SCHEDULE RC-E -- DEPOSIT LIABILITIES

General Instructions

A complete discussion of deposits is included in the Glossary entry entitled "deposits." That discussion addresses the following topics and types of deposits in detail:

(1) Federal Deposit Insurance Act definition of deposits;
(2) transaction accounts;
(3) demand deposits;
(4) NOW accounts;
(5) ATS accounts;
(6) telephone or preauthorized transfer accounts;
(7) nontransaction accounts;
(8) savings deposits;
(9) money market deposit accounts;
(10) other savings deposits;
(11) time deposits;
(12) time certificates of deposit;
(13) time deposits, open account;
(14) interest-bearing deposit accounts; and
(15) noninterest-bearing deposit accounts.

Additional discussions pertaining to deposits will also be found under separate Glossary entries for:

(1) borrowings and deposits in foreign offices;
(2) brokered deposits;
(3) cash management arrangements;
(4) dealer reserve accounts;
(5) hypothecated deposits;
(6) letter of credit (for letters of credit sold for cash and travelers letters of credit);
(7) overdraft;
(8) pass-through reserve balances;
(9) placements and takings; and
(10) reciprocal balances.

On the FFIEC 031 only, Schedule RC-E consists of two parts. Part I covers the deposit liabilities of the domestic offices of the consolidated bank. Part II covers the deposit liabilities of the foreign offices (including Edge and Agreement subsidiaries and IBFs) of the consolidated bank. (See the Glossary entries for "domestic office" and "foreign office" for the definitions of these terms.)

NOTE: For information about the reporting of deposits for deposit insurance and FICO assessment purposes, refer to Schedule RC-O.

NOTE: For the appropriate treatment of deposits of depository institutions for which the reporting bank is serving as a pass-through agent for federal required reserves, see the Glossary entry for "pass-through reserve balances."

NOTE: For banks that elect to report deposits at fair value under a fair value option, report the fair value of those deposits in the same items and columns as similar deposits to which a fair value option has not been applied. Currently, deposits that include a demand feature (e.g., demand and savings deposits in domestic offices) are not eligible to be reported under a fair value election.

(Part I. Deposits in Domestic Offices)

Definitions

The term "deposits" is defined in the Glossary and generally follows the definitions of deposits used in the Federal Deposit Insurance Act and in Federal Reserve Regulation D.

Reciprocal balances between the reporting bank and other depository institutions may be reported on a net basis when a right of setoff exists. See the Glossary entry for "offsetting" for the conditions that must be met for a right of setoff to exist.

The following are not reported as deposits in Schedule RC-E:

(1) Deposits received in one office of the bank for deposit in another office of the bank.

(2) Outstanding drafts (including advices or authorizations to charge the bank's balance in another depository institution) drawn in the regular course of business by the reporting bank on other depository institutions.

(3) Trust funds held in the bank's own trust department that the bank keeps segregated and apart from its general assets and does not use in the conduct of its business. NOTE: Such uninvested trust funds must be reported as deposit liabilities in Schedule RC-O, items 1 and 4.

(4) Deposits accumulated for the payment of personal loans (i.e., hypothecated deposits), which should be netted against loans in Schedule RC-C, Loans and Lease Financing Receivables.

(5) All obligations arising from assets sold under agreements to repurchase.

(6) Overdrafts in deposit accounts. Overdrafts are to be reported as loans in Schedule RC-C and not as negative deposits. Overdrafts in one or more transaction accounts within 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 are established under a bona fide cash management arrangement by this customer 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. For reporting and deposit insurance assessment purposes, such accounts function as, and are regarded as, one account rather than multiple separate accounts. (NOTE: Affiliates and subsidiaries are considered separate legal entities.) See the Glossary entry for "cash management arrangements" for information on bona fide cash management arrangements.

(7) Time deposits sold (issued) by the reporting bank that it has subsequently purchased in the secondary market (typically as a result of the bank's trading activities) and has not resold as of the report date. For purposes of these reports, a bank that purchases a time deposit it has issued is regarded as having paid the time deposit prior to maturity. The effect of the transaction is that the bank has cancelled a liability as opposed to having acquired an asset for its portfolio.

The following are reported as deposits:

(1) Deposits of trust funds standing to the credit of other banks and all trust funds held or deposited in any department of the reporting bank other than the trust department.

(2) Credit items that could not be posted to the individual deposit accounts but that have been credited to the control accounts of the various deposit categories on the general ledger.

Definitions (cont.)

(3) Credit items not yet posted to deposit accounts that are carried in suspense or similar nondeposit accounts and are material in amount. As described in the Glossary entry for "suspense accounts," the items included in such accounts should be reviewed and material amounts reported in the appropriate balance sheet accounts. NOTE: Regardless of whether deposits carried in suspense accounts have been reclassified as deposits and reported in Schedule RC-E, they must be reported as deposit liabilities in Schedule RC-O, items 1 and 4.

(4) Escrow funds.

(5) Payments collected by the bank on loans secured by real estate and other loans serviced for others that have not yet been remitted to the owners of the loans.

(6) Credit balances resulting from customers' overpayments of account balances on credit cards and other revolving credit plans.

(7) Funds received or held 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 drawn in the normal course of business (including accounts where funds are remitted by the reporting bank only when it has been advised that the checks or drafts have been presented).

(8) Funds received or held in connection with traveler's checks and money orders sold (but not drawn) by the reporting bank, until the proceeds of the sale are remitted to another party, and funds received or held in connection with other such checks used (but not drawn) by the reporting bank, until the amount of the checks is remitted to another party.

(9) Checks drawn by the reporting bank on, or payable at or through, a Federal Reserve Bank or a Federal Home Loan Bank.

(10) Refundable loan commitment fees received or held by the reporting bank prior to loan closing.

(11) Refundable stock subscription payments received or held by the reporting bank prior to the issuance of the stock. (Report nonrefundable stock subscription payments in Schedule RC-G, item 4, "All other liabilities.")

