041 report form based on its total assets and agricultural loans at the time it becomes an FDIC-insured bank.

ORGANIZATION OF THE INSTRUCTION BOOKS

This instruction book covers both the FFIEC 031 and 041 report forms. It is divided into the following sections:

- (1) The General Instructions describe overall reporting requirements.
- (2) The Line Item Instructions for each schedule of the Report of Income.
- (3) The Line Item Instructions for each schedule of the Report of Condition.

The instructions and definitions in sections (2) and (3) are not necessarily self-contained; reference to more detailed treatments in the Glossary may be needed.

¹ This shift in reporting status applies to both the FFIEC 031 and the FFIEC 041 report forms.

- (4) The Glossary presents, in alphabetical order, definitions and discussions of accounting issues and other topics that require more extensive treatment than is practical to include in the line item instructions or that are relevant to several line items or to the overall preparation of these reports. The Glossary is not, and is not intended to be, a comprehensive discussion of the principles of bank accounting or reporting.

In determining the required treatment of particular transactions or portfolio items or in determining the definitions and scope of the various items, the General Instructions, the line item instructions, and the Glossary (all of which are extensively cross-referenced) must be used jointly. A single section does not necessarily give the complete instructions for completing all the items of the reports.

Banks may obtain additional copies of the instruction books from their appropriate federal bank supervisory agency -- the Federal Reserve Banks, the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC), or the FDIC. The instructions are also available on the Internet on the FFIEC's Web site (www.ffiec.gov) and on the FDIC's Web site (www.fdic.gov).

PREPARATION OF THE REPORTS

Banks are required to prepare and file the Call Report in accordance with these instructions. All reports shall be prepared in a consistent manner.

The bank's financial records shall be maintained in such a manner and scope so as to ensure that the Call Report can be prepared and filed in accordance with these instructions and reflect a fair presentation of the bank's financial condition and results of operations.

Questions and requests for interpretations of matters appearing in any part of these instructions should be addressed to the bank's primary federal bank supervisory agency (i.e., the Federal Reserve Banks, the OCC, or the FDIC). Such inquiries will be referred for resolution to the Reports Task Force of the Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council (FFIEC). Regardless of whether a bank requests an interpretation of a matter appearing in these instructions, when a bank's primary federal bank supervisory agency's interpretation of the instructions differs from the bank's interpretation, the supervisory agency may require the bank to prepare its Call Report in accordance with the agency's interpretation and to amend previously submitted reports.

SIGNATURES

Either the cover (signature) page of any agency-supplied sample set of report forms, a photocopy of this cover page, or a copy of the cover page printed from the bank's report preparation software or from the FFIEC's or the FDIC's Web site should be used to fulfill the signature and attestation requirement.

Chief Financial Officer Declaration

The chief financial officer of the bank (or the individual performing an equivalent function) shall sign a declaration on the cover (signature) page attesting to the correctness of the Reports of Condition and Income that the bank has filed with the appropriate supervisory agency.

Director Attestation

National and state member banks -- The correctness of the Reports of Condition and Income shall be attested to by at least three directors of the reporting bank, other than the officer signing the chief financial officer declaration, as indicated on the cover (signature) page.

State nonmember banks -- The correctness of the Reports of Condition and Income shall be attested to by at least two directors of the reporting bank, other than the officer signing the chief financial officer declaration, as indicated on the cover (signature) page.

SUBMISSION OF THE REPORTS

Each bank must file its Call Report in one of the following two ways:

- A bank may use computer software to prepare its report and then submit the report directly to the FFIEC's Central Data Repository (CDR), an Internet-based system for data collection (<https://cdr.ffiec.gov/cdr/>).
- The institution may complete its reports in paper form and arrange with a software vendor or another party to convert its paper reports into the electronic format that can be processed by the CDR. The software vendor or other party then must electronically submit the data file containing the bank's Call Report to the CDR.

The filing of a Call Report in paper form directly with the FDIC (for national and FDIC-supervised banks) or with the appropriate Federal Reserve District Bank (for state member banks) is not an acceptable method of submission.

Regardless of the method a bank uses to file its Call Report, the bank remains responsible for the accuracy of the data in its Call Report. Banks are required to submit a Call Report by the submission date (as defined below) that passes FFIEC-published validation criteria (validity edits and quality edits) or that contains explanations for any quality edits that are not passed. These validation criteria are published in advance of each quarter end. Specific "Guidelines for Resolving Edits" are available on the FFIEC's Web site (www.ffiec.gov/find/documents/resolvingedits.pdf).

In order to submit their completed reports to the CDR, banks (or third parties with whom they have made submission arrangements) must use software that meets the technical specifications for producing files that are able to be processed by the CDR. (These technical specifications are available on the FFIEC's web site.) Vendors whose software has been successfully tested with regard to this ability are listed in each quarter's Financial Institution Letter for the Call Report. Alternatively, banks may develop their own reporting software and test directly with the CDR.

Submitted reports that are unable to be processed by the CDR, or that have not been adequately validated by the bank, will be rejected and will require correction and resubmission. In either case, if such resubmission is received by the CDR after the submission date for the report (as defined below), the submitting bank may be subject to the penalties prescribed for late submission.

Each bank is responsible for ensuring that the data reported each quarter reflects fully and accurately the item reporting requirements for that report date, including any changes that may be made from time to time. This responsibility cannot be transferred or delegated to software vendors, servicers, or others outside the reporting bank.

A bank filing its Call Report with the CDR electronically or under the paper-based alternative must maintain in its files a signed and attested record of its completed report each quarter. This record should be either a computer printout showing at least the caption of each item in the Call Report and the reported amount, a computer-generated facsimile of the report form, or a copy of the printed report form. The signed cover page, as discussed under "Signatures" above, should be attached to the printout, computer-generated facsimile, or copy of the form that the bank places in its files.

State banks should refer to their appropriate state bank supervisory authority for information concerning state requirements for submitting copies of the Call Report filed with federal bank supervisory authorities.

Memoranda**Item No. Caption and Instructions**

9 Not applicable.

10 **Credit losses on derivatives.**

Memorandum item 10 is applicable to all banks filing the FFIEC 031 report forms and to those banks filing the FFIEC 041 report forms that have \$300 million or more in total assets.

Report the bank's year-to-date credit losses incurred on derivative contracts (as defined for Schedule RC-L, items 7 and 12), net of recoveries (e.g., net charge-offs). The amount reported in this item should include all credit losses recognized in the bank's income statement in any manner, e.g., as a charge against trading revenue.

11 **Does the reporting bank have a Subchapter S election in effect for federal income tax purposes for the current tax year?** Indicate in the boxes marked "YES" and "NO" whether the bank is, for federal income tax purposes, either an "S corporation" or a "qualifying subchapter S subsidiary," as defined in Internal Revenue Code Section 1361, as of the report date. In order to be an S corporation, the bank must have filed a valid election with the Internal Revenue Service and obtained the consent of all of its shareholders. An election for a bank to be a qualifying subchapter S subsidiary must have been made by a bank's parent holding company, which must also have made a valid election to be an S corporation. In addition, the bank (and its parent holding company, if applicable) must meet specific criteria for federal income tax purposes at all times during which the election remains in effect. These specific criteria include, for example, having no more than 100 qualifying shareholders and having only one class of stock outstanding.

Item No. Caption and Instructions

2.a Issued by U.S. Government agencies. Report in the appropriate columns the amortized cost and fair value of all obligations (excluding mortgage-backed securities) not held for trading that have been issued by U.S. Government agencies. For purposes of these reports, a U.S. Government agency is defined as an instrumentality of the U.S. Government whose debt obligations are fully and explicitly guaranteed as to the timely payment of principal and interest by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government.

Include, among others, debt securities (but not mortgage-backed securities) of the following U.S. Government agencies:

- (1) Export-Import Bank (Ex-Im Bank)
- (2) Federal Housing Administration (FHA)
- (3) Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA)
- (4) Maritime Administration
- (5) Small Business Administration (SBA)

Include such obligations as:

- (1) Small Business Administration (SBA) "Guaranteed Loan Pool Certificates," which represent an undivided interest in a pool of SBA-guaranteed portions of loans for which the SBA has further guaranteed the timely payment of scheduled principal and interest payments.
- (2) Participation certificates issued by the Export-Import Bank and the General Services Administration.

2.b Issued by U.S. Government-sponsored agencies. Report in the appropriate columns the amortized cost and fair value of all obligations (excluding mortgage-backed securities) not held for trading that have been issued by U.S. Government-sponsored agencies. For purposes of these reports, U.S. Government-sponsored agencies are defined as agencies originally established or chartered by the U.S. Government to serve public purposes specified by the U.S. Congress but whose debt obligations are not explicitly guaranteed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government.

Include, among others, debt securities and mortgage-backed bonds (i.e., bonds that are collateralized by mortgages) of the following government-sponsored agencies:

- (1) Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation (Farmer Mac)
- (2) Federal Farm Credit Banks
- (3) Federal Home Loan Banks (FHLBs)
- (4) Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (FHLMC or Freddie Mac)
- (5) Federal Land Banks (FLBs)
- (6) Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA or Fannie Mae)
- (7) Financing Corporation (FICO)
- (8) Resolution Funding Corporation (REFCORP)
- (9) Student Loan Marketing Association (SLMA or Sallie Mae)
- (10) Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)
- (11) U.S. Postal Service

Exclude debt securities issued by SLM Corporation, the private-sector corporation that is the successor to the Student Loan Marketing Association (report in Schedule RC-B, item 6.a, "Other domestic debt securities," below), and securitized student loans issued by SLM Corporation (or its affiliates) (report in Schedule RC-B, item 5, "Asset-backed securities," below).

Item No. Caption and Instructions

- 3 Securities issued by states and political subdivisions in the U.S.** Report in the appropriate columns the amortized cost and fair value of all securities issued by states and political subdivisions in the United States not held for trading.

States and political subdivisions in the U.S., for purposes of this report, include:

- (1) the fifty States of the United States and the District of Columbia and their counties, municipalities, school districts, irrigation districts, and drainage and sewer districts; and
- (2) the governments of Puerto Rico and of the U.S. territories and possessions and their political subdivisions.

Securities issued by states and political subdivisions in the U.S. include:

- (1) General obligations, which are securities whose principal and interest will be paid from the general tax receipts of the state or political subdivision.
- (2) Revenue obligations, which are securities whose debt service is paid solely from the revenues of the projects financed by the securities rather than from general tax funds.
- (3) Industrial development and similar obligations, which are discussed below.

Treatment of industrial development bonds (IDBs) and similar obligations. Industrial development bonds (IDBs), sometimes referred to as "industrial revenue bonds," and similar obligations are issued under the auspices of states or political subdivisions for the benefit of a private party or enterprise where that party or enterprise, rather than the government entity, is obligated to pay the principal and interest on the obligation. For purposes of these reports, all IDBs and similar obligations should be reported as securities in this item (Schedule RC-B, item 3) or as loans in Schedule RC-C, part I, item 8, consistent with the asset category in which the bank reports IDBs and similar obligations on its balance sheet for other financial reporting purposes. Regardless of whether they are reported as securities in Schedule RC-B or as loans in Schedule RC-C, part I, all IDBs and similar obligations that meet the definition of a "security" in FASB Statement No. 115 must be measured in accordance with Statement No. 115.

Treatment of other obligations of states and political subdivisions in the U.S. In addition to those IDBs and similar obligations that are reported as securities in accordance with the preceding paragraph, also include in this item as securities issued by states and political subdivisions in the U.S. all obligations other than IDBs that meet any of the following criteria:

- (1) Nonrated obligations of states and political subdivisions in the U.S., other than those specifically excluded below, that the bank considers securities for other financial reporting purposes.
- (2) Notes, bonds, and debentures (including tax warrants and tax-anticipation notes) that are rated by a nationally-recognized rating service.
- (3) Obligations of state and local governments that are guaranteed by the United States Government (excluding mortgage-backed securities).

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6.a (3) Detached U.S. Government security coupons and ex-coupon U.S. Government securities held as the result of either their purchase or the bank's stripping of such securities and Treasury receipts such as CATS, TIGRs, COUGARs, LIONs, and ETRs. Refer to the Glossary entry for "coupon stripping, Treasury receipts, and STRIPS" for additional information.

6.b **Foreign debt securities.** Report in the appropriate columns the amortized cost and fair value of all foreign debt securities not held for trading.

Foreign debt securities include:

- (1) Bonds, notes, debentures, equipment trust certificates, and commercial paper (except asset-backed commercial paper) issued by non-U.S.-chartered corporations.
- (2) Debt securities issued by foreign governmental units.
- (3) Debt securities issued by international organizations such as the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank), Inter-American Development Bank, and Asian Development Bank.
- (4) Preferred stock of non-U.S.-chartered corporations that by its terms either must be redeemed by the issuing enterprise or is redeemable at the option of the investor.

