

CALL REPORT
INSTRUCTION BOOK UPDATE
JUNE 2013

FILING INSTRUCTIONS

NOTE: This instruction book update is designed for two-sided (duplex) printing. 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

7 – 12 (3-11, 6-12)
RI-13 – RI-14 (12-09)
RI-A-5 (9-12)
RI-E-3 (6-12)
RC-C-2a – RC-C-6b (3-09, 9-11, 3-13)
RC-C-19 – RC-C-20 (3-11)
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RC-F-3 – RC-F-6 (6-11, 9-11)
RC-M-9 – RC-M-12 (6-09, 3-11)
RC-N-3 – RC-N-4a (6-12)
RC-O-1 – RC-O-2 (6-12)
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RC-R-9 – RC-R-10a (6-12, 3-13)
RC-R-22c – RC-R-22d (6-12)
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Insert Pages

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RI-A-5 – RI-A-6 (6-13)
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RC-C-2a – RC-C-6b (6-13)
RC-C-19 – RC-C-20 (6-13)
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RC-F-3 – RC-F-6 (6-13)
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RC-X-1 (6-13)
A-59 – A-62 (6-13)

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.

Submission Date

The term "submission date" is defined as the date by which a bank's completed Call Report must be received in electronic form by the CDR. Except as indicated below, the CDR must receive the data file for a bank's Call Report, with all corrections made and all explanations provided consistent with the "Guidelines for Resolving Edits" (www.ffiec.gov/find/documents/resolvingedits.pdf), no more than 30 calendar days after the report date. For example, the March 31 report must be received by April 30 and the June 30 report by July 30.

Any bank contracting with a third party to convert its reports to the electronic format for the CDR must ensure that it delivers its hard-copy reports to the third party in sufficient time for (1) the third party to enter the data into the appropriate format; (2) the bank to research and resolve any identified edit exceptions; and (3) the third party to electronically transmit the original submission and any necessary resubmissions to the CDR by the submission deadline. Early submission is strongly encouraged so that the bank has ample time to research and resolve any edit exceptions identified through the submission process. No extensions of time for submitting reports are granted.

Any bank that has more than one foreign office, other than a "shell" branch or an IBF, may take an additional limited period of time to submit its Call Report. The CDR must receive the data file for such a bank's Call Report no more than 35 calendar days after the report date. Eligible banks are urged to use the additional time only if absolutely necessary and to make every effort to report as soon as possible, preferably within the 30-day submission period.

Amended Reports

A bank's primary federal bank supervisory authority may require the filing of an amended Call Report if reports as previously submitted contain significant errors, as determined by the supervisory authority, in how the reporting bank classified or categorized items in the reports, i.e., on what line of the report an item has been reported.

When dealing with the recognition and measurement of events and transactions in the Call Report, amended reports may be required if a bank's primary federal bank supervisory authority determines that the reports as previously submitted contain errors that are material for the reporting bank. Materiality is a qualitative characteristic of accounting information that is addressed in Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Concepts Statement No. 8, "Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting," as follows: "Information is material if omitting it or misstating it could influence decisions that users make on the basis of the financial information of a specific reporting entity. In other words, materiality is an entity-specific aspect of relevance based on the nature or magnitude or both of the items to which the information relates in the context of an individual entity's financial report."

RETENTION OF REPORTS

In general, a bank should maintain in its files a signed and attested record of its completed Call Report, including any amended reports, and the related workpapers and supporting documentation¹ for five years after the report date, unless any applicable state requirements mandate a longer retention period. This five-year time period is consistent with the time period specified in Section 7(b)(5) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act, which provides that each insured depository institution shall maintain all records necessary for the FDIC to verify the correctness of its deposit insurance assessments for no more than five years from the date of filing any certified statement, except when there is a dispute between the insured depository institution and the FDIC over the amount of any assessment, in which case the depository institution shall retain the records until the final determination of the issue.

SCOPE OF THE "CONSOLIDATED BANK" REQUIRED TO BE REPORTED IN THE SUBMITTED REPORTS

In their Call Reports submitted to the federal bank supervisory agencies, banks and their subsidiaries shall present their financial condition and results of operations on a consolidated basis in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). All majority-owned subsidiaries shall be consolidated unless either the subsidiary is not "significant" or control of the subsidiary does not rest with the parent bank (see "Exclusions from the Coverage of the Consolidated Report" below). See the Glossary entry for "subsidiaries" for the definition of "significant subsidiary." Accordingly, the Call Report shall consolidate the operations of:

- (1) The bank's head office;
- (2) All branches of the bank, domestic and foreign;
- (3) Any IBF established by the bank;
- (4) All majority-owned Edge and Agreement subsidiaries, including their IBFs, their foreign and domestic branches, and their significant subsidiaries;
- (5) All majority-owned foreign banks held directly by the reporting bank pursuant to Section 25 of the Federal Reserve Act;
- (6) All other majority-owned subsidiaries that are "significant," including domestic subsidiaries that are commercial banks, savings banks, or savings and loan associations that must file separate Call Reports (or separate reports of a comparable nature) with any state or federal financial institutions supervisory authority;
- (7) All nonsignificant majority-owned subsidiaries that the bank has elected to consolidate on a consistent basis in both the Report of Condition and the Report of Income; and
- (8) All variable interest entities (VIEs) in which the bank, or a consolidated subsidiary of the bank, has a controlling financial interest and, thus, is the primary beneficiary. For further information, refer to the Glossary entry for "variable interest entity."

Each bank shall account for any investments in unconsolidated subsidiaries, associated companies, and those corporate joint ventures over which the bank exercises significant influence according to the equity method of accounting. The equity method of accounting is described in the instructions for Schedule RC, item 8. (Refer to the Glossary entry for "subsidiaries" for the definitions of the terms subsidiary, associated company, and corporate joint venture.)

¹ Supporting documentation may include, but is not limited to, overdraft reports, trust department records, and records of other material adjustments to deposits.

Exclusions from the Coverage of the Consolidated Report

Subsidiaries where control does not rest with the parent – If control of a majority-owned subsidiary does not rest with the parent bank because of legal or other reasons (e.g., the subsidiary is in bankruptcy), the subsidiary is not to be consolidated for purposes of the report.¹ Thus, the bank's investment in such a subsidiary is not eliminated in consolidation but will be reflected in the report in the balance sheet item for "Investments in unconsolidated subsidiaries and associated companies" (Schedule RC, item 8) or "Direct and indirect investments in real estate ventures" (Schedule RC, item 9), as appropriate. Other transactions of the bank with such a subsidiary will be reflected in the appropriate items of the report in the same manner as transactions with unrelated outside parties. Additional guidance on this topic is provided in accounting standards, including ASC Subtopic 810-10, Consolidation – Overall (formerly FASB Statement No. 94, "Consolidation of All Majority-Owned Subsidiaries").

Trust accounts – For purposes of the Call Report, the reporting bank's trust department is not to be consolidated into the reporting bank's balance sheet or income statement. However, information concerning the bank's trust activities must be reported in Schedule RC-T, Fiduciary and Related Services. Assets held in or administered by the bank's trust department and the income earned on such assets are excluded from all of the other schedules of the Call Report except when trust funds are deposited by the trust department of the reporting bank in the commercial or some other department of the reporting bank.

When such trust funds are deposited in the bank, they are to be reported as deposit liabilities in Schedule RC-E in the deposit category appropriate to the beneficiary. Interest paid by the bank on such deposits is to be reported as part of the reporting bank's interest expense.

However, there are two exceptions:

- (1) *Uninvested trust funds (cash)* held in the bank's trust department, which are *not* included on the balance sheet of the reporting bank, *must* be reported in Schedule RC-O, Other Data for Deposit Insurance and FICO Assessments; and
- (2) The *fees* earned by the trust department for its fiduciary activities and the *operating expenses* of the trust department are to be reported in the bank's income statement (Schedule RI) on a gross basis as if part of the consolidated bank.

Custody accounts – All custody and safekeeping activities (i.e., the holding of securities, jewelry, coin collections, and other valuables in custody or in safekeeping for customers) are *not* to be reflected on any basis in the balance sheet of the Report of Condition unless cash funds held by the bank in safekeeping for customers are commingled with the general assets of the reporting bank. In such cases, the commingled funds would be reported in the Report of Condition as deposit liabilities of the bank.

RULES OF CONSOLIDATION

For purposes of these reports, all offices (i.e., branches, subsidiaries, VIEs, and IBFs) that are within the scope of the consolidated bank as defined above are to be reported on a consolidated basis. Unless the instructions specifically state otherwise, this consolidation shall be on a line-by-line basis, according to the caption shown. As part of the consolidation process, the results of all transactions and all intercompany balances (e.g., outstanding asset/debt relationships) between offices, subsidiaries, and other entities *included* in the scope of the consolidated bank are to be *eliminated* in the consolidation and must be *excluded* from the Call Report. (For example, eliminate in the consolidation (1) loans made by

¹ In contrast, by definition, control of a VIE is deemed to rest with the parent if the parent or its consolidated subsidiary has a controlling financial interest in the VIE and, thus, is the primary beneficiary, in which case the VIE must be consolidated for purposes of the Call Report.

the bank to a consolidated subsidiary and the corresponding liability of the subsidiary to the bank, (2) a consolidated subsidiary's deposits in the bank and the corresponding cash or interest-bearing asset balance of the subsidiary, and (3) the intercompany interest income and expense related to such loans and deposits of the bank and its consolidated subsidiary.)

Exception: For purposes of reporting the total assets of captive insurance and reinsurance subsidiaries in Schedule RC-M, Memoranda, items 14.a and 14.b, only, banks should measure the subsidiaries' total assets before eliminating intercompany transactions between the consolidated subsidiary and other offices or subsidiaries of the consolidated bank. Otherwise, captive insurance and reinsurance subsidiaries should be reported on a consolidated basis as described in the preceding paragraph.

Subsidiaries of subsidiaries – For a subsidiary of a bank which is in turn the parent of one or more subsidiaries:

- (1) Each subsidiary shall consolidate its majority-owned subsidiaries in accordance with the consolidation requirements set forth above.
- (2) Each subsidiary shall account for any investments in unconsolidated subsidiaries, corporate joint ventures over which the bank exercises significant influence, and associated companies according to the equity method of accounting.

Noncontrolling (minority) interests – A noncontrolling interest, sometimes called a minority interest, is the portion of equity in a bank's subsidiary not attributable, directly or indirectly, to the parent bank. Report noncontrolling interests in the reporting bank's consolidated subsidiaries in Schedule RC, item 27.b, "Noncontrolling (minority) interests in consolidated subsidiaries," of the Report of Condition. Report the portion of consolidated net income reported in Schedule RI, item 12, that is attributable to noncontrolling interests in consolidated subsidiaries of the bank in Schedule RI, item 13, of the Report of Income.

Intrabank transactions – (For banks with foreign offices.) While all intrabank transactions are to be excluded from the Call Report, one intrabank relationship that is eliminated in consolidation is required to be identified and reported in the Report of Condition. Specifically, Schedule RC-H, Selected Balance Sheet Items for Domestic Offices, requires the reporting of the net amount of "due from" or "due to" balances between the domestic offices and the foreign offices of the consolidated bank.

Deposit insurance and FICO assessments – When one FDIC-insured institution owns another FDIC-insured institution as a subsidiary, the parent institution should complete items 1 through 11 (except item 9.a) and Memorandum items 1 through 5 of Schedule RC-O by accounting for the insured institution subsidiary under the equity method of accounting instead of consolidating it, i.e., on an "unconsolidated single FDIC certificate number basis." (However, an FDIC-insured institution that owns another FDIC-insured institution should complete item 9.a of Schedule RC-O by consolidating its subsidiary institution.) In contrast, when an FDIC-insured institution consolidates entities other than FDIC-insured institutions for purposes of Schedule RC, Balance Sheet, the parent institution should complete items 1 through 11 and Memorandum items 1 through 5 of Schedule RC-O on a consolidated basis with respect to these other entities. However, all deposits of subsidiaries (except an insured depository institution subsidiary) that are consolidated and, therefore, eliminated from reported deposits on the balance sheet (Schedule RC, item 13.a or 13.b, as appropriate) must be reported in Schedule RC-O, items 1 through 3 and Memorandum items 1 and 2, as appropriate. Similarly, the interest accrued and unpaid on these deposits, which is eliminated in consolidation from reported other liabilities on the balance sheet (Schedule RC, item 20), also must be reported in these Schedule RC-O items.

"Large institutions" and "highly complex institutions," including those that own another FDIC-insured institution as a subsidiary, should complete Memorandum items 6 through 18 of Schedule RC-O, as appropriate, on a fully consolidated basis.

Cutoff dates for consolidation – All branches must be consolidated as of the report date. For purposes of consolidation, the date of the financial statements of a subsidiary should, to the extent practicable, match the report date of the parent bank, but in no case differ by more than 93 days from the report date.

REPORTING BY TYPE OF OFFICE (For banks with foreign offices)

Some information in the Call Report is to be reported by type of office (e.g., for domestic offices, for foreign offices, or for IBFs) as well as for the consolidated bank. Where information is called for by type of office, the information reported shall be the office component of the consolidated item unless otherwise specified in the line item instructions. That is, as a general rule, the office information shall be reported at the same level of consolidation as the fully consolidated statement, shall reflect only transactions with parties outside the scope of the consolidated bank, and shall exclude all transactions between offices of the consolidated bank as defined above.

PUBLICATION REQUIREMENTS FOR THE REPORT OF CONDITION

There are no federal requirements for a bank to publish the balance sheet of the Report of Condition in a newspaper. However, state-chartered banks should consult with their state banking authorities concerning the applicability of any state publication requirements.

RELEASE OF INDIVIDUAL BANK REPORTS

All schedules of the Call Report submitted by each reporting bank, including the optional narrative statement at the end of the Report of Condition, are available to the public from the federal bank supervisory agencies with the exception of any amounts reported in Schedule RI-E, item 2.g, "FDIC deposit insurance assessments," for report dates beginning June 30, 2009; Schedule RC-O, Memorandum items 6 through 9, 14, and 15, for certain assessment-related data for report dates beginning June 30, 2011; Schedule RC-O, Memorandum item 18, for two-year probability of default data for 1-4 family residential mortgage loans and consumer loans and leases for report dates beginning June 30, 2013; and Schedule RC-P, items 7.a and 7.b, for representation and warranty reserves for 1-4 family residential mortgages sold made to specified parties for report dates beginning June 30, 2012.

In addition, the amount reported in Schedule RC-F, item 6.f, "Prepaid deposit insurance assessments," for report dates from December 31, 2009, through March 31, 2013, will not be publicly disclosed on an individual bank basis. Information reported in Schedule RC-T, Fiduciary and Related Services, on the components of fiduciary and related services income (but not "Total gross fiduciary and related services income") and on fiduciary settlements, surcharges, and losses (Memorandum item 4), will not be publicly disclosed on an individual bank basis for periods prior to March 31, 2009. Data reported in Schedule RC-N, Past Due and Nonaccrual Loans, Leases, and Other Assets, in column A, "Past due 30 through 89 days and still accruing," and in all of Memorandum item 1, "Restructured loans and leases included in Schedule RC-N above," will not be publicly disclosed on an individual bank basis for periods prior to March 31, 2001.

APPLICABILITY OF GENERALLY ACCEPTED ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES TO REGULATORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

For recognition and measurement purposes, the regulatory reporting requirements applicable to the Call Report shall conform to U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. Nevertheless, because the Call Report is a bank-level report, each bank (together with its consolidated subsidiaries) is considered an "accounting entity" for regulatory reporting purposes and normally must prepare its Call Report on a separate entity basis. Furthermore, when reporting events and transactions not covered in principle by Call Report instructions or authoritative GAAP standards, banks are encouraged to discuss the event or transaction with their primary federal bank supervisory agency.

Regardless of whether a bank discusses a reporting issue with its supervisory agency, when a bank's supervisory agency's interpretation of how GAAP should be applied to a specified event or transaction (or series of related events or transactions) differs from the bank's interpretation, the supervisory agency may require the bank to reflect the event(s) or transaction(s) in its Call Report in accordance with the agency's interpretation and to amend previously submitted reports.

The Call Report instructions contain certain specific reporting guidance that falls within the range of acceptable practice under GAAP. These instructions have been adopted to achieve safety and soundness and other public policy objectives and to ensure comparability. Should the need arise in the future, other specific reporting guidance that falls within the range of GAAP may be issued. Current Call Report instructions providing such specific reporting guidance include the nonaccrual rules in the Glossary entry for "Nonaccrual Status," the treatment of impaired collateral dependent loans in the Glossary entry for "Loan Impairment," the Glossary entry for the "Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses" which references the 2006 Interagency Policy Statement on this subject, the separate entity method of accounting for income taxes of bank subsidiaries of holding companies in the Glossary entry for "Income Taxes," the push down accounting rules in the Glossary entry for "Business Combinations," and the treatment of property dividends in the Glossary entry for "Dividends."

Certain provisions of AICPA Statement of Position (SOP) No. 92-3, "Accounting for Foreclosed Assets," have been incorporated into the Glossary entry for "Foreclosed Assets," which banks must follow for Call Report purposes, even though SOP 92-3 was rescinded subsequent to the issuance of ASC Topic 360, Property, Plant, and Equipment (formerly FASB Statement No. 144, "Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets"). The application of these provisions of SOP 92-3 represents prevalent practice in the banking industry and is consistent with safe and sound banking practices and the accounting objectives set forth in Section 37(a) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act.

There may be areas in which a bank wishes more technical detail on the application of accounting standards and procedures to the requirements of these instructions. Such information may often be found in the appropriate entries in the Glossary section of these instructions or, in more detail, in the GAAP standards. Selected sections of the GAAP standards are referenced in the instructions where appropriate. The accounting entries in the Glossary are intended to serve as an aid in specific reporting situations rather than as a comprehensive statement on bank accounting.

ACCRUAL BASIS REPORTING

All banks, regardless of size, shall prepare all schedules of the Call Report on an accrual basis. However, banks may report particular accounts on a cash basis, except for the four listed below, if the results would not materially differ from those obtained using an accrual basis.

All banks *must* report the following on an accrual basis:

- (1) Income from installment loans;
- (2) Amortization of premiums paid on held-to-maturity and available-for-sale securities (see the Glossary entry for "premiums and discounts");
- (3) Income taxes (see the Glossary entry for "income taxes"); and
- (4) Depreciation on premises and fixed assets.