(12) Improperly executed repurchase agreement sweep accounts (repo sweeps). According to Section 360.8 of the FDIC's regulations, an "internal sweep account" is "an account held pursuant to a contract between an insured depository institution and its customer involving the pre-arranged, automated transfer of funds from a deposit account to . . . another account or investment vehicle located within the depository institution." When a repo sweep from a deposit account is improperly executed by an institution, the customer obtains neither an ownership interest in identified assets subject to a repurchase agreement nor a perfected security interest in the applicable assets. In this situation, the institution should report the swept funds as deposit liabilities, not as repurchase agreements, in the Reports of Condition and Income beginning July 1, 2009.

In addition, the gross amount of debit items ("throw-outs," "bookkeepers' cutbacks," or "rejects") that cannot be posted to the individual deposit accounts without creating overdrafts or for some other reason (e.g., stop payment, missing endorsement, post or stale date, or account closed), but which have been charged to the control accounts of the various deposit categories on the general ledger, should be credited to (added back to) the appropriate deposit control totals and reported in Schedule RC-F, item 6, "All other assets."

Definitions (cont.)

The Monetary Control Act of 1980 and the resulting revision to Federal Reserve Regulation D, "Reserve Requirements of Depository Institutions," established, for purposes of federal reserve requirements on deposit liabilities, a category of deposits designated as "transaction accounts." The distinction between transaction and nontransaction accounts is discussed in detail in the Glossary entry for "deposits."
NOTE: Money market deposit accounts (MMDAs) are regarded as savings deposits and are specifically excluded from the "transaction account" classification.

Summary of Transaction Account Classifications (See the Glossary entry for "deposits" for detailed definitions and further information.)

A. Always regarded as transaction accounts:

1. Demand deposits.

2. NOW accounts.

3. ATS accounts.

4. Accounts (other than savings deposits) from which payments may be made to third parties by means of an automated teller machine (ATM), a remote service unit (RSU), or another electronic device, including by debit card.

5. Accounts (other than savings deposits) that permit third party payments through use of checks, drafts, negotiable instruments, or other similar instruments.

B. Deposits or accounts that are regarded as transaction accounts if the following specified conditions exist:

1. Accounts that otherwise meet the definition of savings deposits but that authorize or permit the depositor to exceed the transfer and withdrawal rules for a savings deposit.

2. Any deposit or account that otherwise meets the definition of a time deposit but that allows withdrawals within the first six days after the date of deposit and that does not require an early withdrawal penalty of at least seven days' simple interest on amounts withdrawn within those first six days, unless the deposit or account meets the definition of a savings deposit. Any such deposit or account that meets the definition of a savings deposit shall be reported as a savings deposit, otherwise it shall be reported as a demand deposit, which is a transaction account.

3. The remaining balance of a time deposit from which a partial early withdrawal is made, unless the remaining balance either (a) is subject to additional early withdrawal penalties of at least seven days' simple interest on amounts withdrawn within six days after each partial withdrawal (in which case the deposit or account continues to be reported as a time deposit) or (b) is placed in an account that meets the definition of a savings deposit (in which case the deposit or account shall be reported as a savings deposit). Otherwise, the deposit or account shall be reported as a demand deposit, which is a transaction account.

Summary of Transaction Account Classifications (cont.)

C. Not regarded as transaction accounts (unless specified above):

1. Savings deposits (including accounts commonly known as money market deposit accounts (MMDAs)).

2. Accounts that permit telephone or preauthorized transfers or transfers by ATMs or RSUs to repay loans made or serviced by the same depository institution.

3. Accounts that permit telephone or preauthorized withdrawals where the proceeds are to be mailed to or picked up by the depositor.

4. Accounts that permit transfers to other accounts of the depositor at the same institution through ATMs or RSUs.

Column Instructions

Deposits as summarized above are divided into two general categories, "Transaction Accounts" (columns A and B) and "Nontransaction Accounts (including MMDAs)" (column C).

Column A - Total transaction accounts. Report in column A the total of all transaction accounts as summarized above and fully defined in the Glossary entry for "deposits." With the exceptions noted in the item instructions and the Glossary entry, the term "transaction account" is defined as a deposit or account from which the depositor or account holder is permitted to make transfers or withdrawals by negotiable or transferable instruments, payment orders of withdrawal, telephone transfers, or other similar devices for the purpose of making third party payments or transfers to third persons or others, or from which the depositor may make third party payments at an automated teller machine (ATM), a remote service unit (RSU), or another electronic device, including by debit card.

Column B - Memo: Total demand deposits. Report in item 7, column B, the total of all demand deposits, including any matured time or savings deposits without automatic renewal provisions, unless the deposit agreement specifically provides for the funds to be transferred at maturity to another type of account (i.e., other than a demand deposit) (see the Glossary entry for "deposits").

NOTE: Demand deposits are, of course, one type of transaction account. Therefore, the amount reported in item 7, column B, should be included by category of depositor in the breakdown of transaction accounts by category of depositor that is reported in column A.

Column C - Total nontransaction accounts (including MMDAs). Report in column C all deposits other than transaction accounts as summarized above and defined in the Glossary entry for "deposits." Include in column C all interest-bearing and noninterest-bearing savings deposits and time deposits together with all interest paid by crediting savings and time deposit accounts.

Item Instructions

In items 1 through 6 of Schedule RC-E, banks report separate breakdowns of their transaction and nontransaction accounts by category of depositor. When reporting brokered deposits in these items, the funds should be categorized as deposits of “Individuals, partnerships, and corporations,” “States and political subdivisions in the U.S.,” or “Commercial banks and other depository institutions in the U.S.” based on the beneficial owners of the funds that the broker has placed in the bank. However, if this information is not readily available to the issuing bank for certain brokered deposits because current deposit insurance rules do not require the deposit broker to provide information routinely on the beneficial owners of the deposits and their account ownership capacity to the bank issuing the deposits, these brokered deposits may be rebuttably presumed to be deposits of “Individuals, partnerships, and corporations” and reported in Schedule RC-E, item 1, below. For further information, see the Glossary entry for "brokered deposits."