7 **Investments in mutual funds and other equity securities with readily determinable fair values.** Report in columns C and D the historical cost and fair value, respectively, of all investments in mutual funds and other equity securities with readily determinable fair values. Such securities include, but are not limited to, money market mutual funds, mutual funds that invest solely in U.S. Government securities, common stock of the Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae), common stock of the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (Freddie Mac), Class A voting and Class C non-voting common stock of the Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation (Farmer Mac), and common and preferred stock of SLM Corporation (the private-sector successor to the Student Loan Marketing Association).

The fair value of an equity security is readily determinable if sales or bid-and-asked quotations are currently available on a securities exchange registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) or in the over-the-counter market, provided that those prices or quotations for the over-the-counter market are publicly reported by the National Association of Securities Dealers Automated Quotations systems or by the National Quotation Bureau. The fair value of an equity security traded only in a foreign market is readily determinable if that foreign market is of a breadth and scope comparable to one of the U.S. markets referred to above.

Investments in mutual funds and other equity securities with readily determinable fair values may have been purchased by the reporting bank or acquired for debts previously contracted.

Exclude from investments in mutual funds and other equity securities with readily determinable fair values:

- (1) Paid-in stock of a Federal Reserve Bank (report as an equity security that does not have a readily determinable fair value in Schedule RC-F, item 4).

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- 7** (cont.) (2) Stock of a Federal Home Loan Bank (report as an equity security that does not have a readily determinable fair value in Schedule RC-F, item 4).
- (3) Common and preferred stocks that do not have readily determinable fair values, such as stock of bankers' banks and Class B voting common stock of the Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation (Farmer Mac) (report in Schedule RC-F, item 4).
- (4) Preferred stock that by its terms either must be redeemed by the issuing enterprise or is redeemable at the option of the investor (report such preferred stock as an other debt security in Schedule RC-B, item 6, above).
- (5) "Restricted stock," as defined in FASB Statement No. 115, i.e., equity securities for which sale is restricted by governmental or contractual requirement (other than in connection with being pledged as collateral), except if that requirement terminates within one year or if the holder has the power by contract or otherwise to cause the requirement to be met within one year (report "restricted stock" as an equity security that does not have a readily determinable fair value in Schedule RC-F, item 4).
- (6) Participation certificates issued by a Federal Intermediate Credit Bank, which represent nonvoting stock in the bank (report as an equity security that does not have a readily determinable fair value in Schedule RC-F, item 4).
- (7) Minority interests held by the reporting bank in any companies not meeting the definition of associated company (report as equity securities that do not have a readily determinable fair value in Schedule RC-F, item 4), except minority holdings that indirectly represent bank premises (report in Schedule RC, item 6) or other real estate owned (report in Schedule RC, item 7), provided that the fair value of any capital stock representing the minority interest is not readily determinable. (See the Glossary entry for "subsidiaries" for the definition of associated company.)
- (8) Equity holdings in those corporate joint ventures over which the reporting bank does not exercise significant influence (report as equity securities that do not have a readily determinable fair value in Schedule RC-F, item 4), except equity holdings that indirectly represent bank premises (report in Schedule RC, item 6) or other real estate owned (report in Schedule RC, item 7). (See the Glossary entry for "subsidiaries" for the definition of corporate joint venture.)
- (9) Holdings of capital stock of and investments in unconsolidated subsidiaries, associated companies, and those corporate joint ventures over which the reporting bank exercises significant influence (report in Schedule RC, item 8, "Investments in unconsolidated subsidiaries and associated companies").
- 8** **Total.** Report the sum of items 1 through 7. The total of column A for this item must equal Schedule RC, item 2.a, "Held-to-maturity securities." The total of column D for this item must equal Schedule RC, item 2.b, "Available-for-sale securities."

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- 2.d** **Debt securities with a remaining maturity of one year or less.** Report all debt securities with a remaining maturity of one year or less. Include both fixed rate and floating rate debt securities. Exclude debt securities that are in nonaccrual status.

For held-to-maturity debt securities, report amortized cost. For available-for-sale debt securities, report fair value.

The fixed rate debt securities (excluding "Other mortgage-backed securities") that should be included in this item will also have been reported by remaining maturity in Schedule RC-B, Memorandum items 2.a.(1), 2.a.(2), 2.b.(1), and 2.b.(2), above. The floating rate debt securities (excluding "Other mortgage-backed securities") that should be included in this item will have been reported by next repricing date in Memorandum items 2.a.(1), 2.a.(2), 2.b.(1), and 2.b.(2), above. However, these four Memorandum items may include floating rate debt securities with a remaining maturity of more than one year, but on which the interest rate can next change in one year or less; those debt securities should not be included in this Memorandum item 2.d. The "Other mortgage-backed securities" included in this item will have been reported by expected weighted average life in Memorandum items 2.c.(1) and 2.c.(2) above.

- 3** **Amortized cost of held-to-maturity securities sold or transferred to available-for-sale or trading securities during the calendar year-to-date.** If the reporting bank has sold any held-to-maturity debt securities or has transferred any held-to-maturity debt securities to the available-for-sale or to trading securities during the calendar year-to-date, report the total amortized cost of these held-to-maturity debt securities as of their date of sale or transfer.

Exclude the amortized cost of any held-to-maturity debt security that has been sold near enough to (e.g., within three months of) its maturity date (or call date if exercise of the call is probable) that interest rate risk is substantially eliminated as a pricing factor. Also exclude the amortized cost of any held-to-maturity debt security that has been sold after the collection of a substantial portion (i.e., at least 85 percent) of the principal outstanding at acquisition due to prepayments on the debt security or, if the debt security is a fixed rate security, due to scheduled payments payable in equal installments (both principal and interest) over its term.

- 4** **Structured notes.** Report in this item all structured notes included in the held-to-maturity and available-for-sale accounts and reported in Schedule RC-B, items 2, 3, 5, and 6. In general, structured notes are debt securities whose cash flow characteristics (coupon rate, redemption amount, or stated maturity) depend upon one or more indices and/or that have embedded forwards or options or are otherwise commonly known as "structured notes." Include as structured notes any asset-backed securities (other than mortgage-backed securities) which possess the aforementioned characteristics.

Structured notes include, but are not limited to, the following common structures:

- (1) Floating rate debt securities whose payment of interest is based upon:
 - (a) a single index of a Constant Maturity Treasury (CMT) rate or a Cost of Funds Index (COFI), or
 - (b) changes in the Consumer Price Index (CPI). However, **exclude** from structured notes all U.S. Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities (TIPS).

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(cont.)
- (2) **Step-up Bonds.** Step-up securities initially pay the investor an above-market yield for a short noncall period and then, if not called, "step up" to a higher coupon rate (which will be below current market rates). The investor initially receives a higher yield because of having implicitly sold one or more call options. A step-up bond may continue to contain call options even after the bond has stepped up to the higher coupon rate. A **multistep** bond has a series of fixed and successively higher coupons over its life. At each call date, if the bond is not called, the coupon rate increases.
- (3) **Index Amortizing Notes (IANs).** IANs repay principal according to a predetermined amortization schedule that is linked to the level of a specific index (usually the London Interbank Offered Rate - LIBOR - or a specified prepayment rate). As market interest rates increase (or prepayment rates decrease), the maturity of an IAN extends, similar to that of a collateralized mortgage obligation. When the principal payments on these notes are indexed to the prepayment performance of a reference pool of mortgages or a reference mortgage-backed security, but the notes themselves are not collateralized by the mortgages or the mortgage-backed security, the notes are sometimes marketed as Prepayment-Linked Notes.
- (4) **Dual Index Notes.** These bonds have coupon rates that are determined by the difference between two market indices, typically the CMT rate and LIBOR. These bonds often have a fixed coupon rate for a brief period, followed by a longer period of variable rates, e.g., 8 percent fixed for two years, then the 10-year CMT rate plus 300 basis points minus three-month LIBOR.
- (5) **De-leveraged Bonds.** These bonds pay investors according to a formula that is based upon a fraction of the increase or decrease in a specified index, such as the CMT rate or the prime rate. For example, the coupon might be the 10-year CMT rate multiplied by 0.5, plus 150 basis points. The de-leveraging multiplier (0.5) causes the coupon to lag overall movements in market yields. A **leveraged** bond would involve a multiplier greater than 1.
- (6) **Range Bonds.** Range bonds (or accrual bonds) pay the investor an above-market coupon rate as long as the reference rate is between levels established at issue. For each day that the reference rate is outside this range, the bonds earn no interest. For example, if LIBOR is the reference rate, a bond might pay LIBOR plus 75 basis points for each day that LIBOR is between 3.5 and 5.0 percent. When LIBOR is less than 3.5 percent or more than 5 percent, the bond would accrue no interest.
- (7) **Inverse Floaters.** These bonds have coupons that increase as rates decline and decrease as rates rise. The coupon is based upon a formula, such as 12 percent minus three-month LIBOR.

Exclude from structured notes floating rate debt securities denominated in U.S. dollars whose payment of interest is based upon a single index of a Treasury bill rate, the prime rate, or LIBOR and which do not contain adjusting caps, adjusting floors, leverage, or variable principal redemption. Furthermore, debt securities that do not possess the aforementioned characteristics of a structured note need not be reported as structured notes solely because they are callable as of a specified date at a specified price. In addition, debt securities that in the past possessed the characteristics of a structured note, but which have "fallen through" their structures (e.g., all of the issuer's call options have expired and there are no more adjustments to the interest rate on the security), need not be reported as structured notes.

SCHEDULE RC-F – OTHER ASSETS

General Instructions

Complete this schedule for the fully consolidated bank. Eliminate all intrabank transactions between offices of the consolidated bank.

Item Instructions

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- 1** **Accrued interest receivable.** Report the amount of interest earned or accrued on earning assets and applicable to current or prior periods that has not yet been collected.

Exclude retained interests in accrued interest receivable related to securitized credit cards (report in Schedule RC-F, item 6, "All other assets").

- 2** **Net deferred tax assets.** Report the net amount after offsetting deferred tax assets (net of valuation allowance) and deferred tax liabilities measured at the report date for a particular tax jurisdiction if the net result is a debit balance. If the result for a particular tax jurisdiction is a net credit balance, report the amount in Schedule RC-G, item 2, "Net deferred tax liabilities." If the result for each tax jurisdiction is a net credit balance, enter a zero or the word "none" in this item. (A bank may report a net deferred tax debit, or asset, for one tax jurisdiction, such as for federal income tax purposes, and also report at the same time a net deferred tax credit, or liability, for another tax jurisdiction, such as for state or local income tax purposes.)

For further information on calculating deferred taxes for different tax jurisdictions, see the Glossary entry for "income taxes."

- 3** **Interest-only strips receivable (not in the form of a security) on.** As defined in FASB Statement No. 140, *Accounting for Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Extinguishments of Liabilities*, an interest-only strip receivable is the contractual right to receive some or all of the interest due on a bond, mortgage loan, collateralized mortgage obligation, or other interest-bearing financial asset. This includes, for example, contractual rights to future interest cash flows that exceed contractually specified servicing fees on financial assets that have been sold. Report in the appropriate subitem interest-only strips receivable not in the form of a security that are measured at fair value like available-for-sale securities.² Report unrealized gains (losses) on these interest-only strips receivable in Schedule RC, item 26.b, "Accumulated other comprehensive income."

Exclude from this item interest-only strips receivable in the form of a security, which should be reported as available-for-sale securities in Schedule RC, item 2.b, or as trading assets in Schedule RC, item 5, as appropriate. Also exclude interest-only strips not in the form of a security that are held for trading, which should be reported in Schedule RC, item 5.

² An interest-only strip receivable is not in the form of a security if the strip does not meet the definition of a security in FASB Statement No. 115, "Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities."

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3.a Mortgage loans. Report the fair value of interest-only strips receivable (not in the form of a security) on mortgage loans.

3.b Other financial assets. Report the fair value of interest-only strips receivable (not in the form of a security) on financial assets other than mortgage loans.

4 Equity securities that do not have readily determinable fair values. Report the historical cost of equity securities without readily determinable fair values. These equity securities are outside the scope of FASB Statement No. 115, *Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities*. An equity security does not have a readily determinable fair value if sales or bid-and-asked quotations are not currently available on a securities exchange registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and are not publicly reported by the National Association of Securities Dealers Automated Quotations systems or the National Quotation Bureau. The fair value of an equity security traded only in a foreign market is not readily determinable if that foreign market is not of a breadth and scope comparable to one of the U.S. markets referenced above.

Equity securities that do not have readily determinable fair values may have been purchased by the reporting bank or acquired for debts previously contracted.