All banks shall establish and maintain an allowance for loan and lease losses at a level that is appropriate to cover estimated credit losses associated with its held-for-investment loan and lease portfolio. Accounting for loan and lease losses is discussed in more detail in the Glossary entries for "allowance for loan and lease losses" and "loan impairment."

Item No. **Caption and Instructions**

5.I
(cont.) fair value option, bank card and credit card interchange fees, and gains on bargain purchases. For each component of other noninterest income that exceeds this disclosure threshold for which a preprinted caption has not been provided, describe the component with a clear but concise caption in Schedule RI-E, items 1.i through 1.k. These descriptions should not exceed 50 characters in length (including spacing between words).

For disclosure purposes in Schedule RI-E, items 1.a through 1.h, when components of "Other noninterest income" reflect a single credit for separate "bundled services" provided through third party vendors, disclose such amounts in the item with the preprinted caption that most closely describes the predominant type of income earned, and this categorization should be used consistently over time.

Include as other noninterest income:

- (1) Service charges, commissions, and fees for such services as:
 - (a) The rental of safe deposit boxes.
 - (b) The safekeeping of securities for other depository institutions (if the income for such safekeeping services is not included in Schedule RI, item 5.a, "Income from fiduciary activities").
 - (c) The sale of bank drafts, money orders, cashiers' checks, and travelers' checks.
 - (d) The collection of utility bills, checks, notes, bond coupons, and bills of exchange.
 - (e) The redemption of U.S. savings bonds.
 - (f) The handling of food stamps.
 - (g) The execution of acceptances and the issuance of commercial letters of credit, standby letters of credit, deferred payment letters of credit, and letters of credit issued for cash or its equivalent. Exclude income on bankers acceptances and trade acceptances (report such income in the appropriate subitem of Schedule RI, item 1.a, "Interest and fee income on loans," or in Schedule RI, item 1.e, "Interest income from trading assets," as appropriate).
 - (h) The notarizing of forms and documents.
 - (i) The negotiation or management of loans from other lenders for customers or correspondents.
 - (j) The providing of consulting and advisory services to others. Exclude income from investment advisory services, which is to be reported in Schedule RI, item 5.d.(2).
 - (k) The use of the bank's automated teller machines or remote service units by depositors of other depository institutions.

Item No. **Caption and Instructions**

- 5.I**
(cont.)
- (2) Income and fees from the sale and printing of checks.
 - (3) Gross rentals and other income from all real estate reportable in Schedule RC, item 7, "Other real estate owned."
 - (4) Earnings on or other increases in the value of the cash surrender value of bank-owned life insurance policies.
 - (5) Annual or other periodic fees paid by holders of credit cards issued by the bank. Fees that are periodically charged to cardholders shall be deferred and recognized on a straight-line basis over the period the fee entitles the cardholder to use the card.
 - (6) Charges to merchants for the bank's handling of credit card or charge sales when the bank does not carry the related loan accounts on its books. Banks may report this income net of the expenses (except salaries) related to the handling of these credit card or charge sales.
 - (7) Interchange fees earned from bank card and credit card transactions.
 - (8) Gross income received for performing data processing services for others. Do not deduct the expense of performing such services for others (report in the appropriate items of noninterest expense).
 - (9) Loan commitment fees that are recognized during the commitment period (i.e., fees retrospectively determined and fees for commitments where exercise is remote) or included in income when the commitment expires and loan syndication fees that are not required to be deferred. Refer to the Glossary entry for "loan fees" for further information.
 - (10) On the FFIEC 031 only, service charges on deposit accounts in foreign offices.
 - (11) Net tellers' overages (shortages), net recoveries (losses) on forged checks, net recoveries (losses) on payment of checks over stop payment orders, and similar recurring operating gains (losses) of this type. Banks should consistently report these gains (losses) either in this item or in Schedule RI, item 7.d.
 - (12) Net gains (losses) from the sale or other disposal of branches (i.e., where the reporting bank sells a branch's assets to another depository institution, which assumes the deposit liabilities of the branch). Banks should consistently report these net gains (losses) either in this item or in Schedule RI, item 7.d.
 - (13) Net gains (losses) from all transactions involving foreign currency or foreign exchange other than trading transactions. Banks should consistently report these net gains (losses) either in this item or in Schedule RI, item 7.d.
 - (14) Rental fees applicable to operating leases for furniture and equipment rented to others.
 - (15) Interest received on tax refunds.
 - (16) Life insurance proceeds on policies for which the bank is the beneficiary.

Item No. Caption and Instructions

- 10** other-than-temporary impairment losses) or increases in the fair value of available-for-sale debt securities previously written down as other-than-temporarily impaired, and subsequent accretion (based on the amount and timing of future estimated cash flows) of the portion of other-than-temporary impairment losses on held-to-maturity debt securities not recognized in earnings.
- (cont.)
- (5) The change in the institution's accumulated net gains (losses) (effective portion) on derivative instruments that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges.
- (6) On the FFIEC 031 only, the change in the institution's cumulative foreign currency translation adjustments and gains (losses) on certain foreign currency transactions. Refer to the Glossary entry for "foreign currency transactions and translation" for further information on accounting for foreign currency translation.
- (7) Gains (losses) and transition assets or obligations associated with single-employer defined benefit pension and other postretirement plans not recognized immediately as a component of net periodic benefit cost and prior service costs or credits associated with such plans, which are accounted for in accordance with ASC Subtopic 715-20, Compensation-Retirement Benefits – Defined Benefit Plans-General (formerly FASB Statement No. 87, "Employers' Accounting for Pensions"; FASB Statement No. 106, "Employers' Accounting for Postretirement Benefits Other Than Pension"; and FASB Statement No. 158, "Employers' Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans").

For further guidance on reporting other comprehensive income, see ASC Topic 220, Comprehensive Income (formerly FASB Statement No. 52, "Foreign Currency Translation"; FASB Statement No. 115, "Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities," as amended; FASB Statement No. 133, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities"; and FASB Statement No. 158, "Employers' Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans").

- 11** **Other transactions with stockholders (including a parent holding company).** Report the net aggregate amount of transactions with the institution's stockholders, including its parent holding company, if any, that affect equity capital directly (other than those transactions reported in Schedule RI-A, items 5, 6, 8, and 9, above), such as:
- (1) Capital contributions other than those for which stock has been issued to stockholders (report issuances of perpetual preferred and common stock and sales of treasury stock in Schedule RI-A, items 5 and 6, respectively; issuances of limited-life preferred stock are not reported in Schedule RI-A).
- (2) Dividends distributed to stockholders in the form of property rather than cash (report cash dividends in Schedule RI-A, items 8 or 9, as appropriate). Record such property dividends at the fair value of the transferred asset. Include any gain or loss recognized on the disposition of the asset in the determination of net income for the calendar year-to-date in Schedule RI, Income Statement. Refer to the Glossary entry for "dividends" for additional information on property dividends.
- (3) Return-of-capital transactions in which contributed capital (i.e., surplus) is reduced without retiring stock and cash is distributed to the institution's stockholders.

State the dollar amount of and describe each transaction included in this item in Schedule RI-E, item 5.

Item No. **Caption and Instructions**

- 12 **Total bank equity capital end of current period.** Report the sum of items 3 through 11.
This item must equal Schedule RC, item 27.a, "Total bank equity capital."

Item No. **Caption and Instructions**

- 5** **Other transactions with stockholders (including a parent holding company).** List and briefly describe in items 5.a and 5.b the dollar amount of each type of other transaction with the reporting institution's stockholders, including its parent holding company, if any, that is included in Schedule RI-A, item 11. If Schedule RI-A, item 11, includes more than two types of other transactions, report the additional types of other transactions in Schedule RI-E, item 7, below.

If the effect of a type of other transaction with the reporting institution's stockholders, including a parent holding company, if any, is to reduce the institution's equity capital, report the dollar amount with a minus (-) sign.

- 6** **Adjustments to allowance for loan and lease losses.** List and briefly describe in items 6.a and 6.b the dollar amount of each type of adjustment to the allowance for loan and lease losses that is included in Schedule RI-B, part II, item 6. If Schedule RI-B, part II, item 6, includes more than two types of adjustments, report the additional adjustments in Schedule RI-E, item 7, below.

If the effect of an adjustment is to reduce the bank's allowance for loan and lease losses, report the dollar amount with a minus (-) sign.

- 7** **Other explanations.** In the space provided on the report form, the bank may, at its option, list and briefly describe any other significant items relating to the Report of Income. The bank's other explanations must not exceed 750 characters, including punctuation and standard spacing between words and sentences.

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General Instructions for Part I (cont.)

When a bank acquires either (1) a portion of an entire loan that does not meet the definition of a participating interest (i.e., a nonqualifying loan participation) or (2) a qualifying participating interest in a transfer that does not meet all of the conditions for sale accounting, it should normally report the loan participation or participating interest in Schedule RC, item 4.b, "Loans and leases, net of unearned income." The bank also should report the loan participation or participating interest in Schedule RC-C, part I, in the loan category appropriate to the underlying loan, e.g., as a "commercial and industrial loan" in item 4 or as a "loan secured by real estate" in item 1. See the Glossary entry for "transfers of financial assets" for further information.

Exclude, for purposes of this schedule, the following:

- (1) Federal funds sold (in domestic offices), i.e., all loans of immediately available funds (in domestic offices) that mature in one business day or roll over under a continuing contract, excluding funds lent in the form of securities purchased under agreements to resell. Report federal funds sold (in domestic offices) in Schedule RC, item 3.a. However, report overnight lending for commercial and industrial purposes as loans in this schedule. On the FFIEC 031, also report lending transactions in foreign offices involving immediately available funds with an original maturity of one business day or under a continuing contract that are not securities resale agreements as loans in this schedule.
- (2) Lending transactions in the form of securities purchased under agreements to resell (report in Schedule RC, item 3.b, "Securities purchased under agreements to resell").
- (3) All holdings of commercial paper (report in Schedule RC, item 5, if held for trading; report in Schedule RC-B, item 4.b, "Other mortgage-backed securities," item 5, "Asset-backed securities," or item 6, "Other debt securities," as appropriate, if held for purposes other than trading).
- (4) Contracts of sale or other loans indirectly representing other real estate (report in Schedule RC, item 7, "Other real estate owned").
- (5) Undisbursed loan funds, sometimes referred to as incomplete loans or loans in process, unless the borrower is liable for and pays the interest thereon. If interest is being paid by the borrower on the undisbursed proceeds, the amount of such undisbursed funds should be included in both loans and deposits. (Do not include loan commitments that have not yet been taken down, even if fees have been paid; see Schedule RC-L, item 1.)

Item Instructions for Part I**Item No. Caption and Instructions**

- 1 Loans secured by real estate.** Report all loans that meet the definition of a "loan secured by real estate." See the Glossary entry for "loan secured by real estate" for the definition of this term. On the FFIEC 041, all institutions should report in items 1.a.(1) through 1.e.(2) of column B a nine-category breakdown of loans secured by real estate. On the FFIEC 031, all large institutions and highly complex institutions – as defined for deposit insurance assessment purposes in the General Instructions for Schedule RC-O, Memorandum items 6 through 18 – with foreign offices should report a nine-category breakdown of loans secured by real estate for the consolidated bank in items 1.a.(1) through 1.e.(2) of column A and for domestic offices in items 1.a.(1) through 1.e.(2) of column B; all other institutions with foreign offices should report only the total amount of loans secured by real estate for the consolidated bank in item 1 of column A, but with a nine-category breakdown of these loans for domestic offices in items 1.a.(1) through 1.e.(2) of column B.

Part I. (cont.)**Item No. Caption and Instructions**

1
(cont.) Include all loans (other than those to states and political subdivisions in the U.S.), regardless of purpose and regardless of whether originated by the bank or purchased from others, that are secured by real estate at origination as evidenced by mortgages, deeds of trust, land contracts, or other instruments, whether first or junior liens (e.g., equity loans, second mortgages) on real estate.

Include as loans secured by real estate:

- (1) Loans secured by residential properties that are guaranteed by the Farmers Home Administration (FmHA) and extended, collected, and serviced by a party other than the FmHA.
- (2) Loans secured by properties and guaranteed by governmental entities in foreign countries.
- (3) Participations in pools of Federal Housing Administration (FHA) Title I home improvement loans that are secured by liens (generally, junior liens) on residential properties.

Exclude from loans secured by real estate:

- (1) Obligations (other than securities and leases) of states and political subdivisions in the U.S. that are secured by real estate (report in Schedule RC-C, part I, item 8).
- (2) All loans and sales contracts indirectly representing other real estate (report in Schedule RC, item 7, "Other real estate owned").
- (3) Loans to real estate companies, real estate investment trusts, mortgage lenders, and foreign non-governmental entities that specialize in mortgage loan originations and that service mortgages for other lending institutions when the real estate mortgages or similar liens on real estate are not sold to the bank but are merely pledged as collateral (report in Schedule RC-C, part I, item 2, "Loans to depository institutions and acceptances of other banks," or item 9.a, "Loans to nondepository financial institutions," as appropriate).
- (4) Bonds issued by the Federal National Mortgage Association or by the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation that are collateralized by residential mortgages (report in Schedule RC-B, item 2.b, Securities "Issued by U.S. Government-sponsored agencies").
- (5) Pooled residential mortgages for which participation certificates have been issued or guaranteed by the Government National Mortgage Association, the Federal National Mortgage Association, or the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (report in Schedule RC-B, item 4.a). However, if the reporting bank is the seller-servicer of the residential mortgages backing such securities and, as a result of a change in circumstances, it must rebook any of these mortgages because one or more of the conditions for sale accounting in ASC Topic 860, Transfers and Servicing (formerly FASB Statement No. 140, "Accounting for Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Extinguishments of Liabilities," as amended by FASB Statement No. 166, "Accounting for Transfers of Financial Assets"), are no longer met, the rebooked mortgages should be included in Schedule RC-C, part I, as loans secured by real estate.

Part I. (cont.)**Item No. Caption and Instructions**

- 1.a Construction, land development, and other land loans.** Report in the appropriate subitem (on the FFIEC 041, in column B; on the FFIEC 031, in columns A and B for large institutions and highly complex institutions – as defined for assessment purposes – with foreign offices, and in column B for all other institutions with foreign offices) loans secured by real estate made to finance (a) land development (i.e., the process of improving land – laying sewers, water pipes, etc.) preparatory to erecting new structures or (b) the on-site construction of industrial, commercial, residential, or farm buildings. For purposes of this item, "construction" includes not only construction of new structures, but also additions or alterations to existing structures and the demolition of existing structures to make way for new structures.

Also include in this item:

- (1) Loans secured by vacant land, except land known to be used or usable for agricultural purposes, such as crop and livestock production (which should be reported in Schedule RC-C, part I, item 1.b, below, as loans secured by farmland).
- (2) Loans secured by real estate the proceeds of which are to be used to acquire and improve developed and undeveloped property.
- (3) Loans made under Title I or Title X of the National Housing Act that conform to the definition of construction stated above and that are secured by real estate.

Loans written as combination construction-permanent loans secured by real estate should be reported in this item until construction is completed or principal amortization payments begin, whichever comes first. When the first of these events occurs, the loans should begin to be reported in the real estate loan category in Schedule RC-C, part I, item 1, appropriate to the real estate collateral. For purposes of these reports, a combination construction-permanent loan arises when the lender enters into a contractual agreement with the original borrower at the time the construction loan is originated to also provide the original borrower with permanent financing that amortizes principal after construction is completed and a certificate of occupancy is obtained (if applicable). This construction-permanent loan structure is intended to apply to situations where, at the time the construction loan is originated, the original borrower:

- Is expected to be the owner-occupant of the property upon completion of construction and receipt of a certificate of occupancy (if applicable), for example, where the financing is being provided to the original borrower for the construction and permanent financing of the borrower's residence or place of business, or
- Is not expected to be the owner-occupant of the property, but repayment of the permanent loan will be derived from rental income associated with the property being constructed after receipt of a certificate of occupancy (if applicable) rather than from the sale of the property being constructed.

All construction loans secured by real estate, other than combination construction-permanent loans as described above, should continue to be reported in this item after construction is completed unless and until (1) the loan is refinanced into a new permanent loan by the reporting bank or is otherwise repaid, (2) the bank acquires or otherwise obtains physical possession of the underlying collateral in full satisfaction of the debt, or (3) the loan is charged

Part I. (cont.)**Item No. Caption and Instructions**

1.a off. For purposes of these reports, a construction loan is deemed to be refinanced into a new
(cont.) permanent loan only if the bank originates:

- An amortizing permanent loan to a new borrower (unrelated to the original borrower) who has purchased the real property, or
- A prudently underwritten new amortizing permanent loan at market terms to the original borrower – including an appropriate interest rate, maturity, and loan-to-value ratio – that is no longer dependent on the sale of the property for repayment. The loan should have a clearly identified ongoing source of repayment sufficient to service the required principal and interest payments over a reasonable and customary period relative to the type of property securing the new loan. A new loan to the original borrower not meeting these criteria (including a new loan on interest-only terms or a new loan with a short-term balloon maturity that is inconsistent with the ongoing source of repayment criterion) should continue to be reported as a “Construction, land development, and other land loan” in the appropriate subitem of Schedule RC-C, part I, item 1.a.

Exclude loans to finance construction and land development that are not secured by real estate (report in other items of Schedule RC-C, part I, as appropriate).

1.a.(1) **1-4 family residential construction loans.** Report (on the FFIEC 041, in column B; on the FFIEC 031, in columns A and B for large institutions and highly complex institutions – as defined for assessment purposes – with foreign offices, and in column B for all other institutions with foreign offices) the amount outstanding of 1-4 family residential construction loans, i.e., loans for the purpose of constructing 1-4 family residential properties, which will secure the loan. The term “1-4 family residential properties” is defined in Schedule RC-C, part I, item 1.c, below. “1-4 family residential construction loans” include:

- Construction loans to developers secured by tracts of land on which 1-4 family residential properties, including townhouses, are being constructed.
- Construction loans secured by individual parcels of land on which single 1-4 family residential properties are being constructed.
- Construction loans secured by single-family dwelling units in detached or semidetached structures, including manufactured housing.
- Construction loans secured by duplex units and townhouses, excluding garden apartment projects where the total number of units that will secure the permanent mortgage is greater than four.
- Combination land and construction loans on 1-4 family residential properties, regardless of the current stage of construction or development.
- Combination construction-permanent loans on 1-4 family residential properties until construction is completed or principal amortization payments begin, whichever comes first.
- Loans secured by apartment buildings undergoing conversion to condominiums, regardless of the extent of planned construction or renovation, where repayment will come from sales of individual condominium dwelling units, which are 1-4 family residential properties.
- Bridge loans to developers on 1-4 family residential properties where the buyer will not assume the same loan, even if construction is completed or principal amortization payments have begun.