Item No.	Caption and Instructions
1	**Deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations (include all certified and official checks).** Report in the appropriate column all deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations, wherever located, and all certified and official checks.

Item No.	Caption and Instructions
1 (cont.)	Include in this item:

(1) Deposits related to the personal, household, or family activities of both farm and nonfarm individuals and to the business activities of sole proprietorships.

(2) Deposits of corporations and organizations (other than depository institutions), regardless of whether they are operated for profit, including but not limited to:

(a) mutual funds and other nondepository financial institutions;

(b) foreign government-owned nonbank commercial and industrial enterprises; and

(c) quasi-governmental organizations such as post exchanges on military posts and deposits of a company, battery, or similar organization (unless the reporting bank has been designated by the U.S. Treasury as a depository for such funds and appropriate security for the deposits has been pledged, in which case, report in Schedule RC-E, item 2).

(3) Dealer reserve accounts (see the Glossary entry for "dealer reserve accounts" for the definition of this term).

(4) Deposits of U.S. Government agencies and instrumentalities such as the:

(a) Banks for Cooperatives,
(b) Export-Import Bank of the U.S.,
(c) Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation,
(d) Federal Financing Bank,
(e) Federal Home Loan Banks,
(f) Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation,
(g) Federal Intermediate Credit Banks,
(h) Federal Land Banks,
(i) Federal National Mortgage Association,
(j) National Credit Union Administration Central Liquidity Facility,
(k) National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund, and
(l) Office of Thrift Supervision.

(5) Deposits of trust funds standing to the credit of other banks and all trust funds held or deposited in any department (except the trust department) of the reporting bank if the beneficiary is an individual, partnership, or corporation.

(6) Credit balances on credit cards and other revolving credit plans as a result of customer overpayments.

(7) Deposits of a federal or state court held for the benefit of individuals, partnerships, or corporations, such as bankruptcy funds and escrow funds.

Item No.	Caption and Instructions
1 (cont.)	(8) Certified and official checks, which include the following:

(a) Unpaid depositors' checks that have been certified.

(b) Cashiers' checks, money orders, and other officers' checks issued for any purpose including those issued in payment for services, dividends, or purchases that are drawn on the reporting bank by any of its duly authorized officers and that are outstanding on the report date.

(c) Funds received or held 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 drawn in the normal course of business (including accounts where funds are remitted by the reporting bank only when it has been advised that the checks or drafts have been presented).

(d) Funds received or held in connection with traveler's checks and money orders sold (but not drawn) by the reporting bank, until the proceeds of the sale are remitted to another party, and funds received or held in connection with other such checks used (but not drawn) by the reporting bank, until the amount of the checks is remitted to another party.

(e) Checks drawn by the reporting bank on, or payable at or through, a Federal Reserve Bank or a Federal Home Loan Bank.

Item No. **Caption and Instructions**

1 (cont.)

(f) Outstanding travelers' checks, travelers' letters of credit and other letters of credit (less any outstanding drafts accepted thereunder) sold for cash or its equivalent by the reporting bank or its agents.

(g) Outstanding drafts and bills of exchange accepted by the reporting bank or its agents for money or its equivalent, including drafts accepted against a letter of credit issued for money or its equivalent.

(h) On the FFIEC 031, checks or drafts drawn by, or on behalf of, a non-U.S. office of the reporting bank on an account maintained at a U.S. office of the reporting bank. Such drafts are, for Report of Condition and federal deposit insurance assessment purposes, the same as officers' checks. This would include "London checks," "Eurodollar bills payable checks," and any other credit items that the domestic bank issues in connection with such transactions.

Exclude from this item deposits of:

(1) The U.S. Government (report in Schedule RC-E, item 2).

(2) States and political subdivisions in the U.S. (report in Schedule RC-E, item 3).

(3) Commercial banks in the U.S. (report in Schedule RC-E, item 4).

(4) Other depository institutions in the U.S. (report in Schedule RC-E, item 4).

(5) Banks in foreign countries (report in Schedule RC-E, item 5).

2 **Deposits of U.S. Government.** Report in the appropriate column all deposits of federal public funds made by or for the account of the United States or some department, bureau, or official thereof.

Include in this item:

(1) U.S. Treasury Tax and Loan Accounts, including deposits of federal income tax withheld from employee salaries, from interest and dividend payments, and from distributions or payments from pensions, annuities, and other deferred income including IRAs; social security tax deposits and other federal tax payments; and the proceeds from sales of U.S. Savings Bonds.

NOTE: Only deposits credited to the U.S. Treasury Tax and Loan demand deposit accounts that represent funds received as of the close of business of the "current" day should be reported as Treasury Tax and Loan Demand Deposits. (The "current" day's deposits should reflect those deposits on the bank's books standing to the credit of the U.S. Treasury's Tax and Loan Account as of the report date.) Funds credited to Tax and Loan Demand Deposit Accounts as of the close of business on previous days should already have been remitted to the Federal Reserve Bank (and thus excluded from this report) or automatically converted into open-ended interest-bearing notes (to be reported as “Other borrowings” in Schedule RC-M, item 5.b), depending on the option selected by the reporting institution.