Include in this item:

- (1) Paid-in stock of a Federal Reserve Bank.
- (2) Stock of a Federal Home Loan Bank.
- (3) Common and preferred stocks that do not have readily determinable fair values, such as stock of bankers' banks and Class B voting common stock of the Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation (Farmer Mac).
- (4) "Restricted stock," as defined in FASB Statement No. 115, i.e., equity securities for which sale is restricted by governmental or contractual requirement (other than in connection with being pledged as collateral), except if that requirement terminates within one year or if the holder has the power by contract or otherwise to cause the requirement to be met within one year.
- (5) Participation certificates issued by a Federal Intermediate Credit Bank, which represent nonvoting stock of the bank.
- (6) Minority interests held by the reporting bank in any company not meeting the definition of associated company, except minority holdings that indirectly represent bank premises (report in Schedule RC, item 6) or other real estate owned (report in Schedule RC, item 7), provided that the fair value of any capital stock representing the minority interest is not readily determinable. (See the Glossary entry for "subsidiaries" for the definition of associated company.)
- (7) Equity holdings in those corporate ventures over which the reporting bank does not exercise significant influence, except equity holdings that indirectly represent bank premises (report in Schedule RC, item 6) or other real estate owned (report in Schedule RC, item 7). (See the Glossary entry for "subsidiaries" for the definition of corporate joint venture.)

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- 3.b.(5)** **Nonfarm nonresidential properties (in domestic offices).** Report the net book value of all other real estate owned (in domestic offices) in the form of, or for which the underlying real estate consists of, nonfarm nonresidential properties.

For further information on the meaning of the term "nonfarm nonresidential properties," see the instruction to Schedule RC-C, part I, item 1.e. However, the amount to be reported in this item should include all other real estate owned in the form of, or for which the underlying real estate consists of, nonfarm nonresidential properties, not just real estate acquired through foreclosure on loans that were originally reported as "loans secured by nonfarm nonresidential properties" in Schedule RC-C, part I, item 1.e, column B.

- 3.b.(6)** **Foreclosed properties from "GNMA loans."** Report the net book value of all other real estate owned (in domestic offices) resulting from foreclosures on real estate backing delinquent "GNMA loans."

NOTE: Item 3.b.(7) is not applicable to banks filing the FFIEC 041 report form.

- 3.b.(7)** **In foreign offices.** Report the net book value of all other real estate owned which is held in foreign offices of the reporting bank.

- 3.c** **Total.** On the FFIEC 041, report the sum of items 3.a through 3.b.(6). On the FFIEC 031, report the sum of items 3.a through 3.b.(7). This amount must equal Schedule RC, item 7, "Other real estate owned."

- 4** **Investments in unconsolidated subsidiaries and associated companies.** Report in the appropriate subitem the amount of the bank's investments in subsidiaries that have not been consolidated; associated companies; and corporate joint ventures, unincorporated joint ventures, general partnerships, and limited partnerships over which the bank exercises significant influence (collectively referred to as "investees"). Include loans and advances to investees and holdings of their bonds, notes, and debentures.

Investments in investees shall be reported using the equity method of accounting. Under the equity method the carrying value of the bank's investment in an investee is originally recorded at cost but is adjusted periodically to record as income the bank's proportionate share of the investee's earnings or losses and decreased by the amount of any cash dividends or similar distributions received from the investee. For purposes of these reports, the date through which the carrying value of the bank's investment in an investee has been adjusted should, to the extent practicable, match the report date of the Report of Condition, but in no case differ by more than 93 days from the report date.

Unconsolidated subsidiaries include those majority-owned subsidiaries that do not meet the significance standards for required consolidation that the bank chooses not to consolidate under the optional consolidation provisions. Refer to the General Instructions section of this book for a detailed discussion of consolidation. See also the Glossary entry for "subsidiaries."

- 4.a** **Direct and indirect investments in real estate ventures.** Report the amount of the bank's investments in investees (as defined above) that are primarily engaged in the holding of real estate for development, resale, or other investment purposes. Investments by the bank in these investees may be in the form of common or preferred stock, partnership interests, loans or other advances, bonds, notes, or debentures. Such investments shall be reported using the equity method of accounting as described above. Include in this item real estate

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4.a (cont.) acquisition, development, or construction (ADC) arrangements which are accounted for as real estate joint ventures in accordance with guidance prepared by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA) in Notices to Practitioners issued in November 1983, November 1984, and February 1986.

NOTE: 12 USC 29 limits the authority of national banks to hold real estate. State member banks are not authorized to invest in real estate except with the prior approval of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System under Federal Reserve Regulation H (12 CFR Part 208). In certain states, nonmember banks may invest in real estate.

4.b **All other investments in unconsolidated subsidiaries and associated companies.**
Report the amount of the bank's investments in investees (as defined above) that are not primarily engaged in the holding of real estate for development, resale, or other investment purposes. Investments by the bank in these investees may be in the form of common or preferred stock, partnership interests, loans or other advances, bonds, notes, or debentures. Such investments shall be reported using the equity method of accounting as described above.

4.c **Total.** Report the sum of items 4.a and 4.b. This amount must equal Schedule RC, item 8, "Investments in unconsolidated subsidiaries and associated companies."

5 **Other borrowed money.** Report in the appropriate subitem the specified information about Federal Home Loan Bank advances to and other borrowings by the consolidated bank.

A fixed interest rate is a rate that is specified at the origination of the advance or other borrowing, is fixed and invariable during the term of the advance or other borrowing, and is known to both the bank and the creditor. Also treated as a fixed interest rate is a predetermined interest rate, which is a rate that changes on a predetermined basis during the term of the advance or other borrowing, with the exact rate of interest over the life of the advance or other borrowing known with certainty to both the bank and the creditor when the advance or other borrowing is originated.

A floating rate is a rate that varies, or can vary, in relation to an index, to some other interest rate such as the rate on certain U.S. Government securities, or to some other variable criterion the exact value of which cannot be known in advance. Therefore, the exact interest rate the advance or other borrowing carries at any subsequent time cannot be known at the time the advance or other borrowing is originated by the bank or subsequently renewed.

When the rate on an advance or other borrowing with a floating rate has reached a contractual floor or ceiling level, the advance or other borrowing is to be treated as "fixed rate" rather than as "floating rate" until the rate is again free to float.

Remaining maturity is amount of time remaining from the report date until the final contractual maturity of an advance or an other borrowing without regard to the advance's or the borrowing's repayment schedule, if any.

Next repricing date is (a) the date the interest rate on an advance or other borrowing with a floating rate can next change in accordance with the terms of the contract or (b) the contractual maturity date of the advance or other borrowing, whichever is earlier.

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(cont.) Advances and other borrowings with a fixed rate that are callable at the option of the Federal Home Loan Bank or other creditor should be reported according to their remaining maturity without regard to their next call date unless the advance or other borrowing has actually been called. When an advance or other borrowing with a fixed rate has been called, it should be reported based on the time remaining until the call date. Advances and other borrowings with a floating rate that are callable should be reported on the basis of their next repricing date without regard to their next call date unless the advance or other borrowing has actually been called. Advances and other borrowings with a floating rate that have been called should be reported on the basis of their next repricing date or their actual call date, whichever is earlier.

Advances and other borrowings with a fixed rate that are puttable at the option of the bank should be reported according to their remaining maturity without regard to put dates if the bank has not exercised the put. If a put on an advance or other borrowing with a fixed rate has been exercised but the advance or other borrowing has not yet been repaid, the advance or other borrowing should be reported based on the amount of time remaining until the actual put date. Advances and other borrowings with a floating rate that are puttable should be reported on the basis of their next repricing date without regard to their next put date unless the put has actually been exercised. If a put on an advance or other borrowing with a floating rate has been exercised but the advance or other borrowing has not yet been repaid, the advance or other borrowing should be reported on the basis of its next repricing date or its actual put date, whichever is earlier.

Convertible advances should be reported based on the amount of time until the Federal Home Loan Bank can next opt to convert the rate on the borrowing to a floating rate or the contractual maturity date, whichever is earlier.

Other borrowings that are noninterest-bearing should be treated as fixed rate and reported according to the amount of time remaining until the final contractual maturity.

For banks filing the FFIEC 031, for a discussion of borrowings in foreign offices, see the Glossary entry for "borrowings and deposits in foreign offices."

5.a Federal Home Loan Bank advances. Report in the appropriate subitem the specified information about outstanding advances obtained from a Federal Home Loan Bank.

5.a.(1) Advances with a remaining maturity or next repricing date of. Report the amount of the bank's fixed rate advances from a Federal Home Loan Bank in the appropriate subitems according to the amount of time remaining until their final contractual maturities. Report the amount of the bank's floating rate advances from a Federal Home Loan Bank in the appropriate subitems according to their next repricing dates.

5.a.(1)(a) One year or less. Report the amount of:

- fixed rate Federal Home Loan Bank advances with a remaining maturity of one year or less, and
- floating rate Federal Home Loan Bank advances with a next repricing date occurring in one year or less.

Include all overnight advances in this item.

Item No. Caption and Instructions**5.a.(1)(b) Over one year through three years.** Report the amount of:

- fixed rate Federal Home Loan Bank advances with a remaining maturity of over one year through three years, and
- floating rate Federal Home Loan Bank advances with a next repricing date occurring in over one year through three years.

5.a.(1)(c) Over three years through five years. Report the amount of:

- fixed rate Federal Home Loan Bank advances with a remaining maturity of over three years through five years, and
- floating rate Federal Home Loan Bank advances with a next repricing date occurring in over three years through five years.

5.a.(1)(d) Over five years. Report the amount of:

- fixed rate Federal Home Loan Bank advances a remaining maturity of over five years, and
- floating rate Federal Home Loan Bank advances with a next repricing date occurring in over five years.

5.a.(2) Advances with a remaining maturity of one year or less. Report all Federal Home Loan Bank advances with a remaining maturity of one year or less. Include both fixed rate and floating rate advances with a remaining maturity of one year or less.

The fixed rate advances that should be included in this item will also have been reported by remaining maturity in Schedule RC-M, item 5.a.(1)(a), above. The floating rate advances that should be included in this item will also have been reported by next repricing date in Schedule RC-M, item 5.a.(1)(a), above. However, exclude those floating rate advances included in Schedule RC-M, item 5.a.(1)(a), with a next repricing date of one year or less that have a remaining maturity of over one year.

5.a.(3) Structured advances. Report the amount of structured Federal Home Loan Bank advances outstanding. Structured advances are advances containing options. Structured advances include (1) callable advances, i.e., fixed rate advances that the Federal Home Loan Bank has the option to call after a specified amount of time, (2) convertible advances, i.e., fixed rate advances that the Federal Home Loan Bank has the option to convert to floating rate after a specified amount of time, and (3) puttable advances, i.e., fixed rate advances that the bank has the option to prepay without penalty on a specified date or dates. Any other advances that have caps, floors, or other embedded derivatives should also be reported as structured advances.**5.b Other borrowings.** Report in the appropriate subitem the specified information about amounts borrowed by the consolidated bank:

- (1) by issuing interest-bearing demand notes issued by the bank to the U.S. Treasury.¹
- (2) on its promissory notes;

¹ If the bank participates in the Treasury Tax and Loan note program, funds received for credit to the U.S. Government are demand deposits on the day received and become note balances on the following business day.

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- 5.b**
(cont.)
- (3) on notes and bills rediscounted (including commodity drafts rediscounted);
 - (4) on financial assets (other than securities) sold under repurchase agreements that have an original maturity of more than one business day and sales of participations in pools of loans that have an original maturity of more than one business day;
 - (5) by transferring financial assets in exchange for cash or other consideration (other than beneficial interests in the transferred assets) in transactions that do not satisfy the criteria for sale treatment under FASB Statement No. 140 (see the Glossary entry for "transfers of financial assets" for further information);
 - (6) by the creation of due bills representing the bank's receipt of payment and similar instruments, whether collateralized or uncollateralized (see the Glossary entry for "due bills");
 - (7) from Federal Reserve Banks;
 - (8) by overdrawing "due from" balances with depository institutions, except overdrafts arising in connection with checks or drafts drawn by the reporting bank and drawn on, or payable at or through, another depository institution either on a zero-balance account or on an account that is not routinely maintained with sufficient balances to cover checks or drafts drawn in the normal course of business during the period until the amount of the checks or drafts is remitted to the other depository institution (in which case, report the funds received or held in connection with such checks or drafts as deposits in Schedule RC-E until the funds are remitted);
 - (9) on purchases of so-called "term federal funds" (as defined in the Glossary entry for "federal funds transactions");
 - (10) on notes and debentures issued by consolidated subsidiaries of the reporting bank;
 - (11) through mortgages, liens, or other encumbrances on bank premises and other real estate owned and obligations under capitalized leases;
 - (12) by borrowing immediately available funds in foreign offices that have an original maturity of one business day or roll over under a continuing contract that are not securities repurchase agreements; and
 - (13) on any other obligation for the purpose of borrowing money not reported elsewhere on Schedule RC, Balance Sheet, or in Schedule RC-M, item 5.a, "Federal Home Loan Bank advances."

Also include any borrowings by an Employee Stock Ownership Plan (ESOP) that the reporting bank must report as a borrowing on its own balance sheet in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. For further information, see AICPA Statement of Position 93-6, *Employers' Accounting for Employee Stock Ownership Plans*.