Part I. (cont.)**Item No. Caption and Instructions**

1.a.(2) Other construction loans and all land development and other land loans. Report (on the FFIEC 041, in column B; on the FFIEC 031, in columns A and B for large institutions and highly complex institutions – as defined for assessment purposes – with foreign offices, and in column B for all other institutions with foreign offices) the amount outstanding of all construction loans for purposes other than constructing 1-4 family residential properties, all land development loans, and all other land loans. Include loans for the development of building lots and loans secured by vacant land, unless the same loan finances the construction of 1-4 family residential properties on the property.

1.b Secured by farmland. Report (on the FFIEC 041, in column B; on the FFIEC 031, in columns A and B for large institutions and highly complex institutions – as defined for assessment purposes – with foreign offices, and in column B for all other institutions with foreign offices) loans secured by farmland and improvements thereon, as evidenced by mortgages or other liens. Farmland includes all land known to be used or usable for agricultural purposes, such as crop and livestock production. Farmland includes grazing or pasture land, whether tillable or not and whether wooded or not.

Include loans secured by farmland that are guaranteed by the Farmers Home Administration (FmHA) or by the Small Business Administration (SBA) and that are extended, serviced, and collected by any party other than FmHA or SBA.

Exclude loans for farm property construction and land development purposes (report in Schedule RC-C, part I, item 1.a).

1.c Secured by 1-4 family residential properties. Report in the appropriate subitem (on the FFIEC 041, in column B; on the FFIEC 031, in columns A and B for large institutions and highly complex institutions – as defined for assessment purposes – with foreign offices, and in column B for all other institutions with foreign offices) open-end and closed-end loans secured by real estate as evidenced by mortgages (FHA, FmHA, VA, or conventional) or other liens on:

- (1) Nonfarm property containing 1-to-4 dwelling units (including vacation homes) or more than four dwelling units if each is separated from other units by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof (e.g., row houses, townhouses, or the like).
- (2) Mobile homes where (a) state laws define the purchase or holding of a mobile home as the purchase or holding of real property and where (b) the loan to purchase the mobile home is secured by that mobile home as evidenced by a mortgage or other instrument on real property.
- (3) Individual condominium dwelling units and loans secured by an interest in individual cooperative housing units, even if in a building with five or more dwelling units.
- (4) Housekeeping dwellings with commercial units combined where use is primarily residential and where only 1-to-4 family dwelling units are involved.

Part I. (cont.)**Item No. Caption and Instructions**

1.c
(cont.) Reverse 1-4 family residential mortgages should be reported in the appropriate subitem based on whether they are closed-end or open-end mortgages. A reverse mortgage is an arrangement in which a homeowner borrows against the equity in his/her home and receives cash either in a lump sum or through periodic payments. However, unlike a traditional mortgage loan, no payment is required until the borrower no longer uses the home as his or her principal residence. Cash payments to the borrower after closing, if any, and accrued interest are added to the principal balance. These loans may have caps on their maximum principal balance or they may have clauses that permit the cap on the maximum principal balance to be increased under certain circumstances. Homeowners generally have one of the following options for receiving tax free loan proceeds from a reverse mortgage: (1) one lump sum payment; (2) a line of credit; (3) fixed monthly payments to homeowner either for a specified term or for as long as the homeowner lives in the home; or (4) a combination of the above.

Reverse mortgages that provide for a lump sum payment to the borrower at closing, with no ability for the borrower to receive additional funds under the mortgage at a later date, should be reported as closed-end loans in Schedule RC-C, part I, item 1.c.(2). Normally, closed-end reverse mortgages are first liens and would be reported in Schedule RC-C, part I, item 1.c.(2)(a). Reverse mortgages that are structured like home equity lines of credit in that they provide the borrower with additional funds after closing (either as fixed monthly payments, under a line of credit, or both) should be reported as open-end loans in Schedule RC-C, part I, item 1.c.(1). Open-end reverse mortgages also are normally first liens. Where there is a combination of both a lump sum payment to the borrower at closing and payments after the closing of the loan, the reverse mortgage should be reported as an open-end loan in Schedule RC-C, part I, item 1.c.(1).

Exclude loans for 1-to-4 family residential property construction and land development purposes (report in Schedule RC-C, part I, item 1.a). Also exclude loans secured by vacant lots in established single-family residential sections or in areas set aside primarily for 1-to-4 family homes (report in Schedule RC-C, part I, item 1.a).

1.c.(1) **Revolving, open-end loans secured by 1-4 family residential properties and extended under lines of credit.** Report (on the FFIEC 041, in column B; on the FFIEC 031, in columns A and B for large institutions and highly complex institutions – as defined for assessment purposes – with foreign offices, and in column B for all other institutions with foreign offices) the amount outstanding under revolving, open-end lines of credit secured by 1-to-4 family residential properties. These lines of credit, commonly known as home equity lines, are typically secured by a junior lien and are usually accessible by check or credit card.

Part I. (cont.)**Item No. Caption and Instructions**

- 1.c.(2) Closed-end loans secured by 1-4 family residential properties.** Report in the appropriate subitem (on the FFIEC 041, in column B; on the FFIEC 031, in columns A and B for large institutions and highly complex institutions – as defined for assessment purposes – with foreign offices, and in column B for all other institutions with foreign offices) the amount of all closed-end loans secured by 1-to-4 family residential properties (i.e., closed-end first mortgages and junior liens).
- 1.c.(2)(a) Secured by first liens.** Report (on the FFIEC 041, in column B; on the FFIEC 031, in columns A and B for large institutions and highly complex institutions – as defined for assessment purposes – with foreign offices, and in column B for all other institutions with foreign offices) the amount of all closed-end loans secured by first liens on 1-to-4 family residential properties.
- 1.c.(2)(b) Secured by junior liens.** Report (on the FFIEC 041, in column B; on the FFIEC 031, in columns A and B for large institutions and highly complex institutions – as defined for assessment purposes – with foreign offices, and in column B for all other institutions with foreign offices) the amount of all closed-end loans secured by junior (i.e., other than first) liens on 1-to-4 family residential properties. Include loans secured by junior liens in this item even if the bank also holds a loan secured by a first lien on the same 1-to-4 family residential property and there are no intervening junior liens.
- 1.d Secured by multifamily (5 or more) residential properties.** Report (on the FFIEC 041, in column B; on the FFIEC 031, in columns A and B for large institutions and highly complex institutions – as defined for assessment purposes – with foreign offices, and in column B for all other institutions with foreign offices) all other nonfarm residential loans secured by real estate as evidenced by mortgages (FHA and conventional) or other liens that are not reportable in Schedule RC-C, part I, item 1.c. Specifically, include loans on:
- (1) Nonfarm properties with 5 or more dwelling units in structures (including apartment buildings and apartment hotels) used primarily to accommodate households on a more or less permanent basis.
 - (2) 5 or more unit housekeeping dwellings with commercial units combined where use is primarily residential.
 - (3) Cooperative-type apartment buildings containing 5 or more dwelling units.
- Exclude loans for multifamily residential property construction and land development purposes (report in Schedule RC-C, part I, item 1.a). Also exclude loans secured by nonfarm nonresidential properties (report in Schedule RC-C, part I, item 1.e).
- 1.e Secured by nonfarm nonresidential properties.** Report in the appropriate subitem (on the FFIEC 041, in column B; on the FFIEC 031, in columns A and B for large institutions and highly complex institutions – as defined for assessment purposes – with foreign offices, and in column B for all other institutions with foreign offices) loans secured by real estate as evidenced by mortgages or other liens on nonfarm nonresidential properties, including business and industrial properties, hotels, motels, churches, hospitals, educational and charitable institutions, dormitories, clubs, lodges, association buildings, "homes" for aged persons and orphans, golf courses, recreational facilities, and similar properties.

Part I. (cont.)**Item No. Caption and Instructions**

- 1.e** Exclude loans for nonfarm nonresidential property construction and land development
(cont.) purposes (report in Schedule RC-C, part I, item 1.a).

For purposes of reporting loans in Schedule RC-C, part I, items 1.e.(1) and 1.e.(2), below, the determination as to whether a nonfarm nonresidential property is considered “owner-occupied” should be made upon acquisition (origination or purchase) of the loan. However, for purposes of determining whether existing nonfarm nonresidential real estate loans (in domestic offices) should be reported as “owner-occupied” when a bank must first begin reporting such loans (in domestic offices) as of March 31, 2007 (or March 31, 2008),¹ the bank may consider the source of repayment either when the loan was acquired or based on the most recent available information. Once a bank determines whether a loan should be reported as “owner-occupied” or not, this determination need not be reviewed thereafter.

- 1.e.(1)** **Loans secured by owner-occupied nonfarm nonresidential properties.** Report (on the FFIEC 041, in column B; on the FFIEC 031, in columns A and B for large institutions and highly complex institutions – as defined for assessment purposes – with foreign offices, and in column B for all other institutions with foreign offices) the amount of loans secured by owner-occupied nonfarm nonresidential properties.

“Loans secured by owner-occupied nonfarm nonresidential properties” are those nonfarm nonresidential property loans for which the primary source of repayment is the cash flow from the ongoing operations and activities conducted by the party, or an affiliate of the party, who owns the property. Thus, for loans secured by owner-occupied nonfarm nonresidential properties, the primary source of repayment is not derived from third party, nonaffiliated, rental income associated with the property (i.e., any such rental income is less than 50 percent of the source of repayment) or the proceeds of the sale, refinancing, or permanent financing of the property. Include loans secured by hospitals, golf courses, recreational facilities, and car washes unless the property is owned by an investor who leases the property to the operator who, in turn, is not related to or affiliated with the investor (in which case, the loan should be reported in Schedule RC-C, part I, item 1.e.(2), below). Also include loans secured by churches unless the property is owned by an investor who leases the property to the congregation (in which case, the loan should be reported in Schedule RC-C, part I, item 1.e.(2), below).

¹ Reporting nonfarm nonresidential real estate loans (in domestic offices) as loans secured by “owner-occupied” properties or by other properties, as appropriate, takes effect:

- March 31, 2007, for (1) all banks with \$300 million or more in total assets as of December 31, 2005, or with foreign offices, and (2) banks with less than \$300 million in total assets as of December 31, 2005, and domestic offices only whose total construction, multifamily, and nonfarm nonresidential real estate loans (Schedule RC-C, part I, sum of items 1.a, 1.d, and 1.e) as of December 31, 2005, was greater than 150 percent of total equity capital (Schedule RC, item 28) as of December 31, 2005; and
- March 31, 2008, for banks with less than \$300 million in total assets as of December 31, 2005, and domestic offices only that do not meet this percentage test.

Part I. (cont.)**Item No. Caption and Instructions**

- 1.e.(2) Loans secured by other nonfarm nonresidential properties.** Report (on the FFIEC 041, in column B; on the FFIEC 031, in columns A and B for large institutions and highly complex institutions – as defined for assessment purposes – with foreign offices, and in column B for all other institutions with foreign offices) the amount of nonfarm nonresidential real estate loans that are not secured by owner-occupied nonfarm nonresidential properties.

“Loans secured by other nonfarm nonresidential properties” are those nonfarm nonresidential property loans where the primary source of repayment is derived from rental income associated with the property (i.e., loans for which 50 percent or more of the source of repayment comes from third party, nonaffiliated, rental income) or the proceeds of the sale, refinancing, or permanent financing of the property. Include loans secured by hotels, motels, dormitories, nursing homes, assisted-living facilities, mini-storage warehouse facilities, and similar properties in this item as loans secured by other nonfarm nonresidential properties.

- 2 Loans to depository institutions and acceptances of other banks.** Report all loans (other than those that meet the definition of a “loan secured by real estate”), including overdrafts, to banks, other depository institutions, and other associations, companies, and financial intermediaries whose primary business is to accept deposits and to extend credit for business or for personal expenditure purposes and the bank’s holdings of all bankers acceptances accepted by other banks that are not held for trading. Acceptances accepted by other banks may be purchased in the open market or discounted by the reporting bank. For further information, see the Glossary entry for “bankers acceptances.”

On the FFIEC 041, all banks should report the total amount of these loans and acceptances in column B, and banks with \$300 million or more in total assets should also report in the appropriate subitems of column A a breakdown of these loans among five categories of depository institutions. On the FFIEC 031, all banks should report a breakdown of loans to depository institutions and acceptances of other banks among five categories of depository institutions for the fully consolidated bank in column A and a breakdown of these loans and acceptances among three categories of depository institutions for domestic offices in column B.

Depository institutions cover:

- (1) commercial banks in the U.S., including:
 - (a) U.S. branches and agencies of foreign banks, 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 are majority-owned by one or more foreign banks; and
 - (b) all other commercial banks in the U.S., i.e., U.S. branches of U.S. banks;
- (2) depository institutions in the U.S., other than commercial banks, including:
 - (a) credit unions;
 - (b) mutual or stock savings banks;
 - (c) savings or building and loan associations;
 - (d) cooperative banks; and
 - (e) other similar depository institutions; and

Part I. (cont.)**Item No. Caption and Instructions**

- 2** (3) banks in foreign countries, including:
(cont.) (a) foreign-domiciled branches of other U.S. banks; and
 (b) foreign-domiciled branches of foreign banks.

See the Glossary entry for "banks, U.S. and foreign" and "depository institutions in the U.S." for further discussion of these terms.

Include as loans to depository institutions and acceptances of other banks:

- (1) Loans to depository institutions for the purpose of purchasing or carrying securities.
- (2) Loans to depository institutions for which the collateral is a mortgage instrument and not the underlying real property. Report loans to depository institutions where the collateral is the real estate itself, as evidenced by mortgages or similar liens, in Schedule RC-C, part I, item 1.
- (3) Purchases of mortgages and other loans under agreements to resell that do not involve the lending of immediately available funds or that mature in more than one business day, if acquired from depository institutions.
- (4) The reporting bank's own acceptances discounted and held in its portfolio when the account party is another depository institution.

Part I. (cont.)**Item No. Caption and Instructions**

9 All other loans include all loans and discounts (other than loans to nondepository financial institutions and loans for purchasing or carrying securities) that cannot properly be reported in one of the preceding items in Schedule RC-C, part I, such as:

(cont.)

- (1) Unplanned overdrafts to deposit accounts (except overdrafts of depository institutions, which are to be reported in Schedule RC-C, part I, item 2; overdrafts of foreign governments and official institutions, which are to be reported in Schedule RC-C, part I, item 7; and overdrafts of states and political subdivisions in the U.S., which are to be reported in Schedule RC-C, part I, item 8).
- (2) Loans (other than those that meet the definition of a "loan secured by real estate") to nonprofit organizations (e.g., churches, hospitals, educational and charitable institutions, clubs, and similar associations) except those collateralized by production payments where the proceeds ultimately go to a commercial or industrial organization (which are to be reported in Schedule RC-C, part I, item 4).
- (3) Loans to individuals for investment purposes (as distinct from commercial, industrial, or professional purposes), other than those that meet the definition of a "loan secured by real estate."

Exclude from all other loans extensions of credit initially made in the form of planned or "advance agreement" overdrafts other than those made to borrowers of the types whose obligations are specifically reportable in this item (report such planned overdrafts in other items of Schedule RC-C, part I, as appropriate). For example, report advances to banks in foreign countries in the form of "advance agreement" overdrafts as loans to depository institutions in Schedule RC-C, part I, item 2, and overdrafts under consumer check-credit plans as "Other revolving credit plans" to individuals in Schedule RC-C, part I, item 6.b. Report both planned and unplanned overdrafts on "due to" deposit accounts of depository institutions in Schedule RC-C, part I, item 2.

9.a Loans to nondepository financial institutions. Report in column B all loans to nondepository financial institutions (on the FFIEC 031, in domestic offices) as described above.

NOTE: Item 9.b is not applicable to banks filing the FFIEC 031 report forms.

9.b Other loans. On the FFIEC 041, report in column B other loans as described above.

NOTE: Items 9.b.(1) and 9.b.(2) are not applicable to banks filing the FFIEC 041 report forms that have less than \$300 million in total assets.

9.b.(1) Loans for purchasing or carrying securities. Report (on the FFIEC 041, in column A; on the FFIEC 031, in column B) all loans for purchasing or carrying securities (on the FFIEC 031, in domestic offices) as described above.

9.b.(2) All other loans. Report (on the FFIEC 041, in column A; on the FFIEC 031, in column B) all other loans (on the FFIEC 031, in domestic offices) as described above.

Part I. (cont.)**Item No. Caption and Instructions**

- 10** **Lease financing receivables (net of unearned income).** Report all outstanding balances relating to direct financing and leveraged leases on property acquired by the bank for leasing purposes. On the FFIEC 041, all banks should report the total amount of these leases in column B, and banks with \$300 million or more in total assets should also report in the appropriate subitems of column A a breakdown of these leases between leases to individuals for household, family, and other personal expenditures and all other leases. On the FFIEC 031, all banks should report the total amount of these leases in domestic offices in column B and a breakdown of these leases for the fully consolidated bank between leases to individuals for household, family, and other personal expenditures and all other leases. These balances should include the estimated residual value of leased property and must be net of unearned income. For further discussion of leases where the bank is the lessor, refer to the Glossary entry for "lease accounting."

Include all leases to states and political subdivisions in the U.S. in this item.

NOTE: Items 10.a and 10.b are not applicable to banks filing the FFIEC 041 report forms that have less than \$300 million total assets.

- 10.a** **Leases to individuals for household, family, and other personal expenditures.** Report in column A all outstanding balances relating to direct financing and leveraged leases on property acquired by the fully consolidated bank for leasing to individuals for household, family, and other personal expenditures (i.e., consumer leases). For further information on extending credit to individuals for consumer purposes, refer to the instructions for Schedule RC-C, part I, item 6.d, "Other consumer loans."
- 10.b** **All other leases.** Report in column A all outstanding balances relating to all other direct financing and leveraged leases on property acquired by the fully consolidated bank for leasing to lessees other than for household, family, and other personal expenditure purposes.
- 11** **LESS: Any unearned income on loans reflected in items 1-9 above.** To the extent possible, the preferred treatment is to report the specific loan categories net of unearned income. A reporting bank should enter (on the FFIEC 041, in column B; on the FFIEC 031, in columns A and B, as appropriate) unearned income only to the extent that it is included in (i.e., not deducted from) the various loan items of this schedule (Schedule RC-C, part I, items 1 through 9). If a bank reports each loan item of this schedule net of unearned income, enter a zero or the word "none" in this item.

