

**CALL REPORT**  
**INSTRUCTION BOOK UPDATE**  
**DECEMBER 2014**

## 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**

i – ii (3-13)  
11 – 15 (6-12, 9-13)  
RI-5 – RI-6 (9-12)  
RI-8a – RI-10 (3-11, 6-12)  
RI-15 – RI-16 (3-14)  
RI-20a – RI-22 (6-08, 3-11)  
RC-E-16a – RC-E-18 (6-05, 3-14)  
RC-O-1 – RC-O-2 (3-14)  
RC-T-5 – RC-T-8 (12-09)  
RC-T-13 – RC-T-14 (3-11)  
A-31 – A-32 (9-10)  
A-63 – A-64 (3-14)

### **Insert Pages**

i – ii (12-14)  
11 – 15 (12-14)  
RI-5 – RI-6 (12-14)  
RI-8a – RI-10 (12-14)  
RI-15 – RI-16 (12-14)  
RI-20a – RI-22 (12-14)  
RC-E-17 – RC-E-22 (12-14)  
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# Instructions for Preparation of Consolidated Reports of Condition and Income (FFIEC 031 and 041)

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*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.

All publicly available individual institution data are posted on the FFIEC's Central Data Repository (CDR) Public Data Distribution Web site (<https://cdr.ffiec.gov/public/>) as soon as the data have been submitted, placed in an accepted status, and prepared for publication in the CDR.

A reporting institution may request confidential treatment for some or all of the portions of the Call Report that will be made publicly available if the institution is of the opinion that disclosure of specific commercial or financial information in the report would likely cause substantial harm to its competitive position. In certain limited circumstances, the reporting institution's primary federal supervisor may approve

confidential treatment of some or all of the items for which such treatment has been requested if the institution has clearly provided a compelling justification for the request. A request for confidential treatment must be submitted in writing prior to the submission of the report. The written request must identify the specific items for which confidential treatment is requested, provide justification for the confidential treatment requested for the identified items, and demonstrate the specific nature of the harm that would result from public release of the information. Merely stating that competitive harm would result is not sufficient. Information for which confidential treatment is requested may subsequently be released by the reporting institution's primary federal supervisor in accordance with the terms of 12 CFR 4.16 (OCC), 12 CFR 261.16 (Federal Reserve Board), 12 CFR 309.6 (FDIC), or as otherwise provided by law.

### **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.

### ***Subsequent Events***

Subsequent events are events or transactions that occur after the Call Report balance sheet date, e.g., December 31, but before the Call Report is filed. Consistent with ASC Topic 855, Subsequent Events (formerly FASB Statement No. 165, "Subsequent Events"), an institution shall recognize in the Call Report the effects of all subsequent events (not addressed in other ASC Topics) that provide additional evidence about conditions that existed at the date of the Call Report balance sheet (Schedule RC), including the estimates inherent in the process of preparing the Call Report, e.g., a loss that has been incurred but not yet confirmed as of the Call Report balance sheet date.

### **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."

No interest or discount shall be accrued on any asset which must be carried in nonaccrual status. Refer to the Glossary entry for "nonaccrual status" for further information.

### **MISCELLANEOUS GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS**

#### ***Rounding***

For banks with total assets of less than \$10 billion, all dollar amounts must be reported in thousands, with the figures rounded to the nearest thousand. Items less than \$500 will be reported as zero.

For banks with total assets of \$10 billion or more, all dollar amounts may be reported in thousands, but each bank, at its option, may round the figures reported to the nearest million, with zeros reported in the thousands column. For banks exercising this option, amounts less than \$500,000 will be reported as zero.

Rounding may result in details not adding to their stated totals. The only permissible differences between totals and the sums of their components are those attributable to the mechanics of rounding.

On the Report of Condition, Schedule RC, item 12, "Total assets," and Schedule RC, item 29, "Total liabilities and equity capital," which must be equal, must be derived.

### **Negative Entries**

Except for the items listed below, negative entries are not appropriate on the Report of Condition and shall not be reported. Hence, assets with credit balances must be reported in liability items and liabilities with debit balances must be reported in asset items, as appropriate, and in accordance with these instructions. The Report of Condition items for which negative entries may be made, if appropriate, are:

(1) Schedule RC:

- item 8, "Investments in unconsolidated subsidiaries and associated companies,"
- item 9, "Direct and indirect investments in real estate ventures,"
- item 26.a, "Retained earnings,"
- item 26.b, "Accumulated other comprehensive income,"
- item 26.c, "Other equity capital components,"
- item 27.a, "Total bank equity capital," and
- item 28, "Total equity capital."