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5.b
(cont.)

Exclude from other borrowings:

- (1) federal funds purchased (in domestic offices) and securities sold under agreements to repurchase (report in Schedule RC, items 14.a and 14.b, respectively);
- (2) liability for short positions (report in Schedule RC, item 15);
- (3) subordinated notes and debentures (report in Schedule RC, item 19).

5.b.(1) **Other borrowings with a remaining maturity or next repricing date of.** Report the amount of the bank's fixed rate other borrowings in the appropriate subitems according to the amount of time remaining until their final contractual maturities. Report the amount of the bank's floating rate other borrowings in the appropriate subitems according to their next repricing dates.

5.b.(1)(a) **One year or less.** Report the amount of:

- fixed rate "Other borrowings" with a remaining maturity of one year or less, and
- floating rate "Other borrowings" with a next repricing date occurring in one year or less.

Include in this item those overdrawn "due from" balances with depository institutions that are reportable as "Other borrowed money," as described in the instructions to Schedule RC-M, item 5.b, above.

5.b.(1)(b) **Over one year through three years.** Report the amount of:

- fixed rate "Other borrowings" with a remaining maturity of over one year through three years, and
- floating rate "Other borrowings" with a next repricing date occurring in over one year through three years.

5.b.(1)(c) **Over three years through five years.** Report the amount of:

- fixed rate "Other borrowings" with a remaining maturity of over three years through five years, and
- floating rate "Other borrowings" with a next repricing date occurring in over three years through five years.

5.b.(1)(d) **Over five years.** Report the amount of:

- fixed rate "Other borrowings" with a remaining maturity of over five years, and
- floating rate "Other borrowings" with a next repricing date occurring in over five years.

5.b.(2) **Other borrowings with a remaining maturity of one year or less.** Report all "Other borrowings" with a remaining maturity of one year or less. Include both fixed rate and floating rate borrowings with a remaining maturity of one year or less.

The fixed rate borrowings that should be included in this item will also have been reported by remaining maturity in Schedule RC-M, item 5.b.(1)(a), above. The floating rate borrowings that should be included in this item will also have been reported by next repricing date in Schedule RC-M, item 5.b.(1)(a), above. However, exclude those floating rate borrowings included in Schedule RC-M, item 5.b.(1)(a), with a next repricing date of one year or less that have a remaining maturity of over one year.

Item No. Caption and Instructions

5.c **Total.** Report the sum of items 5.a.(1)(a) through (d) and items 5.b.(1)(a) through (d). This sum must equal Schedule RC, item 16, "Other borrowed money."

6 **Does the reporting bank sell private label or third party mutual funds and annuities?**
Indicate whether the reporting bank currently sells private label or third party mutual funds and annuities. Place an "X" in the box marked "YES" if the bank, a bank subsidiary or other bank affiliate, or an unaffiliated entity sells private label or third party mutual funds and annuities:

- (1) on bank premises;
- (2) from which the bank receives income at the time of the sale or over the duration of the account (e.g., annual fees, Rule 12b-1 fees or "trailer fees," and redemption fees); or
- (3) through the reporting bank's trust department in transactions that are not executed in a fiduciary capacity (e.g., trustee, executor, administrator, and conservator).

Otherwise, place an "X" in the box marked "NO".

Mutual fund is the common name for an open-end investment company whose shares are sold to the investing public. An annuity is an investment product, typically underwritten by an insurance company, that pays either a fixed or variable payment stream over a specified period of time. Both proprietary and private label mutual funds and annuities are established in order to be marketed primarily to a bank's or banking organization's customers. A proprietary product is a product for which the reporting bank or a subsidiary or other affiliate of the reporting bank acts as investment adviser and may perform additional support services. In a private label product, an unaffiliated entity acts as the investment adviser. The identity of the investment adviser is normally disclosed in the prospectus for a mutual fund or annuity. Mutual funds and annuities that are not proprietary or private label products are considered third party products. For example, third party mutual funds and annuities include products that are widely marketed by numerous parties to the investing public and have investment advisers that are not affiliated with the reporting bank.

7 **Assets under the reporting bank's management in proprietary mutual funds and annuities.** Report the amount of assets (stated in U.S. dollars) held by mutual funds and annuities as of the report date for which the reporting bank or a subsidiary of the bank acts as investment adviser.

A general description of a proprietary product is included in the instruction to Schedule RC-M, item 6, above. Proprietary mutual funds and annuities are typically created by large banking organizations and offered to customers of the banking organization's subsidiary banks. Therefore, small, independent banks do not normally act as investment advisers for mutual funds and annuities.

If neither the bank nor any subsidiary of the bank acts as investment adviser for a mutual fund or annuity, the bank should report a zero or the word "none" in this item.

Item No. Caption and Instructions

- 8** **Primary Internet Web site address of the bank (home page).** If the bank has an Internet Web site or home page, report in this item the primary Web address for this site. If the bank does not have its own Web site or home page, but information on or functions of the bank can be accessed through an affiliate's Web address, that affiliate's primary Web address should be reported. A bank that maintains more than one Web site should provide the Web address that best represents the institution. Web site addresses should not exceed 75 characters in length. Do not provide an e-mail address in the space for the Web address.

A bank's primary Internet Web address is the public Internet site address (also known as the Uniform Resource Locator or URL) that the bank's customers or potential customers enter into Internet browser software in order to find the first page of the bank's Web site. Examples of Web site addresses are www.bank.com, www.isp.com/bank/, and bank.isp.com. When entering a Web address in this item, the Web address should not be prefaced with http:// because this is already included on the form. Because Web addresses reported in this item are publicly available, each bank should ensure that it accurately reports its Web address, if any.

If a bank has no Web site or home page of its own and the bank cannot be accessed through an affiliate's Web address, this item should be left blank.

- 9** **Do any of the bank's Internet Web sites have transactional capability, i.e., allow the bank's customers to execute transactions on their accounts through the Web site?** Indicate whether any of the reporting bank's Internet Web sites have transactional capability. Place an "X" in the box marked "Yes" if the bank or a bank affiliate has any Internet Web sites that allow the bank's customers to execute transactions on their accounts through the Web site. Otherwise, place an "X" in the box marked "No."

The Internet Web address of the Web site (or sites) with transactional capability does not have to be the address of the bank's primary Internet Web site that is reported in Schedule RC-M, item 8, above.

- 10** **Secured liabilities.** Report in the appropriate subitem the carrying amount of federal funds purchased (in domestic offices) and "Other borrowings" that are secured, i.e., the carrying amount of these types of liabilities for which the bank (or a consolidated subsidiary) has pledged securities, loans, or other assets as collateral.
- 10.a** **Amount of "Federal funds purchased (in domestic offices)" that are secured.** Report the carrying amount of federal funds purchased (in domestic offices) (as defined for Schedule RC, item 14.a) that are secured.
- 10.b** **Amount of "Other borrowings" that are secured.** Report the carrying amount of "Other borrowings" (as defined for Schedule RC-M, item 5.b) that are secured. Secured "Other borrowings" include, but are not limited to, transfers of financial assets accounted for as financing transactions because they do not satisfy the criteria for sale accounting under FASB Statement No. 140, mortgages payable on bank premises and other real estate owned, and obligations under capitalized leases.

Memoranda**Item No. Caption and Instructions**

- 7 Additions to nonaccrual assets during the quarter.** Report the aggregate amount of all loans, leases, debt securities, and other assets (net of unearned income) that have been placed in nonaccrual status during the calendar quarter ending on the report date. Include those assets placed in nonaccrual status during the quarter that are included as of the quarter-end report date in Schedule RC-N, column C, items 1 through 9. Also include those assets placed in nonaccrual status during the quarter that, before the current quarter-end, have been sold, paid off, charged-off, settled through foreclosure or concession of collateral (or any other disposition of the nonaccrual asset) or have been returned to accrual status. In other words, the aggregate amount of assets placed in nonaccrual status since the prior quarter-end that should be reported in this item should not be reduced, for example, by any charge-offs or sales of such nonaccrual assets. If a given asset is placed in nonaccrual status more than once during the quarter, report the amount of the asset only once.
- 8 Nonaccrual assets sold during the quarter.** Report the total of the outstanding balances of all loans, leases, debt securities, and other assets held in nonaccrual status (i.e., reportable in Schedule RC-N, column C, items 1 through 9) that were sold during the calendar quarter ending on the report date. The amount to be included in this item is the outstanding balance (net of unearned income) of each nonaccrual asset at the time of its sale. Do not report the sales price of the nonaccrual assets and do not include any gains or losses from the sale. For purposes of this item, only include those transfers of nonaccrual assets that meet the criteria for a sale as set forth in FASB Statement No. 140. For further information, see the Glossary entry for “transfers of financial assets.”

Item No. **Caption and Instructions**

7
(cont.) must be recorded at their fair values. Because of changes in interest rates, the fair value of the acquired institution's time deposits may differ from the amount due to the depositors, causing the time deposits to be recorded at a premium or discount. Premiums or discounts on deposits may also arise in other situations, such as when a derivative contract has been used as a fair value hedge of time deposits and the gain or loss (that is, the change in fair value) on the hedged time deposits attributable to the hedged risk is recorded as an adjustment of the carrying amount of the time deposits.

Do not report core deposit intangibles in item 7.a or 7.b.

7.a **Unamortized premiums.** Report the amount of unamortized premiums (as defined above) included in the amounts at which time and savings deposits are reported in Schedule RC, item 13.

7.b **Unamortized discounts.** Report the amount of unamortized discounts (as defined above) included in the amounts at which time and savings deposits are reported in Schedule RC, item 13.

If the reporting bank has issued certificates of deposit at a discount and the amount actually due to the depositor as of the report date (before considering any early withdrawal penalty) equals the amount at which the certificate of deposit is reported in Schedule RC, item 13, the unamortized discount on the certificate of deposit should be excluded from this item.

8 Not applicable.

Item No. Caption and Instructions

- 9** **Deposits in lifeline accounts.** Report the amount of deposits in lifeline accounts (in domestic offices) for which the reporting bank seeks a reduced deposit insurance assessment rate. Lifeline accounts are transaction accounts which meet certain minimum requirements established by the Federal Reserve Board pursuant to Section 232 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Improvement Act of 1991.

NOTE: The minimum requirements for lifeline accounts will be established by the Federal Reserve Board. Banks will not be required to submit information on such accounts in this Schedule RC-O item until these requirements are established.

- 10** **Benefit-responsive "Depository Institution Investment Contracts."** Report the amount of liabilities arising under "investment contracts not treated as insured deposits" (as defined in Section 11(a)(5) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act) that is included on the balance sheet, Schedule RC, in item 13.a, "Deposits in domestic offices."

For purposes of this item, "investment contracts not treated as insured deposits" are those in the form of deposits between the reporting insured depository institution and any "employee benefit plan" (as defined in Section 11(a)(5) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act) which expressly permit "benefit-responsive withdrawals or transfers." A "Depository Institution Investment Contract" is generally a separately negotiated depository agreement between an employee benefit plan and an insured depository institution which guarantees a specified rate for all deposits made over a prescribed period.

"Benefit-responsive withdrawals or transfers" is defined by Section 11(a)(5) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act to mean "any withdrawal or transfer of funds (consisting of any portion of the principal and any interest credited at a rate guaranteed by the insured depository institution investment contract) during the period in which any guaranteed rate is in effect, without substantial penalty or adjustment, to pay benefits provided by the employee benefit plan or to permit a plan participant or beneficiary to redirect the investment of his or her account balance."

- 11** **Adjustments to demand deposits in domestic offices (and in insured branches in Puerto Rico and U.S. territories and possessions) reported in Schedule RC-E for certain reciprocal demand balances.** Reciprocal balances arise when two depository institutions maintain deposit accounts with each other; that is, when a depository institution has both a due to and a due from balance with another depository institution. When reporting deposit liabilities in Schedule RC-E, reciprocal balances may be reported on a net basis when a right of setoff exists. However, the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (FDI Act) limits the extent to which reciprocal balances may be netted for deposit insurance and FICO assessment purposes. Thus, the reporting bank may have reported its reciprocal balances, if any, in Schedule RC-E differently than required for assessment purposes. The following three items capture these differences.

- 11.a** **Amount by which demand deposits would be reduced if the reporting bank's reciprocal demand balances with the domestic offices of U.S. banks and savings associations (and insured branches in Puerto Rico and U.S. territories and possessions) that were reported on a gross basis in Schedule RC-E had been reported on a net basis.** For assessment purposes under the FDI Act, reciprocal demand balances with the domestic offices of U.S. banks and savings associations (and insured branches in Puerto Rico and U.S. territories and possessions) are to be reported on a net basis. If the

SCHEDULE RC-P – CLOSED-END 1-4 FAMILY RESIDENTIAL MORTGAGE BANKING ACTIVITIES

General Instructions

Schedule RC-P is to be completed by (1) all banks with \$1 billion or more in total assets and (2) those banks with less than \$1 billion in total assets where **any** of the following residential mortgage banking activities (in domestic offices) exceeds \$10 million for two consecutive quarters:

- (a) Closed-end first lien and junior lien 1-4 family residential mortgage loan originations and purchases for resale from all sources during a calendar quarter; or
- (b) Closed-end first lien and junior lien 1-4 family residential mortgage loan sales during a calendar quarter; or
- (c) Closed-end first lien and junior lien 1-4 family residential mortgage loans held for sale at calendar quarter-end.