Do not include unearned income on lease financing receivables in this item. Leases should be reported net of unearned income in Schedule RC-C, part I, item 10.

- 12** **Total loans and leases, net of unearned income.** On the FFIEC 041, report in column B the sum of items 1.a.(1) through 10, column B, less the item 11, column B. On the FFIEC 031, for large institutions and highly complex institutions – as defined for assessment purposes – with foreign offices, report in column A the sum of items 1.a.(1) through 10.b, column A, less item 11, column A; report in column B the sum of items 1.a.(1) through 10, column B, less item 11, column B. On the FFIEC 031, for all other institutions with foreign offices, report in column A the sum of item 1 and items 2.a.(1) through 10.b, column A, less item 11, column A; report in column B the sum of items 1.a.(1) through 10, column B, less item 11, column B.

The amount reported for this item (on the FFIEC 041, in column B; on the FFIEC 031, in column A) must equal Schedule RC, item 4.a plus item 4.b.

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) Deposits of the U.S. Treasury.
- (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.)

Item No. **Caption and Instructions**

- 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; other instrumentalities of one or more states of the United States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and U.S. territories and possessions; and Indian tribes in the U.S.

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 correspondent for balances maintained to satisfy reserve balance requirements, see the Glossary entry for "pass-through reserve balances." For the appropriate treatment of deposits of depository institutions for which the reporting bank is acting as an agent for an excess balance account at a Federal Reserve Bank, see the Glossary entry for "excess balance account."

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:

- (1) Investments in subsidiaries that have not been consolidated; associated companies; corporate joint ventures, unincorporated joint ventures, and general partnerships over which the bank exercises significant influence; and noncontrolling investments in certain limited partnerships and limited liability companies (described in the Glossary entry for "equity method of accounting") (report in Schedule RC, item 8, "Investments in unconsolidated subsidiaries and associated companies," or item 9, "Direct and indirect investments in real estate ventures," as appropriate).
- (2) Preferred stock that by its terms either must be redeemed by the issuing enterprise or is redeemable at the option of the investor (report in Schedule RC-B, item 6, "Other debt securities").

5

Life insurance assets. Report in the appropriate subitem the amount of the bank's general account, separate account, and hybrid account holdings of life insurance that could be realized under the insurance contracts as of the report date. In general, this amount is the cash surrender value reported to the bank by the insurance carrier, less any applicable surrender charges not reflected by the carrier in the reported cash surrender value, on all forms of permanent life insurance policies owned by the bank, its consolidated subsidiaries, and grantor (rabbi) trusts established by the bank or its consolidated subsidiaries, regardless of the purposes for acquiring the insurance. A bank should also consider any additional amounts included in the contractual terms of the insurance policy in determining the amount that could be realized under the insurance contract. For further information, see the Glossary entry for "bank-owned life insurance."

Permanent life insurance refers to whole and universal life insurance, including variable universal life insurance. Purposes for which insurance may be acquired include offsetting pre- and post-retirement costs for employee compensation and benefit plans, protecting against the loss of key persons, and providing retirement and death benefits to employees.

Include as life insurance assets the bank's interest in insurance policies under split-dollar life insurance arrangements with directors, officers, and employees under both the endorsement and collateral assignment methods.

5.a

General account life insurance assets. Report the amount of the bank's holdings of life insurance assets associated with general account insurance policies. In a general account life insurance policy, the general assets of the insurance company issuing the policy support the policy's cash surrender value.

Also include the portion of the carrying value of:

- (1) Separate account policies that represents general account claims on the insurance company, such as realizable deferred acquisition costs and mortality reserves; and
- (2) Hybrid account policies that represents general account claims on the insurance company, such as any shortfall in the value of the separate account assets supporting the cash surrender value of the policies.

Item No. Caption and Instructions

- 5.b Separate account life insurance assets.** Report the amount of the bank's holdings of life insurance assets associated with separate account insurance policies. In a separate account policy, the policy's cash surrender value is supported by assets segregated from the general assets of the insurance carrier. Under such an arrangement, the policyholder neither owns the underlying separate account created by the insurance carrier on its behalf nor controls investment decisions in the underlying account, but does assume all investment and price risk.

Separate accounts are employed by life insurers to meet specific investment objectives of policyholders. The accounts are often maintained as separate accounting and reporting entities for pension plans as well as fixed benefit, variable annuity, and other products. Investment income and investment gains and losses generally accrue directly to such policyholders and are not accounted for on the general accounts of the insurer. On the books of the insurer, the carrying values of separate account assets and liabilities usually approximate each other with little associated capital. Because they are legally segregated, the assets of each separate account are not subject to claims on the insurer that arise out of any other business of the insurance company.

- 5.c Hybrid account life insurance assets.** Report the amount of the bank's holdings of life insurance assets associated with hybrid account insurance policies. A hybrid account insurance policy combines features of both general and separate account insurance products. Similar to a general account life insurance policy, a hybrid policy offers a guaranteed minimum crediting rate, does not carry market value risk, and does not require stable value protection. However, like a separate account life insurance policy, a hybrid policy's cash surrender value is supported by assets segregated from the general assets of the insurance carrier. Because they are legally segregated, the assets of each separate account are not subject to claims on the insurer that arise out of any other business of the insurance company. Additionally, the bank holding the hybrid account life insurance policy is able to select the investment strategy in which the insurance premiums are invested. Under such an arrangement, the policyholder neither owns the underlying separate account created by the insurance carrier on its behalf nor controls investment decisions in the underlying account.

- 6 All other assets.** Report the amount of all other assets (other than those reported in Schedule RC-F, items 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, above) that cannot properly be reported in Schedule RC, items 1 through 10.

Report in Schedule RC-F, items 6.a through 6.i, each component of all other assets, and the dollar amount of such component, that is greater than \$25,000 and exceeds 25 percent of the amount of all other assets reported in this item. Preprinted captions have been provided in Schedule RC-F, items 6.a through 6.e, for reporting the following components of all other assets if the component exceeds this reporting threshold: prepaid expenses, repossessed personal property (including vehicles), derivatives with a positive fair value held for purposes other than trading, retained interests in accrued interest receivable related to securitized credit cards, and FDIC loss-sharing indemnification assets. For each component of all other assets that exceeds the reporting threshold for which a preprinted caption has not been provided, describe the component with a clear but concise caption in Schedule RC-F, items 6.g through 6.i. These descriptions should not exceed 50 characters in length (including spacing between words). Any amounts reported in Schedule RC-F, item 6.f, "Prepaid deposit insurance assessments," for report dates from December 31, 2009, through March 31, 2013, will not be made available to the public on an individual institution basis.

Item No. Caption and Instructions6
(cont.)Include as all other assets:

- (1) Prepaid expenses, i.e., those applicable as a charge against earnings in future periods.¹
- (2) Automobiles, boats, equipment, appliances, and similar personal property repossessed or otherwise acquired for debts previously contracted.
- (3) Derivative instruments that have a positive fair value that the bank holds for purposes other than trading. For further information, see the Glossary entry for "derivative contracts."
- (4) Retained interests in accrued interest receivable related to securitized credit cards. For further information, see the Glossary entry for "accrued interest receivable related to credit card securitizations."
- (5) Accrued interest on securities purchased (if accounted for separately from "accrued interest receivable" in the bank's records).
- (6) Cash items not conforming to the definition of "Cash items in process of collection" found in the instruction to Schedule RC, item 1.a.
- (7) The *full* amount (with the exceptions noted below) of customers' liability to the reporting bank on drafts and bills of exchange that have been accepted by the reporting bank, or by others for its account, and are outstanding. The amount of customers' liability to the reporting bank on its acceptances that have not yet matured should be reduced *only* when: (a) the customer anticipates its liability to the reporting bank on an outstanding acceptance by making a payment to the bank in advance of the acceptance's maturity that immediately reduces the customer's indebtedness to the bank on such an acceptance; or (b) the reporting bank acquires and holds its own acceptance. See the Glossary entry for "bankers acceptances" for further information.
- (8) Credit or debit card sales slips in process of collection until the reporting bank has been notified that it has been given credit (report thereafter in Schedule RC, item 1.a, "Noninterest-bearing balances and currency and coin," and, if applicable, in Schedule RC-A, item 2, "Balances due from depository institutions in the U.S.," or item 3, "Balances due from banks in foreign countries and foreign central banks," as appropriate).
- (9) Purchased computer software, net of accumulated amortization, and unamortized costs of computer software to be sold, leased, or otherwise marketed capitalized in accordance with the provisions of ASC Subtopic 985-20, Software – Costs of Software to Be Sold, Leased or Marketed (formerly FASB Statement No. 86, "Accounting for the Cost of Computer Software to be Sold, Leased, or Otherwise Marketed").
- (10) Bullion (e.g., gold or silver) not held for trading purposes.

¹ For banks involved in insurance activities, examples of prepaid expenses include ceding fees and acquisition fees paid to insurance carriers external to the consolidated bank.

Item No. **Caption and Instructions**

- 6**
(cont.)
- (11) Original art objects, including paintings, antique objects, and similar valuable decorative articles (report at cost unless there has been a decline in value, judged to be other than temporary, in which case the object should be written down to its fair value).
 - (12) Securities or other assets held in charitable trusts (e.g., Clifford Trusts).
 - (13) Cost of issuing subordinated notes and debentures, net of accumulated amortization.
 - (14) Furniture and equipment rented to others under operating leases, net of accumulated depreciation.
 - (15) Ground rents.
 - (16) Customers' liability for deferred payment letters of credit.
 - (17) Reinsurance recoverables from reinsurers external to the consolidated bank.
 - (18) "Separate account assets" of the reporting bank's insurance subsidiaries.
 - (19) The positive fair value of unused loan commitments (not accounted for as derivatives) that the bank has elected to report at fair value under a fair value option.
 - (20) FDIC loss-sharing indemnification assets. These indemnification assets represent the carrying amount of the right to receive payments from the FDIC for losses incurred on specified assets acquired from failed insured depository institutions or otherwise purchased from the FDIC that are covered by loss-sharing agreements with the FDIC. (Exclude the assets covered by the FDIC loss-sharing agreements from this component of "All other assets." Instead, report each covered asset in the balance sheet category appropriate to the asset on Schedule RC, e.g., report covered held-for-investment loans in Schedule RC, item 4.b, "Loans and leases, net of unearned income.")

Exclude from all other assets:

- (1) Redeemed U.S. savings bonds and food stamps (report in Schedule RC, item 1.a, "Noninterest-bearing balances and currency and coin," and, if applicable, in Schedule RC-A, item 1, "Cash items in process of collection, unposted debits, and currency and coin").
- (2) Real estate owned or leasehold improvements to property intended for future use as banking premises (report in Schedule RC, item 6, "Premises and fixed assets").
- (3) Accounts identified as "building accounts," "construction accounts," or "remodeling accounts" (report in Schedule RC, item 6, "Premises and fixed assets").
- (4) Real estate acquired in any manner for debts previously contracted (including, but not limited to, real estate acquired through foreclosure and real estate acquired by deed in lieu of foreclosure), even if the bank has not yet received title to the property, and real estate collateral underlying a loan when the bank has obtained physical possession of the collateral, regardless of whether formal foreclosure proceedings have been instituted against the borrower (report as "Other real estate owned" in Schedule RC, item 7).

Item No. **Caption and Instructions**

5
(cont.) 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. As defined in 12 CFR Section 900.2, an “advance” is “a loan from a [Federal Home Loan] Bank that is:

- (1) Provided pursuant to a written agreement;
- (2) Supported by a note or other written evidence of the borrower’s obligation; and
- (3) Fully secured by collateral in accordance with the [Federal Home Loan Bank] Act and” 12 CFR Part 950.

Exclude from advances borrowings from a Federal Home Loan Bank in the form of securities repurchase agreements (report in Schedule RC, item 14.b, “Securities sold under agreements to repurchase”) and federal funds purchased (report in Schedule RC, item 14.a).

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) on its promissory notes;
- (2) on notes and bills rediscounted (including commodity drafts rediscounted):

Item No. Caption and Instructions

- 5.b**
(cont.)
- (3) 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;
 - (4) 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 ASC Topic 860, Transfers and Servicing (formerly FASB Statement No. 140, "Accounting for Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Extinguishments of Liabilities," as amended) (see the Glossary entry for "transfers of financial assets" for further information);
 - (5) 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");
 - (6) from Federal Reserve Banks;
 - (7) 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);
 - (8) on purchases of so-called "term federal funds" (as defined in the Glossary entry for "federal funds transactions");
 - (9) on notes and debentures issued by consolidated subsidiaries of the reporting bank;
 - (10) through mortgages, liens, or other encumbrances on bank premises and other real estate owned and obligations under capitalized leases;
 - (11) 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
 - (12) 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 ASC Subtopic 718-40, Compensation-Stock Compensation – Employee Stock Ownership Plans (formerly AICPA Statement of Position 93-6, Employers' Accounting for Employee Stock Ownership Plans").

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5.b Exclude from other borrowings:
(cont.)

- (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.

Definitions (cont.)

For purposes of applying the third test for nonaccrual status listed above, the date on which an asset reaches nonaccrual status is determined by its contractual terms. If the principal or interest on an asset becomes due and unpaid for 90 days or more on a date that falls between report dates, the asset should be placed in nonaccrual status as of the date it becomes 90 days past due and it should remain in nonaccrual status until it meets the criteria for restoration to accrual status described below.

In the following situations, an asset need not be placed in nonaccrual status:

- (1) The criteria for accrual of income under the interest method specified in ASC Subtopic 310-30, Receivables – Loans and Debt Securities Acquired with Deteriorated Credit Quality (formerly AICPA Statement of Position 03-3, "Accounting for Certain Loans or Debt Securities Acquired in a Transfer"), are met for a purchased credit-impaired loan, pool of loans, or debt security accounted for in accordance with that Subtopic, regardless of whether the loan, the loans in the pool, or debt security had been maintained in nonaccrual status by its seller. (For purchased credit-impaired loans with common risk characteristics that are aggregated and accounted for as a pool, the determination of nonaccrual or accrual status should be made at the pool level, not at the individual loan level.) For further information, see the Glossary entry for "purchased credit-impaired loans and debt securities."
- (2) The asset upon which principal or interest is due and unpaid for 90 days or more is a consumer loan (as defined for Schedule RC-C, part I, item 6, "Loans to individuals for household, family, and other personal expenditures") or a loan secured by a 1-to-4 family residential property (as defined for Schedule RC-C, part I, item 1.c, Loans "Secured by 1-4 family residential properties"). Nevertheless, such loans should be subject to other alternative methods of evaluation to assure that the bank's net income is not materially overstated. To the extent that the bank has elected to carry such a loan in nonaccrual status on its books, the loan must be reported as nonaccrual in this schedule.

As a general rule, a nonaccrual asset may be restored to accrual status when:

- (1) None of its principal and interest is due and unpaid, and the bank expects repayment of the remaining contractual principal and interest; or
- (2) When it otherwise becomes well secured and in the process of collection.

For purposes of meeting the first test for restoration to accrual status, the bank must have received repayment of the past due principal and interest unless, as discussed in the Glossary entry for "nonaccrual status":

- (1) The asset has been formally restructured and qualifies for accrual status;
- (2) The asset is a purchased credit-impaired loan, pool of loans, or debt security accounted for in accordance with ASC Subtopic 310-30 and it meets the criteria for accrual of income under the interest method specified in that Subtopic; or
- (3) The borrower has resumed paying the full amount of the scheduled contractual interest and principal payments on a loan that is past due and in nonaccrual status, even though the loan has not been brought fully current, and certain repayment criteria are met.

For further information, see the Glossary entry for "nonaccrual status."

Restructured in Troubled Debt Restructurings – A troubled debt restructuring is a restructuring of a loan in which a bank, for economic or legal reasons related to a borrower's financial difficulties, grants a

Definitions (cont.)

concession to the borrower that it would not otherwise consider. For purposes of this schedule, the concession consists of a modification of terms, such as a reduction of the loan's stated interest rate, principal, or accrued interest or an extension of the loan's maturity date at a stated interest rate lower than the current market rate for new debt with similar risk, regardless of whether the loan is secured or unsecured and regardless of whether the loan is guaranteed by the government or by others.

Once an obligation has been restructured in a troubled debt restructuring, it continues to be considered a troubled debt restructuring until paid in full or otherwise settled, sold, or charged off. However, if a restructured obligation is in compliance with its modified terms and the restructuring agreement specifies an interest rate that at the time of the restructuring is greater than or equal to the rate that the bank was willing to accept for a new extension of credit with comparable risk, the loan need not continue to be reported as a troubled debt restructuring in calendar years after the year in which the restructuring took place. A loan extended or renewed at a stated interest rate equal to the current interest rate for new debt with similar risk is not considered a troubled debt restructuring. Also, a loan to a third party purchaser of "other real estate owned" by the reporting bank for the purpose of facilitating the disposal of such real estate is not considered a troubled debt restructuring.

For further information, see the Glossary entry for "troubled debt restructurings."

Column Instructions

The columns of Schedule RC-N are mutually exclusive. Any given loan, lease, debt security, or other asset should be reported in only one of columns A, B, and C. Information reported for any given derivative contract should be reported in only column A or column B.

Report in columns A and B of Schedule RC-N (except for Memorandum item 6) the recorded investments (not just delinquent payments) in loans, leases, debt securities, and other assets that are past due and upon which the bank continues to accrue interest, as follows:

- (1) In column A, report closed-end monthly installment loans, amortizing loans secured by real estate, lease financing receivables, and open-end credit in arrears two or three monthly payments; other multipayment obligations with payments scheduled other than monthly when one scheduled payment is due and unpaid for 30 through 89 days; single payment and demand notes, debt securities, and other assets providing for payment of interest at stated intervals after one interest payment is due and unpaid for 30 through 89 days; single payment notes, debt securities, and other assets providing for payment of interest at maturity, on which interest or principal remains unpaid for 30 through 89 days after maturity; unplanned overdrafts, whether or not the bank is accruing interest on them, if the account remains continuously overdrawn for 30 through 89 days.
- (2) In column B, report the loans, lease financing receivables, debt securities, and other assets as specified above on which payment is due and unpaid for 90 days or more.