(2) Schedule RC-C, items 10, 10.a, and 10.b, on "Lease financing receivables (net of unearned income)," and Memorandum item 13.b, on "Amount of interest capitalized from interest reserves on construction, land development, and other land loans that is included in interest and fee income on loans during the quarter."

(3) Schedule RC-P, items 5.a and 5.b, on "Noninterest income for the quarter from the sale, securitization, and servicing of 1-4 family residential mortgage loans."

(4) Schedule RC-R:

- item 1, "Total equity capital,"
- item 2, "Net unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities,"
- item 4, "Accumulated net gains (losses) on cash flow hedges and amounts recorded in AOCI resulting from the initial and subsequent application of FASB ASC 715-20 (former FASB Statement No. 158) to defined benefit postretirement plans,"
- item 7.b, "LESS: Cumulative change in fair value of all financial liabilities accounted for under a fair value option that is included in retained earnings and is attributable to changes in the bank's own creditworthiness,"
- item 8, "Subtotal,"
- item 10, "Other additions to (deductions from) Tier 1 capital,"
- item 11, "Tier 1 capital,"
- item 21, "Total risk-based capital,"
- item 26, "Other additions to (deductions from) assets for leverage capital purposes," and
- column B, "Items Not Subject to Risk-Weighting," for the asset categories in items 34 through 43.

When negative entries do occur in one or more of these items, they must be reported with a minus (-) sign rather than in parentheses.

On the Report of Income, negative entries may appear as appropriate. Income items with a debit balance and expense items with a credit balance must be reported with a minus (-) sign.

### **Verification**

All addition and subtraction should be double-checked before reports are submitted. Totals and subtotals in supporting materials should be cross-checked to corresponding items elsewhere in the reports.



Before a report is submitted, all amounts should be compared with the corresponding amounts in the previous report. If there are any unusual changes from the previous report, a brief explanation of the changes should be attached to the submitted reports.

Banks should retain workpapers and other records used in the preparation of these reports.

### ***Transactions Occurring Near the End of a Reporting Period***

Transactions between banks occurring near the end of a reporting period may not be reported by the parties to the transaction in such a manner as to cause the asset (or liability) either to disappear entirely from the Reports of Condition submitted for that report date or to appear on both of the submitted reports, regardless of the time zones in which the banks are located, the time zone in which the transaction took place, or the actual zone clock times at the effective moment of the transaction.

In the case of a transaction occurring in different reporting periods for the parties because of time zone differences, the parties may decide between themselves on the reporting period in which they will all, consistently, report the transaction as having occurred, so that in any given reporting period, the asset (or liability) transferred will appear somewhere and without duplication in the reports submitted by the parties to the transaction.

If, in such cases, the parties do not agree on the reporting period in which the transaction is to be treated as having occurred on the reports of all parties, i.e., if they do not agree on which party will reflect the asset (or liability) on its reports for these purposes, the transaction will be deemed to have occurred prior to midnight in the time zone of the buyer (or transferee) and must be reported accordingly by all parties to the transaction.

If, in fact, the parties, in their submitted reports, treat the transaction as having occurred in different reporting periods, the parties will be required to amend their submitted reports on the basis of the standard set forth in the preceding paragraph.

### **SEPARATE BRANCH REPORTS**

Each U.S. bank with one or more branch offices located in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or a U.S. territory or possession is required to submit a Foreign Branch Report of Condition (FFIEC 030) or an Abbreviated Foreign Branch Report of Condition (FFIEC 030S) for each foreign branch (except a foreign branch with total assets of less than \$50 million, which is exempt) once a year as of December 31. However, a branch must report quarterly on the FFIEC 030 report if it has either \$2 billion in total assets or \$5 billion in commitments to purchase foreign currencies and U.S. dollar exchange as of the end of a calendar quarter. A foreign branch that does not meet either of the criteria to file quarterly, but has total assets in excess of \$250 million, must file the FFIEC 030 report on an annual basis. A foreign branch that does not meet the criteria to file the FFIEC 030 report, but has total assets of \$50 million or more (but less than or equal to \$250 million), must file the abbreviated FFIEC 030S report on an annual basis.