For a bank with less than \$1 billion in total assets, the bank must complete Schedule RC-P beginning the second quarter in which the \$10 million threshold is exceeded and continue to complete the schedule through the end of the calendar year. For example, if the bank's closed-end first and junior lien 1-4 family residential mortgage loan originations and purchases for resale from all sources exceeded \$10 million during the quarter ended June 30, 2006, and the bank's sales of such loans exceeded \$10 million during the quarter ended September 30, 2006, the bank would be required to complete Schedule RC-P in its September 30 and December 31, 2006, Call Reports. If its total assets remain less than \$1 billion, the level of this bank's mortgage banking activities during the fourth quarter of 2006 and the first quarter of 2007 would determine whether it would need to complete Schedule RC-P each quarter during 2007 beginning March 31, 2007.

For purposes of Schedule RC-P, closed-end 1-4 family residential mortgage loans are defined in Schedule RC-C, part I, item 1.c.(2), "Closed-end loans secured by 1-4 family residential properties." All closed-end 1-4 family residential mortgage loans secured by junior (i.e., other than first) liens should be reported as junior liens in Schedule RC-P even if the bank has also originated or purchased a loan secured by a first lien on the same 1-4 family residential property and there are no intervening junior liens.

On the FFIEC 031 report form, report closed-end 1-4 family residential mortgage banking activities in domestic offices only.

Item Instructions

Item No. Caption and Instructions

- 1** **Retail originations during the quarter of closed-end 1-4 family residential mortgage loans for sale.** Report in the appropriate subitem the principal amount of retail originations of closed-end 1-4 family residential mortgage loans for resale during the calendar quarter ending on the report date. Include as retail originations those closed-end 1-4 family residential mortgage loans for which the origination and underwriting process was handled exclusively by the bank or a consolidated subsidiary of the bank.
- Exclude closed-end 1-4 family residential mortgage loans originated or purchased for the reporting bank's own loan portfolio.
- 1.a** **First liens.** Report the principal amount of retail originations of closed-end first lien 1-4 family residential mortgage loans for resale during the calendar quarter.
- 1.b** **Junior liens.** Report the principal amount of retail originations of closed-end junior lien 1-4 family residential mortgage loans for resale during the calendar quarter.

Item No. Caption and Instructions

- 2 Wholesale originations and purchases during the quarter of closed-end 1–4 family residential mortgage loans for sale.** Report in the appropriate subitem the principal amount of wholesale originations and purchases of closed-end 1-4 family residential mortgage loans for resale during the calendar quarter ending on the report date. Include as wholesale originations and purchases those closed-end 1-4 family residential mortgage loans for resale for which the origination and underwriting process was handled in whole or in part by another party, such as a correspondent or mortgage broker, even if the loan was closed in the name of the bank or a consolidated subsidiary of the bank (often referred to as “table funding arrangements”). Also include acquisitions of closed-end 1-4 family residential mortgage loans for resale that were closed in the name of a party other than the bank or a consolidated subsidiary of the bank. However, if the reporting bank is acting merely as a broker or agent and forwards loan applications and supporting documentation to another party who closes or funds the loans in its name (even if the reporting bank has some involvement in processing and underwriting the loans), the reporting bank should not report these loans as originations or purchases in this schedule.
- Exclude closed-end 1-4 family residential mortgage loans originated or purchased for the reporting bank’s own loan portfolio.
- 2.a First liens.** Report the principal amount of wholesale originations and purchases of closed-end first lien 1-4 family residential mortgage loans for resale during the calendar quarter.
- 2.b Junior liens.** Report the principal amount of wholesale originations and purchases of closed-end junior lien 1-4 family residential mortgage loans for resale during the calendar quarter.
- 3 Closed-end 1–4 family residential mortgage loans sold during the quarter.** Report in the appropriate subitem the principal amount of closed-end 1-4 family residential mortgage loans sold during the calendar quarter ending on the report date. Include transfers of closed-end 1-4 family residential mortgage loans originated or purchased for resale from retail or wholesale sources that have been accounted for as sales in accordance with FASB Statement No. 140, i.e., those transfers where the loans are no longer included in the bank’s consolidated total assets. Also include all sales during the quarter of closed-end 1-4 family residential mortgage loans directly from the bank’s loan portfolio. For further information, see the Glossary entry for “transfers of financial assets.”
- 3.a First liens.** Report the principal amount of closed-end first lien 1-4 family residential mortgage loans sold during the calendar quarter.
- 3.b Junior liens.** Report the principal amount of closed-end junior lien 1-4 family residential mortgage loans sold during the calendar quarter.
- 4 Closed-end 1–4 family residential mortgage loans held for sale at quarter-end.** Report in the appropriate subitem the carrying amount of closed-end 1-4 family residential mortgages held for sale as of the quarter-end report date and included in Schedule RC, item 4.a, “Loans and leases held for sale.” Loans held for sale should be reported at the lower of cost or fair value consistent with their presentation in the balance sheet (Schedule RC, item 4.a). Closed-end 1-4 family residential mortgage loans held for sale at quarter-end include any mortgage loans transferred at any time from the bank’s loan portfolio to a held-for-sale account that have not been sold by quarter-end.
- 4.a First liens.** Report the carrying amount of closed-end first lien 1-4 family residential mortgage loans held for sale at quarter-end.
- 4.b Junior liens.** Report the carrying amount of closed-end junior lien 1-4 family residential mortgage loans held for sale at quarter-end.

Item No. Caption and Instructions

- 4 **LESS: Accumulated net gains (losses) on cash flow hedges.** Report the amount of accumulated net gains (losses) on cash flow hedges that is included in Schedule RC, item 26.b, "Accumulated other comprehensive income." If the amount is an accumulated net gain, report it as a positive value in this item. If the amount is an accumulated net loss, report it as a negative value in this item.
- 5 **LESS: Nonqualifying perpetual preferred stock.** Report the portion of perpetual preferred stock (and any related surplus) included in Schedule RC, item 23, that **does not** qualify for inclusion in Tier 1 capital based on the capital guidelines of the bank's primary federal supervisory authority. Generally, banks should include in this item the book value of all perpetual preferred stock except for noncumulative perpetual preferred stock. However, noncumulative perpetual preferred stock in which the dividend rate is periodically reset based on the bank's credit standing or financial condition e.g., Dutch auction, money market, and remarketable preferred stock, is not eligible for Tier 1 capital and should be included in this item. Although the amount reported in this item is not eligible for Tier 1 capital, it may be eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 capital in Schedule RC-R, item 13.
- 6 **Qualifying minority interests in consolidated subsidiaries.** Report the portion of minority interests in consolidated subsidiaries included in Schedule RC, item 22, that is eligible for inclusion in Tier 1 capital based on the capital guidelines of the bank's primary federal supervisory authority. Generally, banks may include minority interests in equity capital accounts (both common and noncumulative perpetual preferred stocks) of consolidated subsidiaries unless such accounts would not otherwise qualify for inclusion in Tier 1 capital. For example, a bank may not include minority interests representing cumulative preferred stock in consolidated subsidiaries since such preferred stock if issued directly by the bank would not be eligible for inclusion in Tier 1 capital.

Exclude any minority interests in consolidated asset-backed commercial paper conduits if the consolidated program assets are excluded from risk-weighted assets.

- 7 **LESS: Disallowed goodwill and other disallowed intangible assets.** Report the portion of goodwill included in Schedule RC, item 10.a, and the portion of other identifiable intangible assets included in Schedule RC-M, item 2.c, that does not qualify for inclusion in Tier 1 capital based on the capital guidelines of the bank's primary federal supervisory authority. Generally, all goodwill reported in Schedule RC, item 10.a, and all other identifiable intangible assets reported in Schedule RC-M, item 2.c, do not qualify for Tier 1 capital and should be included in this item.

However, if the bank has a deferred tax liability that is specifically related to an intangible asset (other than servicing assets and purchased credit card relationships) acquired in a nontaxable purchase business combination that it chooses to net against the intangible asset for regulatory capital purposes, the amount of disallowed intangibles to be reported in this item should be reduced by the amount of this deferred tax liability. However, a deferred tax liability that the bank chooses to net against the related intangible asset for purposes of this item may not also be netted against deferred tax assets when the bank determines the amount of deferred tax assets that are dependent upon future taxable income and calculates the maximum allowable amount of such deferred tax assets for regulatory capital purposes.

For state member banks, if the amount reported for other identifiable intangible assets in Schedule RC-M, item 2.c, includes intangible assets that were recorded on the reporting bank's balance sheet on or before February 19, 1992, the remaining book value as of the report date of these intangible assets may be excluded from this item.

Item No. Caption and Instructions

8 **Subtotal.** Report the sum of Schedule RC-R, items 1 and 6, less items 2, 3, 4, 5, and 7. The amount reported in this item should be used to determine the limitations on servicing assets and purchased credit card relationships for Schedule RC-R, item 9.a; deferred tax assets for Schedule RC-R, item 9.b; and credit-enhancing interest-only strips and nonfinancial equity investments for Schedule RC-R, item 10, below.

9.a **LESS: Disallowed servicing assets and purchased credit card relationships.** Report the portion of servicing assets and purchased credit card relationships included in Schedule RC-M, items 2.a and 2.b, that **does not** qualify for inclusion in Tier 1 capital based on the capital guidelines of the bank's primary federal supervisory authority. Generally, servicing assets and purchased credit card relationships (PCCRs) are limited to 100 percent of Tier 1 capital. In addition, nonmortgage servicing assets and PCCRs are subject to a separate sublimit of 25 percent of Tier 1 capital. Banks may use the following approach to determine the amount of disallowed servicing assets and PCCRs.

Disallowed Mortgage Servicing Assets, Nonmortgage Servicing Assets, and PCCRs Calculation

- (a) Enter the amount from Schedule RC-R, item 8 _____
- (b) Enter 25% of the amount in (a) above _____
- (c) Enter the amount of nonmortgage servicing assets and PCCRs reported in Schedule RC-M, item 2.b _____
- (d) Enter 90% of the fair value of the nonmortgage servicing assets and PCCRs reported in (c) above _____
- (e) Enter the lesser of (b), (c), or (d) _____
- (f) Minimum amount of nonmortgage servicing assets and PCCRs to be deducted from Tier 1 capital: subtract (e) from (c); enter 0 if the result is a negative amount _____
- (g) Enter the amount of mortgage servicing assets reported in Schedule RC-M, item 2.a _____
- (h) Enter 90% of the estimated fair value of mortgage servicing assets reported in Schedule RC-M, item 2.a.(1) _____
- (i) Enter the lesser of (a), (g), or (h) _____
- (j) Minimum amount of mortgage servicing assets to be deducted from Tier 1 capital: subtract (i) from (g); enter 0 if the result is a negative amount _____
- (k) Excess nonmortgage servicing assets, PCCRs, and mortgage servicing assets (i.e., the combined amount exceeding 100% of Tier 1 capital): sum of (e) and (i) minus (a); enter 0 if the result is a negative amount _____
- (l) Disallowed nonmortgage servicing assets, PCCRs, and mortgage servicing assets: enter the sum of (f), (j), and (k) _____

Balance Sheet Asset Categories (cont.)

Treatment of Asset-Backed Commercial Paper Conduits – If a bank that sponsors an asset-backed commercial paper (ABCP) program is required to consolidate the ABCP conduit in accordance with FASB Interpretation No. 46 (Revised), *Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities*, the sponsoring bank is permitted to exclude the consolidated ABCP program assets from its risk-weighted asset base when it calculates its risk-based capital ratios. In this situation, the sponsoring bank should include the consolidated assets in the appropriate balance sheet asset categories when completing items 34 through 43, column A, in Schedule RC-R. The amounts of these consolidated assets should also be reported in items 34 through 43, column B, "Items not Subject to Risk-Weighting," unless the bank has chosen to consolidate the ABCP program assets onto its balance sheet for risk-based capital purposes, as permitted under the agencies' risk-based capital standards, and risk weights them accordingly. However, unless this consolidation option has been chosen, a sponsoring bank must continue to hold risk-based capital against all exposures arising in connection with its ABCP program, whether or not the program is consolidated for accounting purposes, including direct credit substitutes, recourse obligations, residual interests, and loans. These exposures should be reported in the appropriate items of Schedule RC-R. In addition, any minority interests in consolidated ABCP programs are not eligible for inclusion in Tier 1 capital (or total risk-based capital) and should not be included in Schedule RC-R, item 6, "Qualifying minority interests in consolidated subsidiaries," if the bank excludes the consolidated ABCP program assets from risk-weighted assets as permitted by the agencies' risk-based capital standards.