Include in columns A and B, as appropriate (except for Memorandum item 6), all loans, leases, debt securities, and other assets which, subsequent to their restructuring by means of a modification of terms, have become 30 days or more past due and upon which the bank continues to accrue interest. Exclude from columns A and B all loans, leases, debt securities, and other assets that are in nonaccrual status.

Report in columns A and B of Memorandum item 6 the fair value, if positive, of all interest rate, foreign exchange rate, equity, and commodity and other derivative contracts on which a required payment by the bank's counterparty is due and unpaid for 30 through 89 days and due and unpaid for 90 days or more, respectively.

SCHEDULE RC-O – OTHER DATA FOR DEPOSIT INSURANCE AND FICO ASSESSMENTS

General Instructions

Each FDIC-insured depository institution must complete items 1 and 2, 4 through 9, 10, and 11 and Memorandum items 1 and 5, and, if applicable, items 3 and 9.a and Memorandum items 2 and 3 each quarter. Each “large institution” and each “highly complex institution,” which generally are FDIC-insured depository institutions with \$10 billion or more in total assets, must complete Memorandum items 6 through 12, 13.a, 16, and 18 and, if applicable, Memorandum item 17 each quarter. In addition, each “large institution” must complete Memorandum items 13.b through 13.h and each “highly complex institution” must complete Memorandum items 14 and 15 each quarter. The terms “large institution” and “highly complex institution” are more fully described in the General Instructions preceding Memorandum item 6.

Each separately chartered depository institution that is insured by the FDIC has a unique FDIC certificate number. When one FDIC-insured institution owns another FDIC-insured institution as a subsidiary, the parent institution should complete items 1 through 11 (except item 9.a) and Memorandum items 1 through 5 of Schedule RC-O by accounting for the insured institution subsidiary under the equity method of accounting instead of consolidating it, i.e., on an “unconsolidated single FDIC certificate number basis.” Thus, each FDIC-insured institution should report only its own amounts in items 1 through 11 (except item 9.a) and Memorandum items 1 through 5 of Schedule RC-O under its own FDIC certificate number without eliminating the parent and subsidiary institutions’ intercompany balances. (However, an FDIC-insured institution that owns another FDIC-insured institution should complete item 9.a by consolidating its subsidiary institution.) In contrast, when an FDIC-insured institution has entities other than FDIC-insured institutions that must be consolidated for purposes of Schedule RC, Balance Sheet, the parent institution should complete items 1 through 11 and Memorandum items 1 through 5 of Schedule RC-O on a consolidated basis with respect to these other entities.

“Large institutions” and “highly complex institutions,” including those that own another FDIC-insured institution as a subsidiary, should complete Memorandum items 6 through 18, as appropriate, on a fully consolidated basis.

Item Instructions

Item No. Caption and Instructions

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 | <p><u>Total deposit liabilities before exclusions (gross) as defined in Section 3(l) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act and FDIC regulations.</u> Report on an unconsolidated single FDIC certificate number basis the gross total deposit liabilities as of the calendar quarter-end report date that meet the statutory definition of deposits in Section 3(l) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act before deducting allowable exclusions from total deposits. An institution’s gross total deposit liabilities are the combination of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All deposits in “domestic offices” reported in Schedule RC, item 13.a; • All deposits in “foreign offices” reported in Schedule RC, item 13.b, on the FFIEC 031 report; • Interest accrued and unpaid on deposits in “domestic offices” reported in Schedule RC-G, item 1.a; • Interest accrued and unpaid on deposits in “foreign offices” included in Schedule RC-G, item 1.b; • Uninvested trust funds held in the institution’s own trust department; • Deposits of consolidated subsidiaries (except any consolidated subsidiary that is an FDIC-insured institution) and the interest accrued and unpaid on such deposits; |
|---|--|

Item No. Caption and Instructions

- 1**
(cont.)
- The amount by which demand deposits reported in Schedule RC, item 13, have been reduced from the netting of the reporting institution's reciprocal demand balances with foreign banks and foreign offices of other U.S. banks (other than insured branches in Puerto Rico and U.S. territories and possessions); and
 - The amount by which any other deposit liabilities reported in Schedule RC, item 13, have been reduced by assets netted against these liabilities in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - Less the amount of unamortized premiums included in the amount of deposit liabilities reported in Schedule RC, item 13;
 - Plus the amount of unamortized discounts reflected in the amount of deposit liabilities reported in Schedule RC, item 13;
 - Plus other obligations meeting the Section 3(l) statutory definition of a deposit that may be housed in systems of record not normally thought of as deposit systems, such as loan, payroll, and escrow systems and manual records that contain information needed to answer depositors' questions on their deposits.

See the Glossary entry for "deposits" for the statutory definition of deposits.

If unposted debits and unposted credits are included in the gross total deposit liabilities reported in this item, they may be excluded in Schedule RC-O, item 2 below.

- 2**
- Total allowable exclusions, including interest accrued and unpaid on allowable exclusions (including foreign deposits).** Report on an unconsolidated single FDIC certificate number basis the total amount of allowable exclusions from deposits as of the calendar quarter-end report date if the institution maintains such records as will readily permit verification of the correctness of its reporting of exclusions.

Any accrued and unpaid interest on the allowable exclusions listed below should also be reported in this item as an allowable exclusion.

The allowable exclusions include:

- (1) *Foreign Deposits:* As defined in Section 3(l)(5) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act, foreign deposits include
- (A) any obligation of a depository institution which is carried on the books and records of an office of such bank or savings association located outside of any State, unless –
- (i) such obligation would be a deposit if it were carried on the books and records of the depository institution, and would be payable at, an office located in any State; and
- (ii) the contract evidencing the obligation provides by express terms, and not by implication, for payment at an office of the depository institution located in any State; and
- (B) any international banking facility deposit, including an international banking facility time deposit, as such term is from time to time defined by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System in regulation D or any successor regulation issued by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

NOTE: Foreign deposits are deposit obligations under the FDIC certificate number of the reporting bank only. Deposit obligations of a subsidiary depository institution chartered in a foreign country should not be included in amounts reported in Schedule RC-O under the domestic bank's FDIC certificate number.

Memoranda**Item No. Caption and Instructions**

5 Memorandum item 5.a and the swept funds and the related noninterest-bearing transaction
(cont.) account should be reported as one account in Memorandum item 5.b.

Include public funds held in “noninterest-bearing transaction accounts” of more than \$250,000 whether or not they are collateralized with pledged securities or other pledged assets.

Report in the appropriate subitem on an unconsolidated single FDIC certificate number basis the amount outstanding and the number of noninterest-bearing transaction accounts (as defined above and in the FDIC’s regulations implementing Section 343) with a balance on the report date of more than \$250,000. An institution may exclude noninterest-bearing transaction accounts with a balance of more than \$250,000 if the entire balance in the account is fully insured under the FDIC’s regular deposit insurance rules, such as joint account relationship rules or “pass-through” insurance coverage rules. In noninterest-bearing transaction accounts with a balance of more than \$250,000 where the entire balance is not fully insured under the FDIC’s regular deposit insurance rules, an institution may exclude any amounts over \$250,000 that are otherwise insured under the regular deposit insurance rules. These amounts may be excluded to the extent that they can be determined by the institution and fully supported in the institution’s workpapers for this report. An institution is not required to make a determination of amounts otherwise insured but may do so at its option.

5.a Amount of noninterest-bearing transaction accounts of more than \$250,000.

Report on an unconsolidated single FDIC certificate number basis the aggregate balance of all noninterest-bearing transaction accounts (as defined in Schedule RC-O, Memorandum item 5, above) with a balance on the report date of more than \$250,000. This amount should represent the total of the balances of the noninterest-bearing transaction accounts enumerated in Call Report Schedule RC-O, Memorandum item 5.b, below.

5.b Number of noninterest-bearing transaction accounts of more than \$250,000.

Report on an unconsolidated single FDIC certificate number basis the total number of noninterest-bearing transaction accounts (as defined in Schedule RC-O, Memorandum item 5, above) with a balance on the report date of more than \$250,000.

General Instructions for Schedule RC-O, Memorandum items 6 through 18

Memorandum items 6 through 18 are applicable only to large institutions and/or highly complex institutions as defined below. Amounts reported in Memorandum items 6 through 9, 14, 15, and 18 will not be made available to the public on an individual institution basis. Large institutions and highly complex institutions should complete Memorandum items 6 through 18, as appropriate, on a fully consolidated basis. Thus, when a large institution or highly complex institution owns another FDIC-insured institution as a subsidiary, it should complete Memorandum items 6 through 18, as appropriate, on a fully consolidated basis.

According to Section 327.8(f) of the FDIC’s regulations, a large institution is an FDIC-insured bank or savings association that reported total assets of \$10 billion or more as of December 31, 2006, that does not meet the definition of a highly complex institution. After December 31, 2006, if a bank or savings association not previously classified as a large institution reports total assets of \$10 billion or more for four consecutive quarters, the bank or savings association will be classified as a large institution beginning the following quarter. In the Consolidated Reports of Condition and Income, an FDIC-insured depository institution’s total assets are reported in Schedule RC, item 12.

Memoranda

General Instructions for Schedule RC-O, Memorandum items 6 through 18 (cont.)

According to Section 327.8(g) of the FDIC's regulations, a highly complex institution is an FDIC-insured bank or savings association (excluding a credit card bank¹) that:

- (1) Has had \$50 billion or more in total assets for at least four consecutive quarters that either is controlled by a U.S. parent holding company that has had \$500 billion or more in total assets for four consecutive quarters, or is controlled by one or more intermediate U.S. parent holding companies that are controlled by a U.S. holding company that has had \$500 billion or more in total assets for four consecutive quarters; or
- (2) Is a processing bank or trust company that has had \$10 billion or more in total assets for at least four consecutive quarters. According to Section 327.8(s) of the FDIC's regulations, a processing bank or trust company is "an institution whose last three years' non-lending interest income, fiduciary revenues, and investment banking fees, combined, exceed 50 percent of total revenues (and its last three years fiduciary revenues are non-zero), and whose total fiduciary assets total \$500 billion or more."

If, after December 31, 2010, a bank or savings association classified as a highly complex institution falls below \$50 billion in total assets for four consecutive quarters, or its parent company or companies fall below \$500 billion in total assets for four consecutive quarters, or a processing bank or trust company falls below \$10 billion in total assets for four consecutive quarters, the FDIC will reclassify the bank or savings association as a large institution or a small institution, as appropriate, beginning the quarter after the fourth consecutive quarter.

Amounts Guaranteed or Insured by the U.S. Government, its Agencies, or its Government-Sponsored Agencies – The instructions for Schedule RC-O, Memorandum items 6, 11, and 16 refer to amounts recoverable from, or guaranteed or insured by, the U.S. government, its agencies, or its government-sponsored agencies under guarantee or insurance provisions. Examples include guarantees or insurance (or reinsurance) provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs, the Federal Housing Administration, the Small Business Administration (SBA), the Department of Agriculture Rural Development Loan Program, and the Department of Education for individual loans as well as coverage provided by the FDIC under loss-sharing agreements. For loan securitizations and securities, examples include those guaranteed by the Government National Mortgage Association, the Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae), and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (Freddie Mac) as well as SBA Guaranteed Loan Pool Certificates and securities covered by FDIC loss-sharing agreements. However, if an institution holds securities backed by mortgages it has transferred to Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac with recourse or other transferor-provided credit enhancements, these securities should not be considered guaranteed to the extent of the institution's maximum contractual credit exposure arising from the credit enhancements.

Amounts Guaranteed or Insured by the U.S. Government – The instructions for Schedule RC-O, Memorandum items 7 through 10, 13, and 18 refer to the maximum amounts recoverable from the U.S. Government. Amounts recoverable from the U.S. government do *not* include amounts recoverable from government-sponsored agencies (also known as government-sponsored enterprises) including the Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae), the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (Freddie Mac), the Federal Home Loan Banks, and the Farm Credit System.

¹ As defined in Section 327.8(t) of the FDIC's regulations, a credit card bank is "a bank for which credit card receivables plus securitized receivables exceed 50 percent of assets plus securitized receivables."

Memoranda

General Instructions for Schedule RC-O, Memorandum items 6 through 18 (cont.)

NOTE: Because certain information on coverage under FDIC loss-sharing agreements is reported elsewhere in the Consolidated Reports of Condition and Income, the treatment of FDIC loss-sharing agreements varies in Schedule RC-O, Memorandum items 6 through 9, 10.b, 11, 13, 16, and 18.

Higher-risk Securitizations – For purposes of Schedule RC-O, Memorandum items 7.b, 8.b, and 9.b, higher-risk securitizations are securitizations where more than 50 percent of the assets backing the securitization meet the criteria for “nontraditional 1-4 family residential mortgage loans,” “higher-risk consumer loans,” or “higher-risk commercial and industrial loans and securities” as those terms are defined in the instructions for Schedule RC-O, Memorandum items 7.a, 8.a, and 9.a, and in Appendix C to Subpart A to Part 327 of the FDIC’s regulations.

Item No. Caption and Instructions

NOTE: Memorandum items 6 through 12 are to be completed on a fully consolidated basis by “large institutions” and “highly complex institutions.”

- 6** **Criticized and classified items.** Criticized and classified items should be reported on a consolidated basis and include all on- and off-balance sheet items an institution or its primary federal regulator has graded Special Mention or worse (Substandard, Doubtful, or Loss). Such items include, but are not limited to, retail items adversely classified under the agencies’ Uniform Retail Credit Classification and Account Management Policy,¹ securities, funded and unfunded loans,² other real estate owned, other assets, and marked-to-market counterparty positions (less credit valuation adjustments for these counterparty positions).³ Criticized and classified items exclude loans and securities reported as trading assets, and the amount recoverable on an on- or off-balance sheet item from the U.S. government, its agencies, or its government-sponsored agencies under guarantee or insurance provisions, including FDIC loss-sharing agreements.

For purposes of the criticized and classified items definition, Loss items include any items graded Loss that have not yet been written off against the allowance for loan and lease losses (or another valuation allowance) or charged directly to earnings, as appropriate. However, because an item should be written off or charged off in the period in which the item is deemed Loss, the amount reported in Memorandum item 6.d, below, generally should be zero.

A marked-to-market counterparty position is equal to the sum of the net marked-to-market derivative exposures for each counterparty. The net marked-to-market derivative exposure equals the sum of all positive marked-to-market exposures net of legally enforceable netting provisions and net of all collateral held under a legally enforceable Credit Support Annex plus any exposure where excess collateral has been posted to the counterparty. For purposes of this item, a marked-to-market counterparty position less any credit valuation adjustment can never be less than zero.

¹ <http://www.fdic.gov/news/news/financial/2000/fil0040a.pdf>.

² The amount of the unfunded loan that should be reported as criticized or classified should equal the amount that the borrower is entitled to draw upon as of the reporting date, i.e., the unused commitment as defined in the instructions for Schedule RC-L, item 1.

³ An institution that has not previously measured its marked-to-market counterparty positions net of any applicable credit valuation adjustments for purposes of reporting criticized and classified items internally and to its primary federal regulator may report these positions in this same manner in Schedule RC-O, Memorandum item 6, particularly if the institution concludes that updating its reporting systems to net these adjustments would impose an undue burden on the institution.

Memoranda**Item No. Caption and Instructions**

- 6.a Special mention.** Report on a fully consolidated basis the amount of on- and off-balance sheet items the reporting institution or its primary federal regulator has graded Special Mention.
- 6.b Substandard.** Report on a fully consolidated basis the amount of on- and off-balance sheet items the reporting institution or its primary federal regulator has graded Substandard.
- 6.c Doubtful.** Report on a fully consolidated basis the amount of on- and off-balance sheet items the reporting institution or its primary federal regulator has graded Doubtful.
- 6.d Loss.** Report on a fully consolidated basis the amount of on- and off-balance sheet items the reporting institution or its primary federal regulator has graded Loss.
- 7 “Nontraditional 1-4 family residential mortgage loans” as defined for assessment purposes only in FDIC regulations.** Report in the appropriate subitem on a fully consolidated basis the balance sheet amount of nontraditional 1-4 family residential mortgage loans and securitizations of such mortgage loans.
- 7.a Nontraditional 1-4 family residential mortgage loans.** Report on a fully consolidated basis the balance sheet amount of nontraditional 1-4 family residential mortgage loans, as defined for assessment purposes only in Appendix C to Subpart A to Part 327 of the FDIC’s regulations. Nontraditional 1-4 family residential mortgage loans include all 1-4 family residential loan products (as defined for Schedule RC-C, part I, item 1.c) that allow the borrower to defer repayment of principal or interest and includes all interest-only products, teaser rate mortgages, and negative amortizing mortgages, with the exception of home equity lines of credit and reverse mortgages. Nontraditional 1-4 family residential mortgage loans do not include loans reported as trading assets in Schedule RC, item 5; conventional fully amortizing adjustable rate mortgage loans that do not have a teaser rate; and interest-only residential construction loans, but include conventional fully amortizing adjustable rate mortgage loans that have a teaser rate.

A teaser-rate mortgage loan is defined for assessment purposes as a mortgage with a discounted initial rate. A discounted initial rate is an effective interest rate at the time of origination or refinancing that is less than the rate the bank is willing to accept for an otherwise similar extension of credit with comparable risk. A mortgage loan is no longer considered a nontraditional 1-4 family residential mortgage loan once the teaser rate has expired, or in the case of an escalating interest rate, once the rate is no longer discounted and the borrower is making full principal and interest payments (has not been granted any principal and interest concessions). Nontraditional 1-4 family residential mortgage loans can be reclassified as traditional loans once they become fully amortizing loans, provided they no longer have a teaser rate.

The amount to be reported in this item for nontraditional 1-4 family residential mortgage loans should include purchased credit-impaired loans as defined in ASC Subtopic 310-30, Receivables – Loans and Debt Securities Acquired with Deteriorated Credit Quality (formerly AICPA Statement of Position 03-3, “Accounting for Certain Loans or Debt Securities Acquired in a Transfer”), provided they meet the characteristics of nontraditional 1-4 family residential mortgage loans as described above.