Item No.	Caption and Instructions
1 (cont.)	(2) Deposits standing to the credit of certain quasi-governmental institutions when the reporting bank has been designated by the U.S. Treasury as a depository for such funds. (3) Deposits of the U.S. Postal Service and local post offices. Exclude from this item deposits of U.S. Government agencies and instrumentalities. (Such deposits are to be reported in Schedule RC-E, item 1, above.)
3	**Deposits of states and political subdivisions in the U.S.** Report in the appropriate column all deposits standing to the credit of states, counties, municipalities, and local housing authorities; school, irrigation, drainage, and reclamation districts; or other instrumentalities of one or more states of the United States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and U.S. territories and possessions. Also include deposits of funds advanced to states and political subdivisions by U.S. Government agencies and corporations and deposits of withheld income taxes of states and political subdivisions.
4	**Deposits of commercial banks and other depository institutions in the U.S.** Report in the appropriate column all deposits of commercial banks and other depository institutions located in the U.S. Commercial banks in the U.S. cover: (1) U.S. branches and agencies of foreign banks; and (2) all other commercial banks in the U.S., i.e., U.S. branches of U.S. banks. Other depository institutions in the U.S. cover: (1) Building or savings and loan associations, homestead associations, and cooperative banks; (2) credit unions; and (3) mutual and stock savings banks. For purposes of these reports, U.S. branches and agencies of foreign banks include U.S. branches and agencies of foreign official banking institutions and investment companies that are chartered under Article XII of the New York State banking law and that are majority-owned by one or more foreign banks. For the appropriate treatment of deposits of depository institutions for which the reporting bank is serving as a pass-through agent for federal required reserves, see the Glossary entry for "pass-through reserve balances." Refer to the Glossary entries for "banks, U.S. and foreign" and "depository institutions in the U.S." for further discussion of these terms.

Item No.	Caption and Instructions
4 (cont.)	Exclude from this item deposits of the following depository institutions: (1) Banks in foreign countries (report in Schedule RC-E, item 5, below). (See the Glossary entry for "banks, U.S. and foreign" for the definition of this term.) (2) On the FFIEC 031, IBFs (report in part II of Schedule RC-E).
5	**Deposits of banks in foreign countries.** Report in the appropriate column all deposits of banks located in foreign countries. Banks in foreign countries cover: (1) foreign-domiciled branches of other U.S. banks; and (2) foreign-domiciled branches of foreign banks. See the Glossary entry for "banks, U.S. and foreign" for further discussion of these terms. Exclude from this item deposits of foreign official institutions and foreign central banks (to be reported in Schedule RC-E, item 6 below) and deposits of U.S. branches and agencies of foreign banks and New York State investment companies (to be reported in Schedule RC-E, item 4 above). For the appropriate treatment of deposits of depository institutions for which the reporting bank is serving as a pass-through agent for federal required reserves, see the Glossary entry for "pass-through reserve balances."
6	**Deposits of foreign governments and official institutions.** Report in the appropriate column all deposits of foreign governments and official institutions. (See the Glossary entry for "foreign governments and official institutions" for the definition of this term.) Exclude from this item deposits of: (1) U.S. branches and agencies of foreign official banking institutions (report in Schedule RC-E, item 4, above). (2) Nationalized banks and other banking institutions that are owned by foreign governments and that do not function as central banks, banks of issue, or development banks (report in Schedule RC-E, item 5, above). (3) Foreign government-owned nonbank commercial and industrial enterprises (report in Schedule RC-E, item 1, above).
7	**Total.** Report in column B the total of all demand deposits. Report in columns A and C the sum of items 1 through 6. The sum of columns A and C of this item must equal Schedule RC, item 13.a, "Deposits in domestic offices."

Memoranda

Item No.	Caption and Instructions
1	**Selected components of total deposits.** The amounts to be reported in Memorandum items 1.a through 1.e below are included as components of total deposits (in domestic offices) (Schedule RC-E, sum of item 7, columns A and C).
1.a	**Total Individual Retirement Accounts (IRAs) and Keogh Plan accounts.** Report in this Memorandum item the total of all IRA and Keogh Plan deposits included in total deposits (in domestic offices) (Schedule RC-E, sum of item 7, columns A and C). IRAs include traditional IRAs, Roth IRAs, Simplified Employee Pension (SEP) IRAs, and SIMPLE IRAs. Exclude deposits in "Section 457" deferred compensation plans and self-directed defined contribution plans, which are primarily 401(k) plan accounts. Also exclude deposits in Health Savings Accounts, Medical Savings Accounts, and Coverdell Education Savings Accounts (formerly known as Education IRAs).
1.b	**Total brokered deposits.** Report in this Memorandum item the total of all brokered deposits included in total deposits (in domestic offices) (Schedule RC-E, sum of item 7, columns A and C), regardless of size or type of deposit instrument. (See the Glossary entry for "brokered deposits" for the definition of this term.) Brokered deposits include “reciprocal deposits.” As defined in Section 327.8(s) of the FDIC’s regulations, “reciprocal deposits” are deposits that an “institution receives through a deposit placement network on a reciprocal basis, such that: (1) for any deposit received, the institution (as agent for depositors) places the same amount with other insured depository institutions through the network; and (2) each member of the network sets the interest rate to be paid on the entire amount of funds it places with other network members.”
1.c	**Fully insured brokered deposits.** Report in the appropriate subitem all fully insured brokered deposits (as defined in the Glossary entry for "brokered deposits") included in Schedule RC-E, Memorandum item 1.b above. In some cases, brokered certificates of deposit are issued in $1,000 amounts under a master certificate of deposit issued by a bank to a deposit broker in an amount that exceeds $100,000. For these so-called “retail brokered deposits,” multiple purchases by individual depositors from an individual bank normally do not exceed the applicable deposit insurance limit (either $100,000 or $250,000), but under current deposit insurance rules the deposit broker is not required to provide information routinely on these purchasers and their account ownership capacity to the bank issuing the deposits. If this information is not readily available to the issuing bank, these brokered certificates of deposit in $1,000 amounts may be rebuttably presumed to be fully insured brokered deposits and should be reported in Schedule RC-E, Memorandum item 1.c.(1), below. In addition, some brokered deposits are transaction accounts or money market deposit accounts (MMDAs) that are denominated in amounts of $0.01 and established and maintained by the deposit broker (or its agent) as agent, custodian, or other fiduciary for the broker’s customers. An individual depositor’s deposits within the brokered transaction account or MMDA normally do not exceed the applicable deposit insurance limit. As with retail brokered deposits, if information on these depositors and their account ownership capacity is not readily available to the bank establishing the transaction account or MMDA, the amounts in the transaction account or MMDA may be rebuttably presumed to be fully insured brokered deposits and should be reported in Schedule RC-E, Memorandum item 1.c.(1), below.