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41 value of those mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities reported in Schedule RC-D, (cont.) item 4, "Mortgage-backed securities," item 5, "Other debt securities," and, on the FFIEC 031 report form, item 10, "Trading assets in foreign offices," that are rated in the highest or second highest investment grade, e.g., AAA or AA, in the case of long-term ratings, or in the highest rating category, e.g., A-1 or P-1, in the case of short-term ratings. If the bank does not complete Schedule RC-D, include the portion of the amount reported in Schedule RC, item 5, that represents the fair value of these types of trading assets.

- *In column E--50% risk weight*, if the bank completes Schedule RC-D, include the portion of the amount reported in RC-D, item 3, that represents the fair value of revenue obligations issued by states and political subdivisions in the U.S. Also include the fair value of those mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities reported in Schedule RC-D, item 4, "Mortgage-backed securities," item 5, "Other debt securities," and, on the FFIEC 031 report form, item 10, "Trading assets in foreign offices," that are rated in the third highest investment grade category, e.g., A, in the case of long-term ratings, or in the second highest rating category, e.g. A-2 or P-2, in the case of short-term ratings (excluding interest-only strips that are not credit-enhancing and principal-only strips, which must be assigned a 100 percent risk weight). If the bank does not complete Schedule RC-D, include the portion of the amount reported in Schedule RC, item 5, that represents the fair value of these types of securities.
- *In column F--100% risk weight*, include the fair value of trading assets reported in Schedule RC, item 5, that is not included in columns B through E. However, for those mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities reported in Schedule RC, item 5, that are rated one category below investment grade, e.g., BB, include in column F the fair value of these securities multiplied by 2.

42 **All other assets.** Report in column A the sum of the amounts reported in Schedule RC, item 6, "Premises and fixed assets;" item 7, "Other real estate owned;" item 8, "Investments in unconsolidated subsidiaries and associated companies;" item 10.a, "Goodwill;" item 10.b, "Other intangible assets;" and item 11, "Other assets."

The carrying value of any bank-owned general account insurance product included in Schedule RC, item 11, should be risk weighted 100 percent. If the bank owns a separate account insurance product that qualifies for the "look-through" approach, the qualifying portion of the carrying value of this product included in Schedule RC, item 11, may be eligible for a risk weight less than 100 percent, but in no case less than 20 percent. Any general account and stable value protection (SVP) portions of the carrying value of a separate account insurance product should be risk weighted at the risk weights applicable to claims on the insurer (100 percent) and the SVP provider (100 percent or, if appropriate, 20 percent), respectively. A separate account insurance product that does not qualify for the "look-through" approach should receive a 100 percent risk weight. For further information, see the Interagency Statement on the Purchase and Risk Management of Life Insurance, issued December 7, 2004.

- *In column B*, include the amount of any disallowed goodwill and other disallowed intangible assets reported in Schedule RC-R, item 7; disallowed servicing assets and purchased credit card relationships reported in Schedule RC-R, item 9.a; disallowed deferred tax assets reported in Schedule RC-R, item 9.b; all credit-enhancing

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(cont.) interest-only strips reported in Schedule RC, item 11; all residual interests (as defined in the instructions for Schedule RC-R, item 50) not eligible for the ratings-based approach; the fair value of derivative contracts that are reported as assets in Schedule RC, item 11; and the carrying value of other assets reported in Schedule RC, item 11, that act as credit enhancements for those recourse transactions that must be reported in Schedule RC-R, items 49 and 51. Also include the amount of the bank's investments in unconsolidated banking and finance subsidiaries that are reported in Schedule RC, item 8, and are deducted for risk-based capital purposes in Schedule RC-R, item 20.

If the bank has residual interests in asset securitizations that are eligible for the ratings-based approach, report the difference between these residuals' fair value carrying amount and their amortized cost in column B as a positive number if fair value exceeds cost and as a negative number (i.e., in parentheses) if cost exceeds fair value. Also, include *in column B* as a negative number the amortized cost of any residual interests in asset securitizations (other than credit-enhancing interest-only strips) included in Schedule RC, item 11, that are rated one category below investment grade, e.g., BB.

- *In column C--0% risk weight*, include the carrying value of Federal Reserve Bank stock included in Schedule RC-F, item 4; accrued interest receivable on assets included in the zero percent risk weight category (column C of Schedule RC-R, items 34 through 41); and the carrying value of gold bullion not held for trading that is held in the bank's own vault or in another bank's vault on an allocated basis.
- *In column D--20% risk weight*, include the carrying value of Federal Home Loan Bank stock included in Schedule RC-F, item 4; accrued interest receivable on assets included in the 20 percent risk weight category (column D of Schedule RC-R, items 34 through 41); and the portion of customers' acceptance liability reported in Schedule RC, item 11, that has been participated to other depository institutions. Also include the amortized cost of residual interests in asset securitizations (other than credit-enhancing interest-only strips) included in Schedule RC, item 11, that are rated in the highest or second highest investment grade, e.g., AAA or AA, in the case of long-term ratings, or in the highest rating category, e.g., A-1 or P-1, in the case of short-term ratings.
- *In column E--50% risk weight*, include accrued interest receivable on assets included in the 50 percent risk weight category (column E of Schedule RC-R, items 34 through 41). Also include the amortized cost of residual interests in asset securitizations (other than credit-enhancing interest-only strips) included in Schedule RC, item 11, that are rated in the third highest investment grade, e.g., A, in the case of long-term ratings, or in the second highest rating category, e.g., A-2 or P-2, in the case of short-term ratings.
- *In column F--100% risk weight*, include the amount of all other assets reported in column A that is not included in columns B through E. However, for residual interests in asset securitizations (other than credit-enhancing interest-only strips) included in Schedule RC, item 11, include the amortized cost of those that are rated in the lowest investment grade category, e.g., BBB, and the amortized cost multiplied by 2 of those that are rated one category below investment grade, e.g., BB.

43 **Total assets.** For columns A through F, report the sum of items 34 through 42. The sum of columns B through F must equal column A.

Derivatives and Off-Balance Sheet Items

Banks should refer to the supervisory guidance issued by their primary federal supervisory authority for information on how they should treat credit derivatives for risk-based capital purposes and, as a consequence, for purposes of completing the section of Schedule RC-R for derivatives and off-balance sheet items.

Treatment of Liquidity Facilities for Asset-Backed Commercial Paper Programs – Banks that provide liquidity facilities to asset-backed commercial paper (ABCP) programs, whether or not they are the program sponsor, must report these facilities in the following manner in Schedule RC-R (unless the bank is a sponsor and has chosen to consolidate the ABCP program assets onto its balance sheet for risk-based capital purposes).¹ The full amount of the unused portion of an *eligible* liquidity facility with an original maturity exceeding one year should be reported in item 53, column A. For an *eligible* liquidity facility with an original maturity of one year or less, 20 percent of the unused portion of the facility should be reported in item 53, column A, to produce the effect of a 10 percent conversion factor when reporting the credit equivalent amount of the liquidity facility in item 53, column B. For *ineligible* liquidity facilities (both direct credit substitutes and recourse obligations), banks should report the full amount of the unused portion of the facility in Schedule RC-R, item 51, column A.

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- 44** **Financial standby letters of credit.** For financial standby letters of credit reported in Schedule RC-L, item 2, that act as credit enhancements for asset-backed or mortgage-backed securities and to which the ratings-based approach applies, report *in column A*:
- (1) the amount outstanding and unused of those letters of credit subject to a risk weight of 100% or less and
 - (2) two times the amount outstanding and unused of those letters of credit subject to a 200% risk weight.
- For these financial standby letters of credit, report *in column B* 100% of the amount reported in column A.
- For all other financial standby letters of credit reported in Schedule RC-L, item 2, report *in column A*:
- (1) the amount outstanding and unused of those letters of credit for which this amount is less than the effective risk-based capital requirement for the assets that are credit-enhanced by the letter of credit. These financial standby letters of credit are subject to the low-level exposure rule. For these financial standby letters of credit, report as the credit equivalent amount *in column B* their amount outstanding and unused multiplied by either 12.5 or by the institution-specific factor determined in the manner described in the instructions for Schedule RC-R, item 50.
 - (2) the full amount of the assets that are credit-enhanced by those letters of credit that are not subject to the low-level exposure rule. For these financial standby letters of credit, report *in column B* 100% of the amount reported in column A.
- *In column D—20% risk weight*, include the credit equivalent amount of the portion of financial standby letters of credit reported in Schedule RC-L, item 2.a, that has been

¹ For further guidance on eligible and ineligible liquidity facilities, banks should refer to the “Interagency Guidance on the Eligibility of Asset-Backed Commercial Paper Liquidity Facilities and the Resulting Risk-Based Capital Treatment” issued August 4, 2005 (FDIC Financial Institution Letter 74-2005, Federal Reserve Supervision and Regulation Letter 05-13, and OCC Bulletin 2005-26).

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- 44** conveyed to U.S. and other OECD depository institutions (and to non-OECD depository institutions for letters of credit with remaining maturities of one year or less). Also include in column D the credit equivalent amount of financial standby letters of credit to which the ratings-based approach applies that are rated in the highest or second highest investment grade category, e.g., AAA or AA, in the case of long-term ratings, or in the highest rating category, e.g., A-1 or P-1, in the case of short-term ratings.
- (cont.)
- *In column E—50% risk weight*, include the credit equivalent amount of financial standby letters of credit to which the ratings-based approach applies that are rated in the third highest investment grade category, e.g., A, in the case of long-term ratings, or in the second highest rating category, e.g., A-2 or P-2, in the case of short-term ratings.
 - *In column F—100% risk weight*, include the portion of the credit equivalent amount reported in column B that is not included in columns C through E.
- 45** **Performance standby letters of credit.** Report in column A the face amount of performance standby letters of credit reported in Schedule RC-L, item 3.
- *In column B*, report 50 percent of the face amount reported in column A.
 - *In column D--20% risk weight*, include the credit equivalent amount of the portion of performance standby letters of credit reported in Schedule RC-L, item 3.a, that has been conveyed to U.S. and other OECD depository institutions (and to non-OECD depository institutions for letters of credit with remaining maturities of one year or less).
 - *In column F--100% risk weight*, include the portion of the credit equivalent amount reported in column B that is not included in columns C through E.
- 46** **Commercial and similar letters of credit.** Report in column A the face amount of commercial and similar letters of credit reported in Schedule RC-L, item 4.
- *In column B*, report 20 percent of the face amount reported in column A.
 - *In column F--100% risk weight*, include the portion of the credit equivalent amount reported in column B that is not included in columns C through E.
- 47** **Risk participations in bankers acceptances acquired by the reporting institution.** Report in column A the face amount of risk participations in bankers acceptances that have been acquired by the reporting institution and are outstanding.
- *In column B*, report 100 percent of the face amount reported in column A.
 - *In column D--20% risk weight*, include the credit equivalent amount of the portion of risk participations in bankers acceptances that the reporting bank has acquired and subsequently conveyed to U.S. and other OECD depository institutions (and to non-OECD depository institutions for bankers acceptances with remaining maturities of one year or less).
 - *In column F--100% risk weight*, include the portion of the credit equivalent amount reported in column B that is not included in columns C and D.

Item No. **Caption and Instructions**

48 **Securities lent.** Report in column A the amount of securities lent reported in Schedule RC-L, item 6.

- *In column B*, report 100 percent of the face amount reported in column A.
- *In column C--0% risk weight*, include the credit equivalent amount of securities lent that is supported by the appropriate amount of collateral that qualifies for the zero percent risk weight under the risk based capital guidelines of the reporting bank's primary federal supervisory authority (refer to these guidelines for the specific qualifying criteria).
- *In column D--20% risk weight*, include the credit equivalent amount of securities lent that is supported by the appropriate amount of collateral that qualifies for the 20 percent risk weight under the risk based capital guidelines of the reporting bank's primary federal supervisory authority (refer to these guidelines for specific qualifying criteria). Also include the credit equivalent amount of securities lent that represents claims on U.S. and other OECD depository institutions (and claims on non-OECD depository institutions for securities lent with remaining maturities of one year or less).

Offsetting: Offsetting is the reporting of assets and liabilities on a net basis in the balance sheet. Banks are permitted to offset assets and liabilities recognized in the Report of Condition when a "right of setoff" exists. Under FASB Interpretation No. 39, "Offsetting of Amounts Related to Certain Contracts," a right of setoff exists when all of the following conditions are met:

- (1) Each of two parties owes the other determinable amounts. Thus, only bilateral netting is permitted.
- (2) The reporting party has the right to set off the amount owed with the amount owed by the other party.
- (3) The reporting party intends to set off. This condition does not have to be met for fair value amounts recognized for conditional or exchange contracts that have been executed with the same counterparty under a master netting arrangement.
- (4) The right of setoff is enforceable at law. Legal constraints should be considered to determine whether the right of setoff is enforceable. Accordingly, the right of setoff should be upheld in bankruptcy (or receivership). Offsetting is appropriate only if the available evidence, both positive and negative, indicates that there is reasonable assurance that the right of setoff would be upheld in bankruptcy (or receivership).