Memoranda**Item No. Caption and Instructions**

7.a (cont.) The amount to be reported in this item should exclude the maximum amount recoverable on nontraditional 1-4 family residential mortgage loans under guarantee or insurance provisions from the U.S. government, including the maximum amount recoverable under FDIC loss-sharing agreements.

7.b **Securitized nontraditional 1-4 family residential mortgage loans.** Report on a fully consolidated basis the balance sheet amount of higher-risk securitizations where more than 50 percent of the assets backing the securitization meet the criteria for nontraditional 1-4 family residential mortgage loans (as defined for Schedule RC-O, Memorandum item 7.a, above), with the exception of those securities reported as trading assets in Schedule RC, item 5.

For securitizations issued before April 1, 2013, the amount to be reported in this item should include those securitizations where more than 50 percent of the assets backing the securitization meet one or more of the criteria for nontraditional 1-4 family residential mortgage loans, with the exception of those securities reported as trading assets in Schedule RC, item 5. Alternatively, an institution may apply the definitions in Appendix C to Subpart A to Part 327 of the FDIC's regulations to all of its securitizations. For securitizations issued on or after April 1, 2013, the amount to be reported in this item should include those securitizations (with the exception of those securities reported as trading assets in Schedule RC, item 5) where more than 50 percent of the assets backing the securitization meet either the criteria for nontraditional 1-4 family residential mortgage loans or the criteria for higher-risk consumer loans (as defined for Schedule RC-O, Memorandum item 8.a, below), and the amount of nontraditional 1-4 family residential mortgage loans exceeds the amount of higher-risk consumer loans.

8 **"Higher-risk consumer loans" as defined for assessment purposes only in FDIC regulations.** Report in the appropriate subitem on a fully consolidated basis the balance sheet amount of higher-risk consumer loans and securitizations of such higher-risk consumer loans.

8.a **Higher-risk consumer loans.** Report on a fully consolidated basis the balance sheet amount of higher-risk consumer loans, as defined for assessment purposes only in Appendix C to Subpart A to Part 327 of the FDIC's regulations, but excluding higher-risk consumer loans that have been reported as nontraditional 1-4 family residential mortgage loans in Schedule RC-O, Memorandum item 7.a, above. For assessment purposes, higher-risk consumer loans are loans secured by 1-4 family residential properties (as defined for Schedule RC-C, part I, item 1.c) and loans and leases to individuals for household, family, and other personal expenditures (as defined for Schedule RC-C, part I, items 6 and 10.a) where, as of origination, or, if the loan has been refinanced, as of refinance, the probability of default (PD) within two years is greater than 20 percent, excluding loans that meet the definition of a nontraditional 1-4 family residential mortgage loan (as defined for Schedule RC-O, Memorandum item 7.a, above). The PD must be calculated in accordance with the requirements of Appendix C to Subpart A to Part 327 of the FDIC's regulations.

The amount to be reported in this item for higher-risk consumer loans should include purchased credit-impaired loans as defined in ASC Subtopic 310-30, Receivables – Loans and Debt Securities Acquired with Deteriorated Credit Quality (formerly AICPA Statement of Position 03-3, "Accounting for Certain Loans or Debt Securities Acquired in a Transfer"), provided they meet the characteristics of higher-risk consumer loans described above.

Memoranda**Item No. Caption and Instructions**

8.a
(cont.)

The amount to be reported in this item should exclude:

- (1) Consumer loans reported as trading assets in Schedule RC, item 5.
- (2) The maximum amounts recoverable on higher-risk consumer loans under guarantee or insurance provisions from the U.S. government, including the maximum amount recoverable under FDIC loss-sharing agreements.
- (3) Loans fully secured by cash collateral (provided the requirements regarding loans fully secured by cash collateral that are detailed in Appendix C to Subpart A to Part 327 are met).

8.b

Securitized higher-risk consumer loans. Report on a fully consolidated basis the balance sheet amount of higher-risk securitizations issued on or after April 1, 2013, where more than 50 percent of the assets backing the securitization meet the criteria for higher-risk consumer loans (as defined for Schedule RC-O, Memorandum item 8.a, above), with the exception of those securities reported as trading assets in Schedule RC, item 5.

Securitized higher-risk consumer loans also include securitizations (other than those securities reported as trading assets in Schedule RC, item 5) issued on or after April 1, 2013, where more than 50 percent of the assets backing the securitization meet either the criteria for higher-risk consumer loans or the criteria for nontraditional 1-4 family residential mortgage loans (as defined for Schedule RC-O, Memorandum item 7.a, above) and the amount of higher-risk consumer loans exceeds the amount of nontraditional 1-4 family residential mortgage loans.

For securitizations issued before April 1, 2013, that contain consumer loans, the reporting institution must either:

- (1) Report the securitizations using the definition of subprime loans contained in the FDIC's final rule on assessments and large bank pricing, 76 Fed. Reg. 10672 (February 25, 2011), or
- (2) Report the securitizations if more than 50 percent of the assets backing the securitization were identified as subprime loans by the institution's then existing internal methodology for identifying loans as subprime loans.¹

Alternatively, an institution may apply the definitions in Appendix C to Subpart A to Part 327 of the FDIC's regulations to all of its securitizations.

¹ Institutions that did not have an existing methodology in place to identify subprime consumer loans and securities (because they were not required to report on these exposures to their primary federal regulator for examination or other supervisory purposes or did not measure and monitor loans and securities with these characteristics for internal risk management purposes) may, as an alternative to applying the definitions in the FDIC's assessment regulations to loans backing securitizations issued before April 1, 2013, apply then existing guidance provided by their primary federal regulator or the agencies' 2001 Expanded Guidance for Subprime Lending Programs to determine whether more than 50 percent of the assets backing the securitization are subprime consumer loans, thus requiring that the securitization be reported as a securitization of higher-risk consumer loans in Schedule RC-O, Memorandum item 8.b.

Memoranda**Item No. Caption and Instructions**

9 **“Higher-risk commercial and industrial loans and securities” as defined for assessment purposes only in FDIC regulations.** Report in the appropriate subitem on a fully consolidated basis the balance sheet amount of, plus the amount of unfunded commitments for, higher-risk commercial and industrial (C&I) loans and securities and securitizations of such higher-risk C&I loans and securities.

9.a **Higher-risk commercial and industrial loans and securities.** Report on a fully consolidated basis the balance sheet amount of, plus the amount of unfunded commitments for, higher-risk commercial and industrial (C&I) loans and securities, as defined for assessment purposes only in Appendix C to Subpart A to Part 327 of the FDIC’s regulations.

The amount to be reported in this item for higher-risk C&I loans and securities should include purchased credit-impaired loans and securities as defined in ASC Subtopic 310-30, Receivables – Loans and Debt Securities Acquired with Deteriorated Credit Quality (formerly AICPA Statement of Position 03-3, “Accounting for Certain Loans or Debt Securities Acquired in a Transfer”), provided the purchased credit-impaired loans and securities meet the definition of a higher-risk C&I loan or security.

The amount to be reported in this item should exclude:

- (1) Loans to individuals for commercial, industrial, and professional purposes.¹
- (2) The maximum amounts recoverable on higher-risk C&I loans and securities under guarantee or insurance provisions from the U.S. government, including the maximum amount recoverable under FDIC loss-sharing agreements.
- (3) Loans fully secured by cash collateral (provided the loans meet the requirements regarding loans fully secured by cash collateral that are detailed in Appendix C to Subpart A to Part 327 of the FDIC’s regulations).
- (4) Loans that are eligible for the asset-based or floor plan lending exclusions detailed in Appendix C to Subpart A to Part 327 of the FDIC’s regulations, provided the institution’s primary federal regulator has not cited a criticism (included in the Matters Requiring Attention) of the institution’s controls or administration of its asset-based or floor plan loan portfolios.

For C&I loans and securities originated, refinanced, or purchased by the reporting institution before April 1, 2013, that are owed to the reporting institution by a borrower that does not meet the definition of a higher-risk C&I borrower as that term is defined in Appendix C to Subpart A to Part 327 of the FDIC’s regulations, the reporting institution must continue to report these loans using:

¹ C&I loans to sole proprietorships are not exempt from the definition of higher-risk C&I loans and securities, but should be analyzed to determine whether they meet this definition.

Memoranda**Item No. Caption and Instructions**

- 9.a** (1) The definition of leveraged loans and securities contained in the FDIC's final rule on assessments and large bank pricing, 76 Fed. Reg. 10672 (February 25, 2011), or (cont.) (2) The institution's then existing internal methodology for identifying leveraged loans.²

Alternatively, a reporting institution may opt to apply the definition of higher-risk C&I loans and securities in Appendix C to Subpart A to Part 327 of the FDIC's regulations to all of its C&I loans and securities without regard to when the loan was originated or refinanced (i.e., whether the loan was originated or refinanced before or after April 1, 2013).

- 9.b** **Securitized higher-risk commercial and industrial loans and securities.** Report on a fully consolidated basis the balance sheet amount of higher-risk securitizations issued on or after April 1, 2013, where more than 50 percent of the assets backing the securitization meet the criteria for higher-risk commercial and industrial (C&I) loans and securities (as defined for Schedule RC-O, Memorandum item 9.a, above), with the exception of those securities reported as trading assets in Schedule RC, item 5.

For securitizations issued before April 1, 2013, that contain leveraged loans or securities, the reporting institution must either:

- (1) Report the securitizations using the definition of leveraged loans and securities contained in the FDIC's final rule on assessments and large bank pricing, 76 Fed. Reg. 10672 (February 25, 2011), or
- (2) Report the securitizations if more than 50 percent of the assets backing the securitization are identified as leveraged loans or securities by the institution's then existing internal methodology for identifying leveraged loans.³

Alternatively, an institution may apply the definitions in Appendix C to Subpart A to Part 327 of the FDIC's regulations to all of its securitizations regardless of when the securitization was issued. If a bank applies the Appendix C definition of higher-risk C&I loans and securities to all of its securitizations, it must assume all loans to the borrower were originally made or refinanced on or after April 1, 2013.

² Institutions that did not have an existing methodology in place to identify leveraged loans and securities (because they were not required to report on these exposures to their primary federal regulator for examination or other supervisory purposes or did not measure and monitor loans and securities with these characteristics for internal risk management purposes) may, as an alternative to applying the definitions in the FDIC's assessment regulations to C&I loans and securities originated or refinanced before April 1, 2013, apply then existing guidance provided by their primary federal regulator or the February 2008 Comptroller's Handbook on Leveraged Lending to determine whether the loans or securities are to be reported as higher-risk C&I loans and securities in Schedule RC-O, Memorandum item 9.a.

³ Institutions that did not have an existing methodology in place to identify leveraged loans and securities (because they were not required to report on these exposures to their primary federal regulator for examination or other supervisory purposes or did not measure and monitor loans and securities with these characteristics for internal risk management purposes) may, as an alternative to applying the definitions in the FDIC's assessment regulations to C&I loans and securities backing securitizations issued before April 1, 2013, apply then existing guidance provided by their primary federal regulator or the February 2008 Comptroller's Handbook on Leveraged Lending to determine whether more than 50 percent of the assets backing a securitization are leveraged loans, thus requiring that the securitization be reported as a securitization of higher-risk C&I loans and securities in Schedule RC-O, Memorandum item 9.b.

Memoranda**Item No. Caption and Instructions**

- 10** **Commitments to fund construction, land development, and other land loans secured by real estate (for the consolidated bank).** For purposes of Memorandum items 10.a and 10.b, construction, land development, and other land loans are defined in the instructions for Schedule RC-C, part I, item 1.a, "Construction, land development, and other land loans." Commitments are defined in the instructions for Schedule RC-L, item 1, "Unused commitments."

On the FFIEC 031 report form, the reporting of foreign office data in Schedule RC-O, Memorandum items 10.a and 10.b, is optional for June 30, 2013, and required beginning September 30, 2013; however, domestic office data must be reported in these Memorandum items when reporting as of June 30, 2013. An institution that opts not to include foreign office data in Schedule RC-O, Memorandum items 10.a and 10.b, when it initially files its report for June 30, 2013, is permitted, but not required, to amend the amounts originally reported in these Memorandum items for June 30, 2013, after it has the systems in place to gather the necessary foreign office data.

- 10.a** **Total unfunded commitments.** Report on a fully consolidated basis the unused portion of commitments to extend credit to fund construction, land development, and other land loans (in domestic and foreign offices) that, when funded, would be reportable as loans secured by real estate in Schedule RC-C, part I, item 1.a. The amount reported in this item should also have been included in the amounts reported in Schedule RC-L, items 1.c.(1)(a) and (b).

- 10.b** **Portion of unfunded commitments guaranteed or insured by the U.S. government.** Report on a fully consolidated basis the maximum amount of the unused portion of the construction, land development, and other land loan commitments (in domestic and foreign offices) reported in Schedule RC-O, Memorandum item 10.a, above that is recoverable from the U.S. government under guarantee or insurance provisions, including the maximum amount recoverable under FDIC loss-sharing agreements.

Exclude amounts recoverable from state or local governments, state or local government agencies, foreign (non-U.S.) governments, and private agencies or organizations.

- 11** **Amount of other real estate owned recoverable from the U.S. government under guarantee or insurance provisions (excluding FDIC loss-sharing agreements).** Report on a fully consolidated basis the amount of other real estate owned (as defined in Schedule RC-M, item 3) that is recoverable from the U.S. government, its agencies, or its government-sponsored agencies under guarantee or insurance provisions, excluding any other real estate owned that is covered under FDIC loss-sharing agreements.

Exclude other real estate owned that is protected under guarantee or insurance provisions by state or local governments, state or local government agencies, foreign (non-U.S.) governments, and private agencies or organizations.

- 12** **Nonbrokered time deposits of more than \$250,000 (in domestic offices).** Report on a fully consolidated basis the amount of time deposits of more than \$250,000 (in domestic offices) included in Schedule RC-E, (part I), Memorandum item 2.d, that are not brokered deposits. See the Glossary entry for "brokered deposits" for the definition of this term.

Memoranda**Item No. Caption and Instructions**

NOTE: Memorandum item 13.a is to be completed by “large institutions” and “highly complex institutions.” Memorandum items 13.b through 13.h are to be completed by “large institutions” only.

- 13** **Portion of funded loans and securities (in domestic and foreign offices) guaranteed or insured by the U.S. government (including FDIC loss-sharing agreements).** Report in the appropriate subitem on a fully consolidated basis the portion of the balance sheet amount of funded loans and securities (in domestic and foreign offices) that is guaranteed or insured by the U.S. government, including the maximum amount recoverable under FDIC loss-sharing agreements.

Exclude loans guaranteed or insured by state or local governments, state or local government agencies, foreign (non-U.S.) governments, and private agencies or organizations as well as loans collateralized by securities issued by the U.S. government.

On the FFIEC 031 report form, the reporting of foreign office data in Schedule RC-O, Memorandum items 13.a through 13.d, is optional for June 30, 2013, and required beginning September 30, 2013; however, domestic office data must be reported in these Memorandum items when reporting as of June 30, 2013. An institution that opts not to include foreign office data in Schedule RC-O, Memorandum items 13.a through 13.d, when it initially files its report for June 30, 2013, is permitted, but not required, to amend the amounts originally reported in these Memorandum items for June 30, 2013, after it has the systems in place to gather the necessary foreign office data.

- 13.a** **Construction, land development, and other land loans secured by real estate.** Report on a fully consolidated basis the portion of the balance sheet amount of construction, land development, and other land loans (in domestic and foreign offices) (as defined for Schedule RC-C, part I, item 1.a) that is guaranteed or insured by the U.S. government, including the maximum amount recoverable under FDIC loss-sharing agreements.
- 13.b** **Loans secured by multifamily residential and nonfarm nonresidential properties.** Report on a fully consolidated basis the portion of the balance sheet amount of loans secured by multifamily (5 or more) residential properties and loans secured by nonfarm nonresidential properties (in domestic and foreign offices) (as defined for Schedule RC-C, part I, items 1.d and 1.e., respectively) that is guaranteed or insured by the U.S. government, including the maximum amount recoverable under FDIC loss-sharing agreements.
- 13.c** **Closed-end loans secured by first liens on 1-4 family residential properties.** Report on a fully consolidated basis the portion of the balance sheet amount of closed-end loans secured by first liens on 1-4 family residential properties (in domestic and foreign offices) (as defined for Schedule RC-C, part I, item 1.c.(2)(a)) that is guaranteed or insured by the U.S. government, including the maximum amount recoverable under FDIC loss-sharing agreements.

Memoranda**Item No. Caption and Instructions**

- 13.d Closed-end loans secured by junior liens on 1-4 family residential properties and revolving, open-end loans secured by 1-4 family residential properties and extended under lines of credit.** Report on a fully consolidated basis the portion of the balance sheet amount of closed-end loans secured by junior liens on 1-4 family residential properties and revolving, open-end loans secured by 1-4 family residential properties and extended under lines of credit (in domestic and foreign offices) (as defined for Schedule RC-C, part I, items 1.c.(2)(b) and 1.c.(1), respectively) that is guaranteed or insured by the U.S. government, including the maximum amount recoverable under FDIC loss-sharing agreements.
- 13.e Commercial and industrial loans.** Report on a fully consolidated basis the portion of the balance sheet amount of commercial and industrial loans (as defined for Schedule RC-C, part I, item 4) that is guaranteed or insured by the U.S. government, including the maximum amount recoverable under FDIC loss-sharing agreements.
- 13.f Credit card loans to individuals for household, family, and other personal expenditures.** Report on a fully consolidated basis the portion of the balance sheet amount of credit card loans to individuals for household, family, and other personal expenditures (as defined for Schedule RC-C, part I, item 6.a) that is guaranteed or insured by the U.S. government, including the maximum amount recoverable under FDIC loss-sharing agreements.
- 13.g All other loans to individuals for household, family, and other personal expenditures.** Report on a fully consolidated basis the portion of the balance sheet amount of revolving credit plans other than credit cards (as defined for Schedule RC-C, part I, item 6.b), automobile loans (as defined for Schedule RC-C, part I, item 6.c), and other consumer loans (as defined for Schedule RC-C, part I, item 6.d) that is guaranteed or insured by the U.S. government, including the maximum amount recoverable under FDIC loss-sharing agreements.
- 13.h Non-agency residential mortgage-backed securities.** Report on a fully consolidated basis the portion of the balance sheet amount of residential mortgage-backed securities (as defined for Schedule RC-B, items 4.a.(3) and 4.b.(3)) that is guaranteed or insured by the U.S. government, including the maximum amount recoverable under FDIC loss-sharing agreements.