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## FFIEC 041 FFIEC 031

<u>Item No.</u>	<u>Item No.</u>	<u>Caption and Instructions</u>
1.a.(4)	1.a.(1)(e)	<b><u>Interest and fee income on loans to foreign governments and official institutions.</u></b> Report all interest, fees, and similar charges levied against or associated with all loans (in domestic offices) reportable in Schedule RC-C, Part I, item 7, "Loans to foreign governments and official institutions."
1.a.(5)	1.a.(1)(f)	<b><u>Interest and fee income on all other loans.</u></b> On the FFIEC 041, report interest, fees, and similar charges levied against or associated with loans reportable in Schedule RC-C, Part I, item 2, "Loans to depository institutions and acceptances of other banks," item 3, "Loans to finance agricultural production and other loans to farmers," item 8, "Obligations (other than securities and leases) of states and political subdivisions in the U.S.," and item 9, "Loans to nondepository financial institutions and other loans."  On the FFIEC 031, report interest, fees, and similar charges levied against or associated with loans in domestic offices reportable in Schedule RC-C, Part I, item 2, "Loans to depository institutions and acceptances of other banks," item 8, "Obligations (other than securities and leases) of states and political subdivisions in the U.S.," and item 9, "Loans to nondepository financial institutions and other loans."
-	1.a.(2)	<b><u>Interest and fee income on loans in foreign offices, Edge and Agreement subsidiaries, and IBFs.</u></b> Report all interest, fees, and similar charges levied against or associated with all loans in foreign offices, Edge and Agreement subsidiaries, and IBFs reportable in Schedule RC-C, Part I, items 1 through 9.
1.a.(6)	1.a.(3)	<b><u>Total interest and fee income on loans.</u></b> On the FFIEC 041, report the sum of items 1.a.(1) through 1.a.(5) in item 1.a.(6). On the FFIEC 031, report the sum of items 1.a.(1)(a) through 1.a.(2) in item 1.a.(3).

## FFIEC 031 and 041

<u>Item No.</u>	<u>Caption and Instructions</u>
1.b	<b><u>Income from lease financing receivables.</u></b> Report all income from direct financing and leveraged leases reportable in Schedule RC-C, Part I, item 10, "Lease financing receivables (net of unearned income)." (See the Glossary entry for "lease accounting.")  <u>Exclude</u> from income from lease financing receivables:  (1) Any investment tax credit associated with leased property (include in Schedule RI, item 9, "Applicable income taxes (on item 8)").  (2) Provision for possible losses on leases (report in Schedule RI, item 4, "Provision for loan and lease losses").  (3) Rental fees applicable to operating leases for furniture and equipment rented to others (report as "Other noninterest income" in Schedule RI, item 5.I).
1.c	<b><u>Interest income on balances due from depository institutions.</u></b> Report all income on assets reportable in Schedule RC, item 1.b, "Interest-bearing balances due from depository institutions," including interest-bearing balances maintained to satisfy reserve balance requirements, excess balances, and term deposits due from Federal Reserve Banks. Include interest income earned on interest-bearing balances due from depository institutions that are reported at fair value under a fair value option.

**Item No.    Caption and Instructions**

**1.d        Interest and dividend income on securities.** Report in the appropriate subitem all income on assets that are reportable in Schedule RC-B, Securities. Include accretion of discount and deduct amortization of premium on securities. Refer to the Glossary entry for "premiums and discounts."

Include interest and dividends on securities held in the bank's held-to-maturity and available-for-sale portfolios, even if such securities have been lent, sold under agreements to repurchase that are treated as borrowings, or pledged as collateral for any purpose.

Include interest received at the sale of securities to the extent that such interest had not already been accrued on the bank's books.

Do not deduct accrued interest included in the purchase price of securities from income on securities and do not charge to expense. Record such interest in a separate asset account (to be reported in Schedule RC, item 11, "Other assets") to be offset upon collection of the next interest payment.

Report income from detached U.S. Government security coupons and ex-coupon U.S. Government securities not held for trading in Schedule RI, item 1.d.(3), as interest and dividend income on "All other securities." Refer to the Glossary entry for "coupon stripping, Treasury receipts, and STRIPS."

Exclude from interest and dividend income on securities:

- (1) Realized gains (losses) on held-to-maturity securities and on available-for-sale securities (report in Schedule RI, items 6.a and 6.b, respectively).
- (2) Net unrealized holding gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities (include the amount of such net unrealized holding gains (losses) in Schedule RC, item 26.b, "Accumulated other comprehensive income," and the calendar year-to-date change in such net unrealized holding gains (losses) in Schedule RI-A, item 10, "Other comprehensive income").
- (3) Income from advances to, or obligations of, majority-owned subsidiaries not consolidated, associated companies, and those corporate joint ventures over which the bank exercises significant influence (report as "Noninterest income" in the appropriate subitem of Schedule RI, item 5).