Memoranda

Item No.	Caption and Instructions
1.c.(1)	**Brokered deposits issued in denominations of less than $100,000.** Report in this item those brokered deposits issued by the bank in denominations of less than $100,000. Also report in this item time deposits issued to deposit brokers in the form of large ($100,000 or more) certificates of deposit that have been participated out by the broker in shares of less than $100,000. For brokered deposits that represent retirement deposit accounts (as defined in Schedule RC-O, Memorandum item 1) eligible for $250,000 in deposit insurance coverage, report such brokered deposits in this item only if they have been issued by the bank in denominations of less than $100,000.
1.c.(2)	**Brokered deposits issued in denominations of $100,000 and certain brokered retirement deposit accounts.** Report in this item those brokered deposits issued by the bank in denominations of exactly $100,000. Also report in this item brokered deposits that represent retirement deposit accounts (as defined in Schedule RC-O, Memorandum item 1) eligible for $250,000 in deposit insurance coverage that have been issued by the bank (a) in denominations of more than $100,000 through exactly $250,000 or (b) in denominations greater than $100,000 that have been participated out by the broker in shares of more than $100,000 through exactly $250,000.
1.d	**Maturity data for brokered deposits.** Report in the appropriate subitem the indicated maturity data for brokered deposits (as defined in the Glossary entry for "brokered deposits").
1.d.(1)	**Brokered deposits issued in denominations of less than $100,000 with a remaining maturity of one year or less.** Report in this item those brokered time deposits issued by the bank in denominations of less than $100,000 reported in Schedule RC-E, Memorandum item 1.c.(1) above that have a remaining maturity of one year or less. Remaining maturity is the amount of time remaining from the report date until the final contractual maturity of a brokered deposit. Also report in this item all brokered demand and savings deposits with balances of less than $100,000 that were reported in Schedule RC-E, Memorandum item 1.c.(1) above.
1.d.(2)	**Brokered deposits issued in denominations of $100,000 or more with a remaining maturity of one year or less.** Report in this item those brokered time deposits issued by the bank in denominations of $100,000 or more reported in Schedule RC-E, Memorandum item 1.b above that have a remaining maturity of one year or less. Remaining maturity is the amount of time remaining from the report date until the final contractual maturity of a brokered deposit. Also report in this item all brokered demand and savings deposits with balances of $100,000 or more that were reported in Schedule RC-E, Memorandum item 1.b above.

Memoranda

Item No.	Caption and Instructions
1.e	**Preferred deposits.** (This item is to be reported for the December 31 report only.) Report in this item all deposits of states and political subdivisions in the U.S. included in Schedule RC-E, item 3, columns A and C above, which are secured or collateralized as required under state law. Exclude deposits of the U.S. Government which are secured or collateralized as required under federal law. Also exclude deposits of trust funds which are secured or collateralized as required under state law unless the beneficiary is a state or political subdivision in the U.S. The amount reported in this memorandum item must be less than the sum of Schedule RC-E, item 3, column A, and item 3, column C, above. State law may require a bank to pledge securities (or other readily marketable assets) to cover the uninsured portion of the deposits of a state or political subdivision. If the bank has pledged securities with a value that exceeds the amount of the uninsured portion of the state or political subdivision's deposits, only the uninsured amount (and none of the insured portion of the deposits) should be reported as a "preferred deposit." For example, a political subdivision has $350,000 in deposits at a bank which, under state law, is required to pledge securities to cover only the uninsured portion of such deposits ($250,000 in this example). The bank has pledged securities with a value of $300,000 to secure these deposits. Only $250,000 of the political subdivision's $350,000 in deposits (the uninsured amount) would be considered "preferred deposits." In other states, banks must participate in a state public deposits program in order to receive deposits from the state or from political subdivisions within the state in amounts that would not be covered by federal deposit insurance. Under state law in such states, the value of the securities a bank must pledge to the state is calculated annually, but represents only a percentage of the uninsured portion of its public deposits. Institutions participating in the state program may potentially be required to share in any loss to public depositors incurred in the failure of another participating institution. As long as the value of the securities pledged to the state exceeds the calculated requirement, all of the bank's uninsured public deposits are protected from loss under the operation of the state program if the bank fails and, therefore, all of the uninsured public deposits are considered "preferred deposits." For example, a bank participating in a state public deposits program has $1,000,000 in public deposits under the program and $700,000 of this amount is uninsured. The bank's most recent calculation indicates that it must pledge securities with a value of at least $77,000 to the state in order to participate in the state program. The bank has pledged securities with an actual value of $80,000. The bank should report the $700,000 in uninsured public deposits as "preferred deposits."