Memoranda

Item No. Caption and Instructions

NOTE: Memorandum items 14 and 15 are to be completed by “highly complex institutions.”

- 14** **Amount of the institution’s largest counterparty exposure.** Report on a fully consolidated basis the amount of total exposure to the counterparty to which the institution has the largest total counterparty exposure.

Counterparty exposure is equal to the sum of (1) the exposure at default (EAD) associated with derivatives trading and securities financing transactions (SFTs) and (2) the gross lending exposure (including all unfunded commitments) for each counterparty or borrower at the consolidated entity level of the counterparty.¹ Counterparty exposure, for deposit insurance pricing purposes, excludes exposure amounts arising from due from accounts, federal funds sold, investments in debt and equity securities, and credit protection purchased or sold where the counterparty under consideration is the reference entity.

Exclude all counterparty exposure to the U.S. Government and departments or agencies of the U.S. Government that are unconditionally guaranteed by the full faith and credit of the United States.

To adopt an Internal Models Methodology (IMM) to calculate EAD, an institution must receive approval from its primary federal regulator in accordance with the risk-based capital standards issued by its regulator. Institutions supervised by the FDIC should follow the methodology prescribed by 12 CFR Part 325, Appendix D, Section 32. Institutions supervised by the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency should follow the methodology prescribed by 12 CFR Part 3, Appendix C, Section 32. Institutions supervised by the Federal Reserve should follow the methodology prescribed by 12 CFR Part 208, Appendix F, Section 32. If an institution has not received regulatory approval to adopt an IMM, then it may calculate EAD using the current exposure methodology in accordance with the risk-based capital standards issued by its primary federal regulator. As an alternative, an institution without approval to adopt the IMM or not adopting an IMM may report the credit equivalent amount for each counterparty’s derivative exposures as calculated in accordance with the instructions for Schedule RC-R, item 54, “Derivative contracts.”

- 15** **Total amount of the institution’s 20 largest counterparty exposures.** Report on a fully consolidated basis the sum of the total exposure amounts to the 20 counterparties to which the institution has the 20 largest total counterparty exposures.

Counterparty exposure should be measured as described in the instructions for Schedule RC-O, Memorandum item 14, above.

¹ EAD and SFTs are defined and described in the compilation issued by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision in its June 2006 document, “International Convergence of Capital Measurement and Capital Standards,” <http://www.bis.org/publ/bcbs128.pdf>. The definitions are described in detail in Annex 4 of the document. Any updates to the Basel II capital treatment of counterparty credit risk that would affect these definitions should be implemented as they are adopted.

Memoranda**Item No. Caption and Instructions**

NOTE: Memorandum item 16 is to be completed on a fully consolidated basis by “large institutions” and “highly complex institutions.”

- 16** **Portion of loans restructured in troubled debt restructurings that are in compliance with their modified terms and are guaranteed or insured by the U.S. government (including the FDIC).** Report on a fully consolidated basis the portion of loans restructured in troubled debt restructurings that are in compliance with their modified terms (included in Schedule RC-C, part I, Memorandum item 1) that is guaranteed or insured by the U.S. government, its agencies, or its government-sponsored agencies, including restructured loans guaranteed under FDIC loss-sharing agreements.

Exclude restructured loans guaranteed or insured by state or local governments, state or local government agencies, foreign (non-U.S.) governments, and private agencies or organizations as well as restructured loans collateralized by securities issued by the U.S. government, including its agencies and its government-sponsored agencies.

NOTE: Memorandum item 17 is to be completed on a fully consolidated basis by “large institutions” and “highly complex institutions” that own another insured depository institution.

- 17** **Selected fully consolidated data for deposit insurance assessment purposes:**
- 17.a** **Total deposit liabilities before exclusions (gross) as defined in Section 3(l) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act and FDIC regulations.** Report on a fully consolidated basis the gross total deposit liabilities as of the calendar quarter-end report date that meet the statutory definition of deposits in Section 3(l) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act before deducting allowable exclusions from total deposits. Refer to the instructions for Schedule RC-O, item 1, for a description of gross total deposit liabilities.
- 17.b** **Total allowable exclusions, including interest accrued and unpaid on allowable exclusions (including foreign deposits).** Report on a fully consolidated basis the total amount of allowable exclusions from deposits as of the calendar quarter-end report date if the institution maintains records that will readily permit verification of the correctness of its reporting of exclusions. Refer to the instructions for Schedule RC-O, item 2, for a description of allowable exclusions.
- 17.c** **Unsecured “Other borrowings” with a remaining maturity of one year or less.** Report on a fully consolidated basis the amount of the institution’s “Other borrowings” (as defined for Schedule RC-M, item 5.b) that are unsecured and have a remaining maturity of one year or less. Refer to the instructions for Schedule RC-O, items 7 and 7.a, for further guidance on reporting unsecured “Other borrowings” with a remaining maturity of one year or less.
- 17.d** **Estimated amount of uninsured deposits (in domestic offices of the institution and in insured branches in Puerto Rico and U.S. territories and possessions), including related interest accrued and unpaid.** Report on a fully consolidated basis the estimated amount of the institution’s deposits (in domestic offices and in insured branches in Puerto Rico and U.S. territories and possessions) that is not covered by federal deposit insurance. Refer to the instructions for Schedule RC-O, Memorandum item 2, for further guidance on reporting the estimated amount of uninsured deposits.

Memoranda**Item No. Caption and Instructions**

NOTE: Memorandum item 18 is to be completed on a fully consolidated basis by “large institutions” and “highly complex institutions.”

- 18** **Outstanding balance of 1-4 family residential mortgage loans, consumer loans, and consumer leases by two-year probability of default.** Report on a fully consolidated basis the balance sheet amount of all consumer loans, as defined for assessment purposes below, segmented by nine product types and 12 two-year probability of default (PD) bands. This information is intended to supplement the amount of higher-risk consumer loans reported in Schedule RC-O, Memorandum items 7.a and 8.a, above, and should include all consumer loans, as defined for assessment purposes, regardless of whether they have a two-year PD of more than 20 percent. Institutions must calculate the PD for each consumer loan in accordance with the requirements set forth in Appendix C to Subpart A to Part 327 of the FDIC’s regulations. When determining the PD band to which a consumer loan should be assigned, institutions must round the PD of the loan to the nearest hundredth of a percentage point (e.g., round a PD of 5.6789 percent to 5.68 percent).

Amounts reported in Memorandum item 18 will not be made available to the public on an individual institution basis.

For assessment purposes, consumer loans are defined as loans secured by 1-4 family residential properties (as defined for Schedule RC-C, part I, item 1.c) and loans and leases to individuals for household, family, and other personal expenditures (as defined for Schedule RC-C, part I, items 6 and 10.a). However, when completing Memorandum item 18, exclude:

- (1) Consumer loans reported as trading assets in Schedule RC, item 5;
- (2) The maximum amounts recoverable on consumer loans from the U.S. government under guarantee or insurance provisions, including the maximum amount recoverable under FDIC loss-sharing agreements; and
- (3) Consumer loans fully secured by cash collateral, provided the requirements regarding loans fully secured by cash collateral that are detailed in Appendix C to Subpart A to Part 327 of the FDIC’s regulations are met.
- (4) All securitizations.

The amounts to be reported in Memorandum item 18 should include purchased credit-impaired loans as defined in ASC Subtopic 310-30, Receivables – Loans and Debt Securities Acquired with Deteriorated Credit Quality (formerly AICPA Statement of Position 03-3, “Accounting for Certain Loans or Debt Securities Acquired in a Transfer”).

The total amount reported in Memorandum item 18.j, column N, may be less than the balance sheet amount of consumer loans reported in Schedule RC-C, part I, due to the exclusions noted above as well as the reporting exceptions detailed in Appendix C to Subpart A to Part 327 of the FDIC’s regulations.

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(cont.) **Column Instructions**

Columns A through L, Two-Year Probability of Default: Report each consumer loan by product type in the appropriate two-year PD band column based on the two-year PD assigned to the loan in accordance with the requirements in Appendix C to Subpart A to Part 327 of the FDIC's regulations, unless the loan is unscorable.

Column M, Unscorable: Report in column M the total amount of unscorable loans by product type. Unscorable loans are defined for assessment purposes as consumer loans where the available information about the borrower is insufficient to determine a credit score and, consequently, the loan cannot be assigned a two-year PD in accordance with the requirements in Appendix C to Subpart A to Part 327 of the FDIC's regulations.

Column N, Total: Report in column N the total amount of scorable and unscorable consumer loans by product type, i.e., the sum of columns A through M for each product type.

Column O, PDs Were Derived Using: Report in column O for each product type the method or methods used to assign PDs to the consumer loans within that product type. For each product type, enter a 1 in column O if the PDs assigned to the loans were derived using a credit score-to-default rate mapping provided by a third party vendor; enter a 2 in column O if the PDs assigned to the loans were derived using an internally developed mapping approach; and enter a 3 in column O if third party and internal mapping were applied to derive the PDs for different segments of loans within the product type.

18.a **"Nontraditional 1-4 family residential mortgage loans" as defined for assessment purposes only in FDIC regulations.** For "nontraditional 1-4 family residential mortgage loans," as defined for assessment purposes in Schedule RC-O, Memorandum item 7.a, above, report in the appropriate column the amount of such loans to which a two-year PD has been assigned, the amount of unscorable loans within this product type, the total amount of loans in this product type, and the method(s) used to assign PDs to the loans in this product type. The amount reported in Memorandum item 18.a, column N, should be less than or equal to the amount reported in Schedule RC-O, Memorandum item 7.a.

18.b **Closed-end loans secured by first liens on 1-4 family residential properties.** For closed-end loans secured by first liens on 1-4 family residential properties, as defined for Schedule RC-C, part I, item 1.c.(2)(a) (but excluding first liens reported as "nontraditional 1-4 family residential mortgage loans" in Memorandum item 18.a, above), report in the appropriate column the amount of such loans to which a two-year PD has been assigned, the amount of unscorable loans within this product type, the total amount of loans in this product type, and the method(s) used to assign PDs to the loans in this product type. The amount reported in Memorandum item 18.b, column N, should be less than or equal to:

- The amount reported in Schedule RC-C, part I, item 1.c.(2)(a), column A, less the amount reported in Schedule RC-O, Memorandum item 13.c, on the FFIEC 031;
- The amount reported in Schedule RC-C, part I, item 1.c.(2)(a), column B, less the amount reported in Schedule RC-C, Memorandum item 13.c, on the FFIEC 041.

Memoranda**Item No. Caption and Instructions**

- 18.c** **Closed-end loans secured by junior liens on 1-4 family residential properties.** For closed-end loans secured by junior liens on 1-4 family residential properties, as defined for Schedule RC-C, part I, item 1.c.(2)(b) (but excluding junior liens reported as “nontraditional 1-4 family residential mortgage loans” in Memorandum item 18.a, above), report in the appropriate column the amount of such loans to which a two-year PD has been assigned, the amount of unscorable loans within this product type, the total amount of loans in this product type, and the method(s) used to assign PDs to the loans in this product type. The amount reported in Memorandum item 18.c, column N, should be less than or equal to the amount reported in Schedule RC-C, part I, item 1.c.(2)(b), column A, on the FFIEC 031; Schedule RC-C, part I, item 1.c.(2)(b), column B, on the FFIEC 041.
- 18.d** **Revolving, open-end loans secured by 1-4 family residential properties and extended under lines of credit.** For revolving, open-end loans secured by 1-4 family residential properties and extended under lines of credit, as defined for Schedule RC-C, part I, item 1.c.(1), report in the appropriate column the amount of such loans to which a two-year PD has been assigned, the amount of unscorable loans within this product type, the total amount of loans in this product type, and the method(s) used to assign PDs to the loans in this product type. The amount reported in Memorandum item 18.d, column N, should be less than or equal to the amount reported in Schedule RC-C, part I, item 1.c.(1), column A, on the FFIEC 031; Schedule RC-C, part I, item 1.c.(1), column B, on the FFIEC 041.
- 18.e** **Credit cards.** For credit cards to individuals for household, family, and other personal expenditures, as defined for Schedule RC-C, part I, item 6.a, report in the appropriate column the amount of such loans to which a two-year PD has been assigned, the amount of unscorable loans within this product type, the total amount of loans in this product type, and the method(s) used to assign PDs to the loans in this product type. The amount reported in Memorandum item 18.e, column N, should be less than or equal to
- The amount reported in Schedule RC-C, part I, item 6.a, column A, less the amount reported in Schedule RC-O, Memorandum item 13.f, on the FFIEC 031;
 - The amount reported in Schedule RC-C, part I, item 6.a, column B, less the amount reported in Schedule RC-O, Memorandum item 13.f, on the FFIEC 041.
- 18.f** **Automobile loans.** For automobile loans to individuals for household, family, and other personal expenditures, as defined for Schedule RC-C, part I, item 6.c, report in the appropriate column the amount of such loans to which a two-year PD has been assigned, the amount of unscorable loans within this product type, the total amount of loans in this product type, and the method(s) used to assign PDs to the loans in this product type. The amount reported in Memorandum item 18.f, column N, should be less than or equal to the amount reported in Schedule RC-C, part I, item 6.c, column A on the FFIEC 031; Schedule RC-C, part I, item 6.c, column B, on the FFIEC 041.
- 18.g** **Student loans.** For student loans included in Schedule RC-C, part I, item 6.d, “Other consumer loans,” report in the appropriate column the amount of such loans to which a two-year PD has been assigned, the amount of unscorable loans within this product type, the total amount of loans in this product type, and the method(s) used to assign PDs to the loans in this product type.

Memoranda**Item No. Caption and Instructions**

- 18.h** **Other consumer loans and revolving credit plans other than credit cards.** For revolving credit plans other than credit cards to individuals for household, family, and other personal expenditures and other consumer loans, as defined for Schedule RC-C, part I, items 6.b and 6.d, respectively (but excluding student loans), report in the appropriate column the amount of such loans to which a two-year PD has been assigned, the amount of unscorable loans within this product type, the total amount of loans in this product type, and the method(s) used to assign PDs to the loans in this product type. The sum of the amounts reported in Memorandum items 18.g and 18.h, column N, should be less than or equal to the sum of the amounts reported in Schedule RC-C, part I, items 6.b and 6.d, column A, on the FFIEC 031; Schedule RC-C, part I, items 6.b and 6.d, column B, on the FFIEC 041.
- 18.i** **Consumer leases.** For leases to individuals for household, family, and other personal expenditures, as defined for Schedule RC-C, part I, item 10.a, report in the appropriate column the amount of such leases to which a two-year PD has been assigned, the amount of unscorable leases within this product type, the total amount of leases in this product type, and the method(s) used to assign PDs to the leases in this product type. The amount reported in Memorandum item 18.i, column N, should be less than or equal to the amount reported in Schedule RC-C, part I, item 10.a, column A.
- 18.j** **Total.** For each of columns A through N, report the sum of Memorandum items 18.a through 18.i. Memorandum item 18.j, column N, must equal the sum of columns A through M for Memorandum item 18.j.

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Item No. Caption and Instructions

12 (cont.)	(A6) Amount of subordinated debt and intermediate-term preferred stock with a remaining maturity of one year or less	_____ x 0% = _____
	(A7) Qualifying subordinated debt and intermediate-term preferred stock (sum of discounted amounts of lines (A1) through (A6))	_____
	(A8) Tier 1 capital (from Schedule RC-R, item 11)	_____
	(A9) Multiplied by 50 percent	x 50%
	(A10) Limit for qualifying subordinated debt and intermediate-term preferred stock (line (A8) multiplied by 50 percent)	_____
	(A11) Portion of qualifying subordinated debt and intermediate-term preferred stock includible in Tier 2 capital (lesser of lines (A7) and (A10))	_____

The entire amount of qualifying other limited-life capital instruments, such as long-term preferred stock with an original maturity of 20 years or more, that remains after discounting is includible in Tier 2 capital. This portion is calculated as follows:

(B1) Amount of other limited-life capital instruments with a remaining maturity of more than five years	_____ x 100% = _____
(B2) Amount of other limited-life capital instruments with a remaining maturity of more than four years, but less than five years	_____ x 80% = _____
(B3) Amount of other limited-life capital instruments with a remaining maturity of more than three years, but less than four years	_____ x 60% = _____
(B4) Amount of other limited-life capital instruments with a remaining maturity of more than two year, but less than three years	_____ x 40% = _____
(B5) Amount of other limited-life capital instruments with a remaining maturity of more than one year, but less than two years	_____ x 20% = _____
(B6) Amount of other limited-life capital instruments with a remaining maturity of one year or less	_____ x 0% = _____
(B7) Portion of qualifying other limited-life capital instruments (sum of discounted amounts of lines (B1) through (B6))	_____

Report the sum of the amounts from lines (A11) and (B7) above in Schedule RC-R, item 12.

13 Cumulative perpetual preferred stock includible in Tier 2 capital. Report the amount of outstanding cumulative perpetual preferred stock, including any amounts received in excess of its par or stated value, that is included in Schedule RC, item 23. Also include perpetual preferred stock issues that were excluded from Tier 1 capital such as noncumulative perpetual preferred where the dividend is reset periodically based, in whole or in part, upon the bank's current credit standing (including, but not limited to, auction rate, money market, and remarketable preferred stock).