According to Interpretation No. 39, for forward, interest rate swap, currency swap, option, and other conditional and exchange contracts, a master netting arrangement exists if the reporting bank has multiple contracts, whether for the same type of conditional or exchange contract or for different types of contracts, with a single counterparty that are subject to a contractual agreement that provides for the net settlement of all contracts through a single payment in a single currency in the event of default or termination of any one contract.

Offsetting the assets and liabilities recognized for conditional or exchange contracts outstanding with a single counterparty results in the net position between the two counterparties being reported as an asset or a liability in the Report of Condition. The reporting entity's choice to offset or not to offset assets and liabilities recognized for conditional or exchange contracts must be applied consistently.

Offsetting (cont.):

Offsetting of assets and liabilities is also permitted by other accounting pronouncements identified in Interpretation No. 39. These pronouncements apply to such items as leveraged leases, pension plan and other postretirement benefit plan assets and liabilities, and deferred tax assets and liabilities. In addition, FASB Interpretation No. 41, "Offsetting of Amounts Related to Certain Repurchase and Reverse Repurchase Agreements," describes the circumstances in which amounts recognized as payables under repurchase agreements may be offset against amounts recognized as receivables under reverse repurchase agreements and reported as a net amount in the balance sheet. The reporting entity's choice to offset or not to offset payables and receivables under Interpretation No. 41 must be applied consistently.

According to the AICPA Audit and Accounting Guide for Depository and Lending Institutions, FASB Interpretation No. 41 does not apply to securities borrowing or lending transactions. Therefore, for purposes of the Report of Condition, banks should not offset securities borrowing and lending transactions in the balance sheet unless all the conditions set forth in Interpretation No. 39 are met.

See also "reciprocal balances."

One-Day Transaction: See "federal funds transactions."

Option: See "derivative contracts."

Organization Costs: See "start-up activities."

Other Depository Institutions in the U.S.: See "depository institutions in the U.S."

Other Real Estate Owned: See "foreclosed assets" and the instruction to Schedule RC-M, item 3.

Overdraft: An overdraft can be either planned or unplanned. An unplanned overdraft occurs when a depository institution honors a check or draft drawn against a deposit account when insufficient funds are on deposit and there is no advance contractual agreement to honor the check or draft. When a contractual agreement has been made in advance to allow such credit extensions, overdrafts are referred to as planned or prearranged. Any overdraft, whether planned or unplanned, is an extension of credit and is to be treated and reported as a "loan" rather than being treated as a negative deposit balance.

Planned overdrafts in depositors' accounts are to be classified in Schedule RC-C, part I, by type of loan according to the nature of the overdrawn depositor. For example, a planned overdraft by a commercial customer is to be classified as a "commercial and industrial loan."

Unplanned overdrafts in depositors' accounts are to be classified in Schedule RC-C, part I, as "All other loans," unless the depositor is a depository institution, a foreign government or foreign official institution, or a state or political subdivision in the U.S. Such unplanned overdrafts would be reported in Schedule RC-C, part I, item 2, "Loans to depository institutions and acceptances of other banks," item 7, "Loans to foreign governments and official institutions," and item 8, "Obligations (other than securities and leases) of states and political subdivisions in the U.S.," respectively.

For purposes of treatment of overdrafts in depositors' accounts, a group of related transaction accounts of a single type (i.e., demand deposit accounts or NOW accounts, but not a combination thereof) maintained in the same right and capacity by a customer (a single legal entity) that is established under a bona fide cash management arrangement by this customer function as, and are regarded as, one account rather than as multiple separate accounts. In such a situation, overdrafts in one or more of the

Overdraft (cont.):

transaction accounts within the group are not to be classified as loans unless there is a net overdraft position in the group of related transaction accounts taken as a whole. (NOTE: Affiliates and subsidiaries are considered separate legal entities.) For further information, see "cash management arrangements."

The reporting bank's overdrafts on deposit accounts it holds with other banks (i.e., its "due from" accounts) are to be reported as borrowings in Schedule RC, item 16, except overdrafts arising in connection with checks or drafts drawn by the reporting bank and drawn on, or payable at or through, another depository institution either on a zero-balance account or on an account that is not routinely maintained with sufficient balances to cover checks or drafts drawn in the normal course of business during the period until the amount of the checks or drafts is remitted to the other depository institution (in which case, report the funds received or held in connection with such checks or drafts as deposits in Schedule RC-E until the funds are remitted).

Participations: See "transfers of financial assets."

Participations in Acceptances: See "bankers acceptances."

Participations in Pools of Securities: See "repurchase/resale agreements."

Pass-through Reserve Balances: Under the Monetary Control Act of 1980, and as reflected in Federal Reserve Regulation D, depository institutions that are members of the Federal Reserve System must maintain their required reserves (in excess of vault cash) directly with a Federal Reserve Bank. However, nonmember depository institutions may maintain their required reserves (in excess of vault cash) in one of two ways: either (1) directly with a Federal Reserve Bank or (2) indirectly in an account with another institution (referred to here as a "correspondent"), which, in turn, is required to pass the reserves through to a Federal Reserve Bank. This second type of account is called a "pass-through account," and a depository institution passing its reserves to the Federal Reserve through a correspondent is referred to here as a "respondent." This pass-through reserve relationship is legally and for supervisory purposes considered to constitute an asset/debt relationship between the respondent and the correspondent, and an asset/debt relationship between the correspondent and the Federal Reserve. The required reporting of the "pass-through reserve balances" reflects this structure of asset/debt relationships.

In the balance sheet of the respondent bank, the pass-through reserve balances are to be treated as a claim on the correspondent (not as a claim on the Federal Reserve) and, as such, are to be reflected in the balance sheet of the Report of Condition, Schedule RC, item 1.a, "Noninterest-bearing balances and currency and coin," or item 1.b, "Interest-bearing balances," as appropriate. For respondent banks with foreign offices or with \$300 million or more in total assets, the pass-through reserve balances would also be reflected in Schedule RC-A, item 2, "Balances due from depository institutions in the U.S."

In the balance sheet of the correspondent bank, the pass-through reserve balances are to be treated as balances due to respondents and, to the extent that the balances have actually been passed through to the Federal Reserve, as balances due from the Federal Reserve. The balances due to respondents are to be reflected in the balance sheet of the Report of Condition, Schedule RC, item 13.a, "Deposits in domestic offices," and on in Schedule RC-E, Deposit Liabilities, (part I), item 4.¹ The balances due from the Federal Reserve are to be reflected on the balance sheet in Schedule RC, item 1.a, "Noninterest-bearing balances and currency and coin," and, for correspondent banks with foreign offices or with \$300 million or more in total assets, in Schedule RC-A, item 4.

¹ When an Edge or Agreement Corporation acts as a correspondent, its balances due to respondents are to be reflected on the FFIEC 031 report form in Schedule RC, item 13.b, "Deposits in foreign offices," and in Schedule RC-E, part II, item 2.

Sales of Assets for Risk-Based Capital Purposes (cont.):

- (3) Among the transfers where credit risk has been retained by the seller and that should be considered by the seller as asset sales with recourse for purposes of risk-based capital and Schedules RC-R and RC-S are arrangements such as the following (this list is illustrative of the principles involved in the application of the definition of "recourse" and is not all-inclusive) --
- (a) the sale of an asset with a realistic bona fide put option allowing the purchaser, at its option, to return the asset to the seller;
 - (b) the sale of an asset guaranteed by a standby letter of credit issued by the seller;
 - (c) the sale of an asset guaranteed by a standby letter of credit issued by any other party in which the credit risk on the asset sold, either directly or indirectly, rests with the seller;
 - (d) the sale of an asset guaranteed by an insurance contract in which the seller, either directly or indirectly, indemnifies or otherwise protects the insurer in any manner against credit risk; and
 - (e) sales and securitizations of assets which use contractual cash flows (e.g., interest-only strips receivable and so-called "spread accounts"), retained subordinated interests, or retained securities (e.g., collateral invested amounts and cash collateral accounts) as credit enhancements.
- (4) The sale of a loan or other asset subject to an agreement under which the seller will pass through to the purchaser a rate of interest that differs from the stated rate of interest on the transferred asset would not, for this reason alone, require the transaction to be treated as an asset sale with recourse for risk-based capital purposes provided (1) the seller's obligation to pass interest through to the purchaser is contingent upon the continued interest payment performance of the underlying obligor of the transferred asset (i.e., the seller has no obligation to pass interest through if the obligor defaults in whole or in part on interest or principal) and (2) none of the other characteristics of the sale or participation causes the transaction to meet the definition of "recourse."
- (5) The definition of "recourse" applies to all transfers of assets, including sales of a single asset or of a pool of assets and sales of participations in a single asset or in a pool of assets (whether of similar or dissimilar instruments). In participations that qualify for sale treatment under generally accepted accounting principles and are not "syndications" (as described in the Glossary item for that term), the seller of the participations should handle the transfer of shares to participants in accordance with the definition of "recourse", even though the assets being participated were acquired or accumulated for the express purpose of issuing participations and even though the participation was prearranged with the purchasers of the participations. However, the definition of "recourse" does not apply to the initial operation and distribution of participations in the form of syndications, since in a syndication there is no transfer of assets involved of the type to which this definition is addressed. Any subsequent transfers of shares, or parts of shares, in a syndicated loan would be subject to the "recourse" definition.
- (6) The definition of "recourse" (and these interpretations and illustrations) is also applicable to asset transfers that are made to special or limited purpose entities that are not technically affiliated with the seller. Regardless of the legal structure of the transaction, if credit risk is retained by the seller, either contractually or otherwise, either directly or indirectly, the seller should treat the transaction as an asset sale with recourse for purposes of risk-based capital and Schedules RC-R and RC-S even if the sale to the special purpose entity is stated as being without recourse.

Savings Deposits: See "deposits."

Securities Activities: Institutions should categorize each security as trading, available-for-sale, or held-to-maturity consistent with FASB Statement No. 115, "Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities," as amended. Management should periodically reassess its security categorization decisions to ensure that they remain appropriate.

Securities that are intended to be held principally for the purpose of selling them in the near term should be classified as trading assets. Trading activity includes active and frequent buying and selling of securities for the purpose of generating profits on short-term fluctuations in price. Securities held for trading purposes must be reported at fair value, with unrealized gains and losses recognized in current earnings and regulatory capital.

Held-to-maturity securities are debt securities that an institution has the positive intent and ability to hold to maturity. Held-to-maturity securities are generally reported at amortized cost. Securities not categorized as trading or held-to-maturity must be reported as available-for-sale. An institution must report its available-for-sale securities at fair value on the balance sheet, but unrealized gains and losses are excluded from earnings and reported in a separate component of equity capital.

Under Statement No. 115, institutions must determine whether an impairment of an individual available-for-sale or held-to-maturity security is other than temporary. An impairment occurs whenever the fair value of a security is less than its (amortized) cost basis. If an impairment is judged to be other than temporary, the cost basis of the individual security shall be written down to fair value as a new cost basis and the amount of the write-down shall be included in earnings. For example, if it is probable that an institution will be unable to collect all amounts due according to the contractual terms of a debt security not impaired at acquisition, an other-than-temporary impairment has occurred. In addition, under FASB Staff Position Nos. FAS 115-1 and FAS 124-1, institutions should apply existing other-than-temporary impairment guidance to the determination of whether an impairment is other than temporary. Such guidance includes SEC Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 59, *Other Than Temporary Impairment of Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities* (Topic 5.M. in the Codification of Staff Accounting Bulletins) and EITF Issue No. 99-20, *Recognition of Interest Income and Impairment on Purchased and Retained Beneficial Interests in Securitized Financial Assets*.

The proper categorization of securities is important to ensure that trading gains and losses are promptly recognized in earnings and regulatory capital. This will not occur when securities intended to be held for trading purposes are categorized as held-to-maturity or available-for-sale. The following practices are considered trading activities:

- (1) **Gains Trading** -- Gains trading is characterized by the purchase of a security and the subsequent sale of the same security at a profit after a short holding period, while securities acquired for this purpose that cannot be sold at a profit are typically retained in the available-for-sale or held-to-maturity portfolio. Gains trading may be intended to defer recognition of losses, as unrealized losses on available-for-sale and held-to-maturity debt securities do not directly affect regulatory capital and generally are not reported in income until the security is sold.
- (2) **When-Issued Securities Trading** -- When-issued securities trading is the buying and selling of securities in the period between the announcement of an offering and the issuance and payment date of the securities. A purchase of a "when-issued" security acquires the risks and rewards of owning a security and may sell the when-issued security at a profit before having to take delivery and pay for it. Because such transactions are intended to generate profits from short-term price movements, they should be categorized as trading.
- (3) **Pair-offs** -- Pair-offs are security purchase transactions that are closed-out or sold at, or prior to, settlement date. In a pair-off, an institution commits to purchase a security. Then, prior to the predetermined settlement date, the institution will pair-off the purchase with a sale of the same security. Pair-offs are settled net when one party to the transaction remits the difference between the purchase and the sale price to the counterparty. Pair-offs may also involve the same sequence of events using swaps, options on swaps, forward commitments, options on forward commitments, or other off-balance sheet derivative contracts.