Memoranda

Item No.	Caption and Instructions
2	**Components of total nontransaction accounts.** Memorandum item 2 divides total nontransaction accounts into two major categories: savings deposits (Memorandum items 2.a.(1) and 2.a.(2)) and time deposits (Memorandum items 2.b and 2.c). The sum of Memorandum items 2.a.(1) and 2.a.(2) equals total savings deposits. The sum of Memorandum items 2.b and 2.c equals total time deposits. The sum of Memorandum items 2.a.(1) and 2.a.(2) (savings deposits) and Memorandum items 2.b and 2.c (time deposits) equals total nontransaction deposits reported in item 7, column C, above. Include as time deposits in Memorandum items 2.b and 2.c: (1) All time deposits (as defined in the Glossary entry for "deposits") with original maturities of seven days or more that are not classified as transaction accounts. (2) Interest paid by crediting time deposit accounts.
2.a	**Savings deposits.** Report in the appropriate subitem all savings deposits included in column C above. See the Glossary entry for "deposits" for the definition of savings deposits. Include as savings deposits in Memorandum items 2.a.(1) and 2.a.(2) interest paid by crediting savings deposit accounts. Exclude from Memorandum items 2.a.(1) and 2.a.(2): (1) NOW accounts, ATS accounts, and telephone or preauthorized transfer accounts that meet the definition of a transaction account (report in Schedule RC-E, column A, as transaction accounts). (2) Special passbook or statement accounts, such as "90-day notice accounts," "golden passbook accounts," or deposits labeled as "savings certificates," that have a specified original maturity of seven days or more (report as time deposits in Schedule RC-E, Memorandum item 2.b or 2.c, below). (3) Interest accrued on savings deposits but not yet paid or credited to a deposit account (exclude from this schedule and report in Schedule RC-G, item 1.a, "Interest accrued and unpaid on deposits (in domestic offices)").
2.a.(1)	**Money market deposit accounts (MMDAs).** Report in this item the total amount of all money market deposit accounts (MMDAs) that are included in Schedule RC-E, column C, above. See the Glossary entry for "deposits" for the definition of money market deposit accounts.
2.a.(2)	**Other savings deposits.** Report in this item the total amount of all other savings deposits that are included in Schedule RC-E, column C, above. This item includes those accounts commonly known as passbook savings and statement savings. See the Glossary entry for "deposits" for the definition of other savings deposits.

Memoranda

Item No.	Caption and Instructions
2.b	**Total time deposits of less than $100,000.** Report in this item all time deposits included in Schedule RC-E, column C, above with balances of less than $100,000. This item includes both time certificates of deposit and open-account time deposits with balances of less than $100,000, regardless of negotiability or transferability. This item also includes time deposits issued to deposit brokers in the form of large ($100,000 or more) certificates of deposit that have been participated out by the broker in shares of less than $100,000. In addition, if the bank has issued a master certificate of deposit to a deposit broker in an amount that exceeds $100,000 and under which brokered certificates of deposit are issued in $1,000 amounts (so-called "retail brokered deposits"), individual depositors who purchase multiple certificates issued by the bank normally do not exceed the applicable deposit insurance limit (either $100,000 or $250,000). Under current deposit insurance rules the deposit broker is not required to provide information routinely on these purchasers and their account ownership capacity to the bank issuing the deposits. If this information is not readily available to the issuing bank, these brokered certificates of deposit in $1,000 amounts should be reported in this item as time deposits of less than $100,000. Exclude from this item all time deposits with balances of $100,000 or more (report in Schedule RC-E, Memorandum item 2.c, below).
2.c	**Total time deposits of $100,000 or more.** Report in this item all time deposits included in Schedule RC-E, column C, above with balances of $100,000 or more. This item includes both time certificates of deposit and open-account time deposits with balances of $100,000 or more, regardless of negotiability or transferability. Exclude from this item: • all time deposits issued to deposit brokers in the form of large ($100,000 or more) certificates of deposit that have been participated out by the broker in shares of less than $100,000, and • all time deposits with balances of less than $100,000, which should be reported in Schedule RC-E, Memorandum item 2.b, above. NOTE: Banks should include as time deposits of $100,000 or more those time deposits originally issued in denominations of less than $100,000 but that, because of interest paid or credited, or because of additional deposits, now have a balance of $100,000 or more.
2.c.(1)	**Individual Retirement Accounts (IRAs) and Keogh Plan accounts included in Memorandum item 2.c, "Total time deposits of $100,000 or more," above.** Report in this item all IRA and Keogh Plan time deposits of $100,000 or more included above in Schedule RC-E, Memorandum item 2.c. These IRA and Keogh Plan time deposits will also have been included in Schedule RC-E, Memorandum item 1.a., "Total Individual Retirement Accounts (IRAs) and Keogh Plan accounts." IRAs include traditional IRAs, Roth IRAs, Simplified Employee Pension (SEP) IRAs, and SIMPLE IRAs. Exclude deposits in "Section 457" deferred compensation plans and self-directed defined contribution plans, which are primarily 401(k) plan accounts. Also exclude deposits in Health Savings Accounts, Medical Savings Accounts, and Coverdell Education Savings Accounts (formerly known as Education IRAs).

Memoranda

Item No.	Caption and Instructions
3	**Maturity and repricing data for time deposits of less than $100,000.** Report in the appropriate subitem maturity and repricing data for the bank's time deposits of less than $100,000, i.e., the bank's time certificates of deposit of less than $100,000 and the bank's open-account time deposits of less than $100,000. The time deposits included in this item will have been reported in Schedule RC-E, Memorandum item 2.b, above. Therefore, the sum of the amounts reported in Schedule RC-E, Memorandum items 3.a.(1) through 3.a.(4) must equal Schedule RC-E, Memorandum item 2.b, above. For purposes of this memorandum item and Schedule RC-E, Memorandum item 4, the following definitions apply: A fixed interest rate is a rate that is specified at the origination of the transaction, is fixed and invariable during the term of the time deposit, and is known to both the bank and the depositor. Also treated as a fixed interest rate is a predetermined interest rate which is a rate that changes during the term of the time deposit on a predetermined basis, with the exact rate of interest over the life of the time deposit known with certainty to both the bank and the depositor when the time deposit is acquired. 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 the bank's "prime rate," or to some other variable criterion the exact value of which cannot be known in advance. Therefore, the exact rate the time deposit carries at any subsequent time cannot be known at the time the time deposit is received by the bank or subsequently renewed. When the rate on a time deposit with a floating rate has reached a contractual floor or ceiling level, the time deposit is to be treated as "fixed rate" rather than as "floating rate" until the rate is again free to float. Remaining maturity is the amount of time remaining from the report date until the final contractual maturity of a time deposit. Next repricing date is the date the interest rate on a floating rate time deposit can next change in accordance with the terms of the contract or the contractual maturity date of the deposit, whichever is earlier. Banks whose records or information systems provide data on the final contractual maturities and next repricing dates of their time deposits for time periods that closely approximate the maturity and repricing periods specified in this Memorandum item and Schedule RC-E, Memorandum item 4 (e.g., 89 or 90 days rather than three months, 359 or 360 days rather 12 months) may use these data to complete this Memorandum item and Schedule RC-E, Memorandum item 4.