Item No. Caption and Instructions

- 14** **Allowance for loan and lease losses includible in Tier 2 capital.** Report the portion of the bank's allowance for loan and lease losses that is includible in Tier 2 capital. (None of the bank's allocated transfer risk reserve, if any, is includible in Tier 2 capital.) The amount reported in this item cannot exceed 1.25 percent of the bank's *gross* risk-weighted assets. For risk-based capital purposes, the allowance for loan and lease losses equals Schedule RC, item 4.c, "Allowance for loan and lease losses," less Schedule RI-B, part II, Memorandum item 1, "Allocated transfer risk reserve included in Schedule RI-B, part II, item 7, above," plus Schedule RC-G, item 3, "Allowance for credit losses on off-balance sheet credit exposures."
- Gross risk-weighted assets is reported in Schedule RC-R, item 59. If the bank has any low level exposure transactions or residual interests and chooses to use the "direct reduction method" for reporting these transactions in Schedule RC-R, refer to the discussion of this subject in the instructions for Schedule RC-R, item 50, "Recourse and direct credit substitutes (other than financial standby letters of credit) subject to the low level exposure rule and residual interests subject to a dollar-for-dollar capital requirement," for guidance on determining the limit on the allowance for loan and lease losses for Tier 2 capital purposes.
- 15** **Unrealized gains on available-for-sale equity securities includible in Tier 2 capital.** Report the pretax net unrealized holding gain (i.e., the excess of fair value as reported in Schedule RC-B, item 7, column D, over historical cost as reported in Schedule RC-B, item 7, column C), if any, on available-for-sale equity securities that is includible in Tier 2 capital subject to the limits specified by the capital guidelines of the reporting bank's primary federal supervisory authority. The amount reported in this item cannot exceed 45 percent of the bank's pretax net unrealized holding gain on available-for-sale equity securities with readily determinable fair values.
- 16** **Other Tier 2 capital components.** Report the amount of any items that qualify for inclusion in Tier 2 capital based on the capital guidelines of the reporting bank's primary federal supervisory authority that are not included in Schedule RC-R, items 12 through 15, above. Include mandatory convertible debt, i.e., equity contract notes, which is a form of subordinated debt that obligates the holder to take the common or perpetual preferred stock of the issuer in lieu of cash for repayment of principal.
- 17** **Tier 2 capital.** Report the sum of Schedule RC-R, items 12 through 16.
- 18** **Allowable Tier 2 capital.** Report the amount of the bank's allowable Tier 2 capital. The maximum amount of Tier 2 capital that is allowable in a bank's qualifying total capital is 100 percent of Tier 1 capital. The amount reported in this item must be the lesser of Schedule RC-R, item 11, "Tier 1 capital," and item 17, "Tier 2 capital," if item 11 is a positive number. If Schedule RC-R, item 11, is a negative number, report a zero in this item.
- 19** Not applicable.

Item No. **Caption and Instructions**

- 20** **LESS: Deductions for total risk-based capital.** Report the amount of the institution's investments in banking and finance subsidiaries that are not consolidated for regulatory capital purposes, intentional reciprocal cross-holdings of banking organizations' capital instruments, and any other deductions for total risk-based capital as determined by the reporting institution's primary federal supervisory authority.

Banks with financial subsidiaries should exclude adjustments to total risk-based capital for the deconsolidation of such subsidiaries. Adjustments to total risk-based capital for financial subsidiaries should be reported in Schedule RC-R, item 28.b, below.

Do not report in this item (a) recourse arrangements and direct credit substitutes subject to the low level exposure rule and (b) residual interests subject to a dollar-for-dollar capital requirement. Report such recourse arrangements and direct credit substitutes (other than financial standby letters of credit) and such residual interests in Schedule RC-R, item 50, using either the "direct reduction method" or the "gross-up method" described in the instructions for item 50. Report financial standby letters of credit that are recourse arrangements or direct credit substitutes subject to the low level exposure rule in Schedule RC-R, item 44. Also exclude from this item disallowed credit-enhancing interest-only strips, which should be reported as a deduction from Tier 1 capital in Schedule RC-R, item 10, and from total assets in Schedule RC-R, item 26.

- 21** **Total risk-based capital.** Report the sum of Schedule RC-R, items 11 and 18, less item 20. The amount reported in this item is the numerator of the bank's total risk-based capital ratio.

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(cont.) applying ASC Subtopic 715-20 should be reported as an adjustment to assets in column B of this item. For example, the derecognition of an asset recorded as an offset to AOCI as part of the initial incremental effect of applying ASC Subtopic 715-20 should be reported in this item as a negative amount in column B and as a positive amount in column F. As another example, the portion of a benefit plan surplus asset that is included in Schedule RC, item 26.b, as an increase to AOCI and in column A of this item should be excluded from risk-weighted assets by reporting the amount as a positive number in column B of this item.

- *In column B*, include the amount of any disallowed goodwill and other intangible assets reported in Schedule RC-R, item 7.a; 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 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., with a minus (-) sign) 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.

Item No. **Caption and Instructions**

- 42 • *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.

OPTIONAL NARRATIVE STATEMENT CONCERNING THE AMOUNTS REPORTED IN THE REPORTS OF CONDITION AND INCOME

The management of the reporting bank may, if it wishes, submit a brief narrative statement on the amounts reported in the Reports of Condition and Income. This optional statement will be made available to the public, along with the publicly available data in the Reports of Condition and Income, in response to any request for individual bank report data. However, the information reported in Schedule RI-E, item 2.g; Schedule RC-O, Memorandum items 6 through 9, 14, 15, and 18; and Schedule RC-P, items 7.a and 7.b, is regarded as confidential and will not be released to the public. **BANKS CHOOSING TO SUBMIT THE NARRATIVE STATEMENT SHOULD ENSURE THAT THE STATEMENT DOES NOT CONTAIN THE NAMES OR OTHER IDENTIFICATIONS OF INDIVIDUAL BANK CUSTOMERS, REFERENCES TO THE AMOUNTS REPORTED IN THE CONFIDENTIAL ITEMS IDENTIFIED ABOVE, OR ANY OTHER INFORMATION THAT THEY ARE NOT WILLING TO HAVE MADE PUBLIC OR THAT WOULD COMPROMISE THE PRIVACY OF THEIR CUSTOMERS.** Banks choosing not to make a statement may check the "No comment" box and should make no entries of any kind in the space provided for the narrative statement; i.e., **DO NOT** enter in this space such phrases as "No statement," "Not applicable," "N/A," "No comment," and "None."

The optional statement must be entered on the sheet provided by the agencies. The statement should not exceed 100 words. Further, regardless of the number of words, the statement must not exceed 750 characters, including punctuation, indentation, and standard spacing between words and sentences. If any submission should exceed 750 characters, as defined, it will be truncated at 750 characters with no notice to the submitting bank and the truncated statement will appear as the bank's statement both on agency computerized records and in computer-file releases to the public.

All information furnished by the bank in the narrative statement must be accurate and not misleading. Appropriate efforts shall be taken by the submitting bank to ensure the statement's accuracy.

If, subsequent to the original submission, material changes are submitted for the data reported in the Reports of Condition and Income, the existing narrative statement will be deleted from the files, and from disclosure; the bank, at its option, may replace it with a statement appropriate to the amended data.

The optional narrative statement will appear in agency records and in release to the public exactly as submitted (or amended as described in the preceding paragraph) by the management of the bank (except for the truncation of statements exceeding the 750-character limit described above). **THE STATEMENT WILL NOT BE EDITED OR SCREENED IN ANY WAY BY THE SUPERVISORY AGENCIES FOR ACCURACY OR RELEVANCE. DISCLOSURE OF THE STATEMENT SHALL NOT SIGNIFY THAT ANY FEDERAL SUPERVISORY AGENCY HAS VERIFIED OR CONFIRMED THE ACCURACY OF THE INFORMATION CONTAINED THEREIN. A STATEMENT TO THIS EFFECT WILL APPEAR ON ANY PUBLIC RELEASE OF THE OPTIONAL STATEMENT SUBMITTED BY THE MANAGEMENT OF THE REPORTING BANK.**

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Loss Contingencies: A loss contingency is an existing condition, situation, or set of circumstances that involves uncertainty as to possible loss that will be resolved when one or more future events occur or fail to occur. An estimated loss (or expense) from a loss contingency (for example, pending or threatened litigation) must be accrued by a charge to income if it is probable that an asset has been impaired or a liability incurred as of the report date and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated.

A contingency that might result in a gain, for example, the filing of an insurance claim, shall not be recognized as income prior to realization.

For further information, see ASC Subtopic 450-20, Contingencies – Loss Contingencies (formerly FASB Statement No. 5, "Accounting for Contingencies").

Majority-Owned Subsidiary: See "subsidiaries."

Mandatory Convertible Debt: Mandatory convertible debt is a subordinated note or debenture with a maturity of 12 years or less that obligates the holder to take the common or perpetual preferred stock of the issuer in lieu of cash for repayment of principal by a date at or before the maturity date of the debt instrument (so-called "equity contract notes").

Mergers: See "business combinations."

Money Market Deposit Account (MMDA): See "deposits."

Nonaccrual Status: This entry covers, for purposes of these reports, the criteria for placing assets in nonaccrual status (presented in the general rule below) and related exceptions, the reversal of previously accrued but uncollected interest, the treatment of cash payments received on nonaccrual assets and the criteria for cash basis income recognition, the restoration of a nonaccrual asset to accrual status, and the treatment of multiple extensions of credit to one borrower.

General rule – Banks shall not accrue interest, amortize deferred net loan fees or costs, or accrete discount on any asset (1) which is maintained on a cash basis because of deterioration in the financial condition of the borrower, (2) for which payment in full of principal or interest is not expected, or (3) upon which principal or interest has been in default for a period of 90 days or more unless the asset is both well secured and in the process of collection.

An asset is "well secured" if it is secured (1) by collateral in the form of liens on or pledges of real or personal property, including securities, that have a realizable value sufficient to discharge the debt (including accrued interest) in full, or (2) by the guarantee of a financially responsible party. An asset is "in the process of collection" if collection of the asset is proceeding in due course either (1) through legal action, including judgment enforcement procedures, or, (2) in appropriate circumstances, through collection efforts not involving legal action which are reasonably expected to result in repayment of the debt or in its restoration to a current status in the near future.

For purposes of applying the third test for nonaccrual status listed above, the date on which an asset reaches nonaccrual status is determined by its contractual terms. If the principal or interest on an asset becomes due and unpaid for 90 days or more on a date that falls between report dates, the asset should be placed in nonaccrual status as of the date it becomes 90 days past due and it should remain in nonaccrual status until it meets the criteria for restoration to accrual status described below.

Any state statute, regulation, or rule that imposes more stringent standards for nonaccrual of interest takes precedence over this instruction.

Nonaccrual Status (cont.):

Exceptions to the general rule – In the following situations, an asset need not be placed in nonaccrual status:

- (1) The criteria for accrual of income under the interest method specified in ASC Subtopic 310-30, Receivables – Loans and Debt Securities Acquired with Deteriorated Credit Quality (formerly AICPA Statement of Position 03-3, “Accounting for Certain Loans or Debt Securities Acquired in a Transfer”), are met for a purchased credit-impaired loan, pool of loans, or debt security accounted for in accordance with that Subtopic, regardless of whether the loan, the loans in the pool, or debt security had been maintained in nonaccrual status by its seller. (For purchased credit-impaired loans with common risk characteristics that are aggregated and accounted for as a pool, the determination of nonaccrual or accrual status should be made at the pool level, not at the individual loan level.) For further information, see the Glossary entry for “purchased credit-impaired loans and debt securities.”
- (2) The asset upon which principal or interest is due and unpaid for 90 days or more is a consumer loan (as defined for Schedule RC-C, part I, item 6, “Loans to individuals for household, family, and other personal expenditures”) or a loan secured by a 1-to-4 family residential property (as defined for Schedule RC-C, part I, item 1.c, Loans “Secured by 1-4 family residential properties”). Nevertheless, such loans should be subject to other alternative methods of evaluation to assure that the bank’s net income is not materially overstated. However, to the extent that the bank has elected to carry such a loan in nonaccrual status on its books, the loan must be reported as nonaccrual in Schedule RC-N.

Treatment of previously accrued interest – The reversal of previously accrued but uncollected interest applicable to any asset placed in nonaccrual status should be handled in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Acceptable accounting treatment includes a reversal of all previously accrued but uncollected interest applicable to assets placed in a nonaccrual status against appropriate income and balance sheet accounts.

For example, one acceptable method of accounting for such uncollected interest on a loan placed in nonaccrual status is (1) to reverse all of the unpaid interest by crediting the “accrued interest receivable” account on the balance sheet, (2) to reverse the uncollected interest that has been accrued during the calendar year-to-date by debiting the appropriate “interest and fee income on loans” account on the income statement, and (3) to reverse any uncollected interest that had been accrued during previous calendar years by debiting the “allowance for loan and lease losses” account on the balance sheet. The use of this method presumes that bank management’s additions to the allowance through charges to the “provision for loan and lease losses” on the income statement have been based on an evaluation of the collectability of the loan and lease portfolios and the “accrued interest receivable” account.

Treatment of cash payments and criteria for the cash basis recognition of income – When doubt exists as to the collectability of the remaining recorded investment in an asset in nonaccrual status, any payments received must be applied to reduce the recorded investment in the asset to the extent necessary to eliminate such doubt. Placing an asset in nonaccrual status does not, in and of itself, require a charge-off, in whole or in part, of the asset’s recorded investment. However, any identified losses must be charged off.

Nonaccrual Status (cont.):

While an asset is in nonaccrual status, some or all of the cash interest payments received may be treated as interest income on a cash basis as long as the remaining recorded investment in the asset (i.e., after charge-off of identified losses, if any) is deemed to be fully collectible.³ A bank's determination as to the ultimate collectability of the asset's remaining recorded investment must be supported by a current, well documented credit evaluation of the borrower's financial condition and prospects for repayment, including consideration of the borrower's historical repayment performance and other relevant factors.

When recognition of interest income on a cash basis is appropriate, it should be handled in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. One acceptable accounting practice involves allocating contractual interest payments among interest income, reduction of the recorded investment in the asset, and recovery of prior charge-offs. If this method is used, the amount of income that is recognized would be equal to that which would have been accrued on the asset's remaining recorded investment at the contractual rate. A bank may also choose to account for the contractual interest in its entirety either as income, reduction of the recorded investment in the asset, or recovery of prior charge-offs, depending on the condition of the asset, consistent with its accounting policies for other financial reporting purposes.

Restoration to accrual status – As a general rule, a nonaccrual asset may be restored to accrual status when (1) none of its principal and interest is due and unpaid, and the bank expects repayment of the remaining contractual principal and interest, or (2) when it otherwise becomes well secured and in the process of collection. If any interest payments received while the asset was in nonaccrual status were applied to reduce the recorded investment in the asset, as discussed in the preceding section of this entry, the application of these payments to the asset's recorded investment should not be reversed (and interest income should not be credited) when the asset is returned to accrual status.

For purposes of meeting the first test, the bank must have received repayment of the past due principal and interest unless, as discussed below, (1) the asset has been formally restructured and qualifies for accrual status, (2) the asset is a purchased credit-impaired loan, pool of loans, or debt security accounted for in accordance with ASC Subtopic 310-30 and it meets the criteria for accrual of income under the interest method specified therein, or (3) the borrower has resumed paying the full amount of the scheduled contractual interest and principal payments on a loan that is past due and in nonaccrual status, even though the loan has not been brought fully current, and the following two criteria are met. These criteria are, first, that all principal and interest amounts contractually due (including arrearages) are reasonably assured of repayment within a reasonable period and, second, that there is a sustained period of repayment performance (generally a minimum of six months) by the borrower in accordance with the contractual terms involving payments of cash or cash equivalents. A loan that meets these two criteria may be restored to accrual status, but must continue to be disclosed as past due in Schedule RC-N until it has been brought fully current or until it later must be placed in nonaccrual status.

³ An asset in nonaccrual status that is subject to the cost recovery method required by ASC Subtopic 325-40, Investments-Other – Beneficial Interests in Securitized Financial Assets (formerly Emerging Issues Task Force Issue No. 99-20, "Recognition of Interest Income and Impairment on Purchased Beneficial Interests and Beneficial Interests That Continue to Be Held by a Transferor in Securitized Financial Assets"), should follow that method for reporting purposes. In addition, when a purchased credit-impaired loan, pool of loans, or debt security that is accounted for in accordance with ASC Subtopic 310-30 has been placed on nonaccrual status, the cost recovery method should be used, when appropriate.

Nonaccrual Status (cont.):

A loan or other debt instrument that has been formally restructured so as to be reasonably assured of repayment (of principal and interest) and of performance according to its modified terms need not be maintained in nonaccrual status, provided the restructuring and any charge-off taken on the asset are supported by a current, well documented credit evaluation of the borrower's financial condition and prospects for repayment under the revised terms. Otherwise, the restructured asset must remain in nonaccrual status. The evaluation must include consideration of the borrower's sustained historical repayment performance for a reasonable period prior to the date on which the loan or other debt instrument is returned to accrual status. A sustained period of repayment performance generally would be a minimum of six months and would involve payments of cash or cash equivalents. (In returning the asset to accrual status, sustained historical repayment performance for a reasonable time prior to the restructuring may be taken into account.) Such a restructuring must improve the collectability of the loan or other debt instrument in accordance with a reasonable repayment schedule and does not relieve the bank from the responsibility to promptly charge off all identified losses.

A formal restructuring may involve a multiple note structure in which, for example, a troubled loan is restructured into two notes. The first or "A" note represents the portion of the original loan principal amount that is expected to be fully collected along with contractual interest. The second or "B" note represents the portion of the original loan that has been charged off and, because it is not reflected as an asset and is unlikely to be collected, could be viewed as a contingent receivable. The "A" note may be returned to accrual status provided the conditions in the preceding paragraph are met and: (1) there is economic substance to the restructuring and it qualifies as a troubled debt restructuring under generally accepted accounting principles, (2) the portion of the original loan represented by the "B" note has been charged off before or at the time of the restructuring, and (3) the "A" note is reasonably assured of repayment and of performance in accordance with the modified terms.

Until the restructured asset is restored to accrual status, if ever, cash payments received must be treated in accordance with the criteria stated above in the preceding section of this entry. In addition, after a formal restructuring, if a restructured asset that has been returned to accrual status later meets the criteria for placement in nonaccrual status as a result of past due status based on its modified terms or for any other reasons, the asset must be placed in nonaccrual status.

For further information on formally restructured assets, see the Glossary entry for "troubled debt restructurings."

Treatment of multiple extensions of credit to one borrower – As a general principle, nonaccrual status for an asset should be determined based on an assessment of the individual asset's collectability and payment ability and performance. Thus, when one loan to a borrower is placed in nonaccrual status, a bank does not automatically have to place all other extensions of credit to that borrower in nonaccrual status. When a bank has multiple loans or other extensions of credit outstanding to a single borrower, and one loan meets the criteria for nonaccrual status, the bank should evaluate its other extensions of credit to that borrower to determine whether one or more of these other assets should also be placed in nonaccrual status.

Noninterest-Bearing Account: See "deposits."

Nontransaction Account: See "deposits."

NOW Account: See "deposits."