Servicing Assets and Liabilities (cont.):

All servicing assets and liabilities carried on the books of reporting banks shall be amortized in proportion to, and over the period of, estimated net servicing income (servicing revenue in excess of servicing costs) or net servicing loss (servicing costs in excess of servicing revenue). The book value of servicing assets and liabilities should be reviewed at least quarterly. The servicing assets shall be stratified into groups based on one or more of the predominant risk characteristics of the underlying financial assets for purposes of determining fair value. If the book value of a stratum of a servicing asset exceeds its fair value, the servicing asset is considered to be impaired and the book value shall be reduced to fair value through a valuation allowance for that stratum. If the fair value of a servicing liability increases above the book value, the increased obligation shall be recognized as a loss in current earnings. The fair value of servicing assets (liabilities) is the amount at which the assets (liabilities) could be bought (incurred) or sold (settled) in a bona fide transaction between willing parties.

For purposes of these reports, servicing assets resulting from contracts to service loans secured by real estate (as defined for Schedule RC-C, Part I, item 1, in the Glossary entry for "Loans secured by real estate") should be reported in Schedule RC-M, item 2.a, "Mortgage servicing assets." Servicing assets resulting from contracts to service all other financial assets should be reported in Schedule RC-M, item 2.b, "Purchased credit card relationships and nonmortgage servicing assets." In addition, certain information about assets serviced by the reporting bank should be reported in Schedule RC-S, Servicing, Securitization, and Asset Sale Activities.

Settlement Date Accounting: See "trade date and settlement date accounting."

Shell Branches: Shell branches are limited service branches that do not conduct transactions with residents, other than with other shell branches, in the country in which they are located. Transactions at shell branches are usually initiated and effected by their head office or by other related branches outside the country in which the shell branches are located, with records and supporting documents maintained at the initiating offices. Examples of such locations are the Bahamas and the Cayman Islands.

Short Position: When a bank sells an asset that it does not own, it has established a short position. If on the report date a bank is in a short position, it shall report its liability to purchase the asset in Schedule RC, item 15, "Trading liabilities." In this situation, the right to receive payment shall be reported in Schedule RC-F, item 6, "All other assets." Short positions shall be reported gross. Short trading positions shall be revalued consistent with the method used by the reporting bank for the valuation of its trading assets.

Significant Subsidiary: See "subsidiaries."

Standby Letter of Credit: See "letter of credit."

Start-Up Activities: Guidance on the accounting and reporting for the costs of start-up activities, including organization costs, is set forth in AICPA Statement of Position 98-5, "Reporting on the Costs of Start-Up Activities." A summary of this accounting guidance follows. For further information, see AICPA Statement of Position 98-5.

Start-up activities are defined broadly as those one-time activities related to opening a new facility, introducing a new product or service, conducting business in a new territory, conducting business with a new class of customer, or commencing some new operation. Start-up activities include activities related to organizing a new entity, such as a new bank, the costs of which are commonly referred to as organization costs.¹

¹ Organization costs for a bank are the direct costs incurred to incorporate and charter the bank. Such costs include, but are not limited to, professional (e.g., legal, accounting, and consulting) fees and printing costs directly related to the chartering or incorporation process, filing fees paid to chartering authorities, and the cost of economic impact studies.

Start-Up Activities (cont.):

Costs of start-up activities, including organization costs, should be expensed as incurred. Costs of acquiring or constructing premises and fixed assets and getting them ready for their intended use are not start-up costs, but the costs of using such assets that are allocated to start-up activities (e.g., depreciation of computers) are considered start-up costs.

For a new bank, pre-opening expenses such as salaries and employee benefits, rent, depreciation, supplies, directors' fees, training, travel, postage, and telephone are considered start-up costs.

Pre-opening income earned and expenses incurred from the bank's inception until the date the bank commences operations should be reported in the Report of Income using one of the two following methods, consistent with the manner in which the bank reports pre-opening income and expenses for other financial reporting purposes:

- (1) Pre-opening income and expenses for the entire period from the bank's inception until the date the bank commences operations should be reported in the appropriate items of Schedule RI, Income Statement, each quarter during the calendar year in which operations commence; or
- (2) Pre-opening income and expenses for the period from the bank's inception until the beginning of the calendar year in which the bank commences operations should be included, along with the bank's opening (original) equity capital, in Schedule RI-A, item 5, "Sale, conversion, acquisition, or retirement of capital stock, net." The net amount of these pre-opening income and expenses should be identified and described in Schedule RI-E, item 7. Pre-opening income earned and expenses incurred during the calendar year in which the bank commences operations should be reported in the appropriate items of Schedule RI, Income Statement, each quarter during the calendar year in which operations commence.

The organization costs of forming a holding company and the costs of other holding company start-up activities are sometimes paid by the bank that will be owned by the holding company. Because these are the holding company's costs, whether or not the holding company formation is successful, they should not be reported as expenses of the bank. Accordingly, any unreimbursed costs paid by the bank on behalf of the holding company should be reported as a cash dividend to the holding company in Schedule RI-A, item 9. In addition, if a new bank and holding company are being formed at the same time, the costs of the bank's start-up activities, including its organization costs, should be reported as start-up costs for the bank. If the holding company pays these costs for the bank but is not reimbursed by the bank, the bank should treat the holding company's forgiveness of payment as a capital contribution, which should be reported in Schedule RI-A, item 11, "Other transactions with parent holding company," and in Schedule RI-E, item 5.

STRIPS: See "coupon stripping, Treasury receipts, and STRIPS."

Subordinated Notes and Debentures: A subordinated note or debenture is a form of debt issued by a bank or a consolidated subsidiary. When issued by a bank, a subordinated note or debenture is not insured by a federal agency, is subordinated to the claims of depositors, and has an original weighted average maturity of five years or more. Such debt shall be issued by a bank with the approval of, or under the rules and regulations of, the appropriate federal bank supervisory agency and is to be reported in Schedule RC, item 19, "Subordinated notes and debentures."

When issued by a subsidiary, a note or debenture may or may not be explicitly subordinated to the deposits of the parent bank and is to be reported in Schedule RC, item 16, "Other borrowed money," or item 19, "Subordinated notes and debentures," as appropriate.

Those subordinated notes and debentures that are to be reported in Schedule RC, item 19, include mandatory convertible debt.

Subsidiaries: The treatment of subsidiaries in the Reports of Condition and Income depends upon the degree of ownership held by the reporting bank.

A majority-owned subsidiary of the reporting bank is a subsidiary in which the parent bank directly or indirectly owns more than 50 percent of the outstanding voting stock.

A significant subsidiary of the reporting bank is a majority-owned subsidiary that meets any one or more of the following tests:

- (1) The bank's direct and indirect investment in and advances to the subsidiary equals five percent or more of the total equity capital of the parent bank.

NOTE: For the purposes of this test, the amount of direct and indirect investments and advances is either (a) the amount carried on the books of the parent bank or (b) the parent's proportionate share in the total equity capital of the subsidiary, whichever is greater.

- (2) The parent bank's proportional share (based on equity ownership) of the subsidiary's gross operating income or revenue amounts to five percent or more of the gross operating income or revenue of the consolidated parent bank.
- (3) The subsidiary's income or loss before income taxes amounts to five percent or more of the parent bank's income or loss before income taxes.
- (4) The subsidiary is, in turn, the parent of one or more subsidiaries which, when consolidated with the subsidiary, constitute a significant subsidiary as defined in one or more of the above tests.

An associated company is a corporation in which the bank, directly or indirectly, owns 20 to 50 percent of the outstanding voting stock *and* over which the bank exercises significant influence. This 20 to 50 percent ownership is presumed to carry "significant" influence unless the bank can demonstrate the contrary to the satisfaction of the appropriate federal supervisory authority.

A corporate joint venture is a corporation owned and operated by a group of banks or other businesses ("joint venturers"), no one of which has a majority interest, as a separate and specific business or project for the mutual benefit of the joint venturers. Each joint venturer may participate, directly or indirectly, in the management of the joint venture. An entity that is a majority-owned subsidiary of one of the joint venturers is not a corporate joint venture.

The equity ownership in majority-owned subsidiaries that are not consolidated on the Reports of Condition and Income (in accordance with the guidance in the General Instructions on the Scope of the "Consolidated Bank" Required to be Reported in the Submitted Reports) and in associated companies is accounted for using the equity method of accounting and is reported in Schedule RC-M, item 4, and in Schedule RC, item 8, "Investments in unconsolidated subsidiaries and associated companies."

Ownership in a corporate joint venture is to be treated in the same manner as an associated company (defined above) only to the extent that the equity share represents significant influence over management. Otherwise, equity holdings in a joint venture are treated as holdings of corporate stock and income is recognized only when distributed in the form of dividends.

See also "equity method of accounting."

Suspense Accounts: Suspense accounts are temporary holding accounts in which items are carried until they can be identified and their disposition to the proper account can be made. Such accounts may also be known as interoffice or clearing accounts. The balances of suspense accounts as of the report date should not automatically be reported as "Other assets" or "Other liabilities." Rather, the items included in these accounts should be reviewed and material amounts should be reported in the appropriate accounts of the Reports of Condition and Income.

Syndications: A syndication is a participation, usually involving shares in a single loan, in which several participants agree to enter into an extension of credit under a bona fide binding agreement that provides that, regardless of any event, each participant shall fund and be at risk only up to a specified percentage of the total extension of credit or up to a specified dollar amount. In a syndication, the participants agree to the terms of the participation prior to the execution of the final agreement and the contract is executed by the obligor and by all the participants, although there is usually a lead institution organizing or managing the credit. Large commercial and industrial loans, large loans to finance companies, and large foreign loans may be handled through such syndicated participations.

Each participant in the syndicate, including the lead bank, records its own share of the participated loan and the total amount of the loan is not entered on the books of one bank to be shared through transfers of loans. Thus, the initial operation and distribution of this type of participation does not require a determination as to whether a transfer that should be accounted for as a sale has occurred. However, any subsequent transfers of shares, or parts of shares, in the syndicated loan would be subject to the provisions of FASB Statement No. 140 governing whether these transfers should be accounted for as a sale or a secured borrowing. (See the Glossary entry for "transfers of financial assets.")

Telephone Transfer Account: See "deposits."

Term Federal Funds: See "federal funds transactions."

Time Deposits: See "deposits."

Trade Date and Settlement Date Accounting: For purposes of the Reports of Condition and Income, the preferred method for reporting transactions in held-to-maturity securities, available-for-sale securities, and trading assets (including money market instruments) other than derivative contracts (see the Glossary entry for "derivative contracts") is on the basis of trade date accounting. However, if the reported amounts under settlement date accounting would not be materially different from those under trade date accounting, settlement date accounting is acceptable. Whichever method a bank elects should be used consistently, unless the bank has elected settlement date accounting and subsequently decides to change to the preferred trade date method.

Under trade date accounting, assets purchased shall be recorded in the appropriate asset category on the trade date and the bank's obligation to pay for those assets shall be reported in Schedule RC-G, item 4, "All other liabilities." Conversely, when an asset is sold, it shall be removed on the trade date from the asset category in which it was recorded, and the proceeds receivable resulting from the sale shall be reported in Schedule RC-F, item 6, "All other assets." Any gain or loss resulting from such transaction shall also be recognized on the trade date. On the settlement date, disbursement of the payment or receipt of the proceeds will eliminate the respective "All other liabilities" or "All other assets" entry resulting from the initial recording of the transaction.

Under settlement date accounting, assets purchased are not recorded until settlement date. On the trade date, no entries are made. Upon receipt of the assets on the settlement date, the asset is reported in the proper asset category and payment is disbursed. The selling bank, on the trade date, would make no entries. On settlement date, the selling bank would reduce the appropriate asset category and reflect the receipt of the payment. Any gain or loss resulting from such transaction would be recognized on the settlement date.

Trading Account: Banks that (a) regularly underwrite or deal in securities; interest rate, foreign exchange rate, commodity, equity, and credit derivative contracts; other financial instruments; and other assets for resale, (b) acquire or take positions in such items principally for the purpose of selling in the near term or otherwise with the intent to resell in order to profit from short-term price movements, or (c) acquire or take positions in such items as an accommodation to customers or for other trading purposes shall report such assets or positions as trading assets or liabilities.