Memoranda

Item No.	Caption and Instructions
3 (cont.)	Time deposits held in Individual Retirement Accounts (IRAs) and Keogh Plan accounts should be reported without regard to distribution schedules that may be in effect for funds held in certain depositors' accounts. Such time deposits should be reported in this Memorandum item and in Schedule RC-E, Memorandum item 4, in the same manner as time deposits not held in IRAs and Keogh Plan accounts. Noninterest-bearing time deposits should be treated as fixed rate time deposits and reported according to the amount of time remaining until the final contractual maturity in this Memorandum item and in Schedule RC-E, Memorandum item 4. Fixed rate time deposits that offer the depositor the option to reset the interest rate on the deposit to a current market rate one time during the term of the deposit should be treated as fixed rate deposits and reported based on their remaining maturity. Fixed rate time deposits that are callable at the option of the issuing bank should be reported according to their remaining maturity without regard to their next call date unless the time deposit has actually been called. When fixed rate time deposits have been called, they should be reported on the basis of the time remaining until the call date. Callable floating rate time deposits should be reported on the basis of their next repricing date, without regard to their next call date unless the time deposit has actually been called. Floating rate time deposits that have been called should be reported on the basis of their next repricing date or their actual call date, whichever is earlier. Fixed rate time deposits that provide depositors with the option to redeem them at one or more specified dates prior to their contractual maturity date without penalty should be reported according to their remaining maturity without regard to "put" dates if the depositor has not exercised the "put." If a redemption option has been exercised, however, such deposits should be reported on the basis of the time remaining until the date on which the time deposit will be redeemed. Floating rate time deposits that provide depositors with redemption options without penalty should be reported on the basis of their next repricing date without regard to the "put" dates if the depositor has not exercised the "put." If a redemption option has been exercised but the time deposit has not yet been redeemed, the deposit should be reported on the basis of its next repricing date or its scheduled redemption date, whichever is earlier.
3.a	**Time deposits of less than $100,000 with a remaining maturity or next repricing date of.** Report the dollar amount of the bank's fixed rate time deposits of less than $100,000 in the appropriate subitems according to the amount of time remaining to their final contractual maturities. Report the dollar amount of the bank's floating rate time deposits of less than $100,000 in the appropriate subitems according to their next repricing dates.
3.a.(1)	**Three months or less.** Report the dollar amount of: • the bank's fixed rate time deposits of less than $100,000 with remaining maturities of three months or less, and • the bank's floating rate time deposits of less than $100,000 with the next repricing date occurring in three months or less.

Memoranda

Item No.	Caption and Instructions

3.a.(2) **Over three months through 12 months.** Report the dollar amount of:

- the bank's fixed rate time deposits of less than $100,000 with remaining maturities of over three months through 12 months, and
- the bank's floating rate time deposits of less than $100,000 with the next repricing date occurring in over three months through 12 months.

3.a.(3) **Over one year through three years.** Report the dollar amount of:

- the bank's fixed rate time deposits of less than $100,000 with remaining maturities of over one year through three years, and
- the bank's floating rate time deposits of less than $100,000 with the next repricing date occurring in over one year through three years.

3.a.(4) **Over three years.** Report the dollar amount of:

- the bank's fixed rate time deposits of less than $100,000 with remaining maturities of over three years, and
- the bank's floating rate time deposits of less than $100,000 with the next repricing date occurring in over three years.

3.b **Time deposits of less than $100,000 with a remaining maturity of one year or less.** Report all time deposits of less than $100,000 with a remaining maturity of one year or less. Include both fixed rate and floating rate time deposits of less than $100,000.

The fixed rate time deposits that should be included in this item will also have been reported by remaining maturity in Schedule RC-E, Memorandum items 3.a.(1) and 3.a.(2), above. The floating rate time deposits that should be included in this item will have been reported by next repricing date in Memorandum items 3.a.(1) and 3.a.(2), above. However, these two Memorandum items may include floating rate time deposits with a remaining maturity of more than one year, but on which the interest rate can next change in one year or less; those time deposits should not be included in this Memorandum item 3.b.

4 **Maturity and repricing data for time deposits of $100,000 or more.** Report in the appropriate subitem maturity and repricing data for the bank's time deposits of $100,000 or more, i.e., the bank's time certificates of deposit of $100,000 or more and the bank's open-account time deposits of $100,000 or more. The time deposits included in this item will have been reported in Schedule RC-E, Memorandum item 2.c, above. Therefore, the sum of the amounts reported in Schedule RC-E, Memorandum items 4.a.(1) through 4.a.(4) must equal Schedule RC-E, Memorandum item 2.c, above. Refer to the definitions and other instructions about time deposits in Schedule RC-E, Memorandum item 3, above.

Memoranda

Item No.	Caption and Instructions

4.a **Time deposits of $100,000 or more with a remaining maturity or next repricing date of.** Report the dollar amount of the bank's fixed rate time deposits of $100,000 or more in the appropriate subitems according to the amount of time remaining to their final contractual maturities. Report the dollar amount of the bank's floating rate time deposits of $100,000 or more in the appropriate subitems according to their next repricing dates.

4.a.(1) **Three months or less.** Report the dollar amount of:

- the bank's fixed rate time deposits of $100,000 or more with remaining maturities of three months or less, and
- the bank's floating rate time deposits of $100,000 or more with the next repricing date occurring in three months or less.

4.a.(2) **Over three months through 12 months.** Report the dollar amount of:

- the bank's fixed rate time deposits of $100,000 or more with remaining maturities of over three months through 12 months, and
- the bank's floating rate time deposits of $100,000 or more with the next repricing date occurring in over three months through 12 months.

4.a.(3) **Over one year through three years.** Report the dollar amount of:

- the bank's fixed rate time deposits of $100,000 or more with remaining maturities of over one year through three years, and
- the bank's floating rate time deposits of $100,000 or more with the next repricing date occurring in over one year through three years.

4.a.(4) **Over three years.** Report the dollar amount of:

- the bank's fixed rate time deposits of $100,000 or more with remaining maturities of over three years, and
- the bank's floating rate time deposits of $100,000 or more with the next repricing date occurring in over three years.

4.b **Time deposits of $100,000 or more with a remaining maturity of one year or less.** Report all time deposits of $100,000 or more with a remaining maturity of one year or less. Include both fixed rate and floating rate time deposits of $100,000 or more.

The fixed rate time deposits that should be included in this item will also have been reported by remaining maturity in Schedule RC-E, Memorandum items 4.a.(1) and 4.a.(2), above. The floating rate time deposits that should be included in this item will have been reported by next repricing date in Memorandum items 4.a.(1) and 4.a.(2), above. However, these two Memorandum items may include floating rate time deposits with a remaining maturity of more than one year, but on which the interest rate can next change in one year or less; those time deposits should not be included in this Memorandum item 4.b.

Schedule RC-E, Part II. Deposits in Foreign Offices (FFIEC 031 only)

General Instructions

Part II of Schedule RC-E is not applicable to banks filing the FFIEC 041 report forms.

For purposes of this report, IBFs are to be treated as foreign offices and their deposit liabilities should be reported only in Schedule RC-E, part II. Also included in this part are deposits of all offices of Edge and Agreement subsidiaries and deposits of offices in foreign countries.

The definition of deposits in Schedule RC-E, part I, will apply directly to deposits of branches in Puerto Rico and U.S. territories and possessions and to the domestic offices of Edge and Agreement subsidiaries. However, for all other "foreign offices," the definition of deposits in Schedule RC-E, part I, must be adjusted for any differences in statutory and regulatory requirements and in institutional practices in foreign countries.

For these other foreign offices include as deposits:

(1) Liabilities readily identifiable as deposits because of name or definition.

(2) All foreign office liabilities identical to those described for domestic offices that have different names in different countries.

(3) Liabilities that, owing to law, custom, or banking practice in foreign countries, have characteristics similar to those defined for Schedule RC-E, part I.

(4) Any other foreign office liability that is treated as a deposit by the laws, local custom, or banking practice of the country in which it is booked.

Report any nondeposit borrowing of an office in a foreign country as a borrowing in Schedule RC-M, item 5.b, "Other borrowings," or in other items, as appropriate.

When it is not clear whether a liability in a foreign office should be treated as a deposit or as a borrowing, treat it as a deposit. Report all deposits in IBFs in Schedule RC-E, part II, whether in the form of deposits, borrowings, placements, or similar instruments. Exclude IBF liabilities in the form of securities sold under agreements to repurchase (report in Schedule RC, item 14.b), borrowings of immediately available funds that have an original maturity of one business day or roll over under a continuing contract that are not securities repurchase agreements (report in Schedule RC-M, item 5.b), and accrued liabilities, such as interest accrued but unpaid (report in Schedule RC-G, item 1.b).

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

Reciprocal balances between foreign offices of the reporting bank and other depository institutions may be reported on a net basis when a right of setoff exists. See the Glossary entry for "offsetting" for the conditions that must be met for a right of setoff to exist.

Part II. Deposits in Foreign Offices (cont.)

Item Instructions

Item No.	Caption and Instructions
1	**Deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations (include all certified and official checks)**. Report all balances in foreign offices standing to the credit of individuals, partnerships, and corporations (as defined for Schedule RC-E, part I, item 1). Report all certified and official checks issued by foreign offices of the reporting bank (as defined for Schedule RC-E, part I, item 1). Also report all other liabilities that, owing to law, custom, or banking practice in foreign countries, have characteristics similar to those specified for domestic offices.
2	**Deposits of U.S. banks (including IBFs and foreign branches of U.S. banks) and other U.S. depository institutions**. Report all deposit balances in foreign offices of the reporting bank standing to the credit of banks and other depository institutions headquartered and chartered in the United States. Include both U.S. and non-U.S. branches of U.S. commercial banks and other depository institutions as well as IBFs established by U.S. commercial banks. Exclude U.S. branches and agencies of foreign banks and IBFs established by such branches and agencies. (See the Glossary entry for "banks, U.S. and foreign" for the definition of U.S. banks and the Glossary entry for "depository institutions in the U.S." for further discussion of this term).
3	**Deposits of foreign banks (including U.S. branches and agencies of foreign banks, including their IBFs)**. Report all balances in foreign offices of the reporting bank standing to the credit of banks headquartered and chartered in foreign countries. Include both U.S. and non-U.S. branches of foreign banks and IBFs established by U.S. branches and agencies of foreign banks. Exclude foreign offices of U.S. banks. (See the Glossary entry for "banks, U.S. and foreign" for the definition of foreign banks.)
4	**Deposits of foreign governments and official institutions**. Report all balances in foreign offices standing to the credit of foreign governments and official institutions, including foreign central banks. (See the Glossary entry for "foreign governments and official institutions" for the definition of this term.)
5	**Deposits of U.S. Government and states and political subdivisions in the U.S.** Report all balances in foreign offices standing to the credit of the U.S. Government and states and political subdivisions in the U.S. (as defined for Schedule RC-E, part I, items 2 and 3).
6	**Total**. Report the sum of items 1 through 5. This item must equal Schedule RC, item 13.b, "Deposits in foreign offices, Edge and Agreement subsidiaries, and IBFs."

Memorandum

Item No.	Caption and Instructions
1	**Time deposits with a remaining maturity of one year or less**. Report all time deposits in foreign offices with remaining maturities of one year or less. Remaining maturity is the amount of time remaining from the report date until the final contractual maturity of a time deposit. The time deposits included in this item will also have been reported in Schedule RC-E, part II, item 6, above.