**1.d.(1)    Interest and dividend income on U.S. Treasury securities and U.S. Government agency obligations (excluding mortgage-backed securities).** Report income from all securities reportable in Schedule RC-B, item 1, "U.S. Treasury securities," and item 2, "U.S. Government agency obligations." Include accretion of discount on U.S. Treasury bills.

**1.d.(2)    Interest and dividend income on mortgage-backed securities.** Report income from all securities reportable in Schedule RC-B, item 4, "Mortgage-backed securities."

**1.d.(3)    Interest and dividend income on all other securities.** Report income from all securities reportable in Schedule RC-B, item 3, "Securities issued by states and political subdivisions in the U.S.," item 5, "Asset-backed securities and structured financial products," item 6, "Other debt securities," and item 7, "Investments in mutual funds and other equity securities with readily determinable fair values."

## FFIEC 041 FFIEC 031

**Item No. Item No. Caption and Instructions**

- 2.a.(2)(a) 2.a.(2)(b)(1) Interest on savings deposits.** Report interest expense on all deposits reportable in Schedule RC-E, (Part I,) Memorandum item 2.a.(1), "Money market deposit accounts (MMDAs)," and Memorandum item 2.a.(2), "Other savings deposits."
- 2.a.(2)(b) 2.a.(1)(b)(2) Interest on time deposits of \$100,000 or more.** Report interest expense on all deposits reportable in Schedule RC-E, (Part I,) Memorandum item 2.c, "Total time deposits of \$100,000 through \$250,000," and Memorandum item 2.d, "Total time deposits of more than \$250,000."
- 2.a.(2)(c) 2.a.(1)(b)(3) Interest on time deposits of less than \$100,000.** Report interest expense on all deposits reportable in Schedule RC-E, (Part I,) Memorandum item 2.b, "Total time deposits of less than \$100,000."
- 2.a.(2) Interest on deposits in foreign offices, Edge and Agreement subsidiaries, and IBFs.** Report interest expense on all deposits in foreign offices reportable in Schedule RC, item 13.b.(2), "Interest-bearing deposits in foreign offices, Edge and Agreement subsidiaries, and IBFs."

## FFIEC 031 and 041

**Item No. Caption and Instructions**

- 2.b Expense of federal funds purchased and securities sold under agreements to repurchase.** Report the gross expense of all liabilities reportable in Schedule RC, item 14, "Federal funds purchased and securities sold under agreements to repurchase." Include interest expense incurred on federal funds purchased and securities sold under agreements to repurchase that are reported at fair value under a fair value option.

Report the income of federal funds sold and securities purchased under agreements to resell in Schedule RI, item 1.f; do not deduct from the gross expense reported in this item. However, if amounts recognized as payables under repurchase agreements have been offset against amounts recognized as receivables under reverse repurchase agreements and reported as a net amount in Schedule RC, Balance Sheet, in accordance with ASC Subtopic 210-20, Balance Sheet – Offsetting (formerly FASB Interpretation No. 41, "Offsetting of Amounts Related to Certain Repurchase and Reverse Repurchase Agreements"), the income and expense from these agreements may be reported on a net basis in Schedule RI, Income Statement.

- 2.c Interest on trading liabilities and other borrowed money.** Report the interest expense on all liabilities reportable in Schedule RC, item 15, "Trading liabilities," and item 16, "Other borrowed money." Include interest expense incurred on other borrowed money reported at fair value under a fair value option.
- 2.d Interest on subordinated notes and debentures.** Report the interest expense on all liabilities reportable in Schedule RC, item 19, "Subordinated notes and debentures." Include interest expense incurred on subordinated notes and debentures reported at fair value under a fair value option.

**Item No.    Caption and Instructions**

**2.d**        Include amortization of expenses incurred in the issuance of subordinated notes and debentures. Capitalize such expenses, if material, and amortize them over the life of the related notes and debentures (unless the notes and debentures are reported at fair value under a fair value option, in which case issuance costs should be expensed as incurred).

(cont.)

Exclude dividends declared or paid on limited-life preferred stock (report dividends declared in Schedule RI-A, item 8).

**2.e**        **Total interest expense.** Report the sum of Schedule RI, items 2.a through 2.d.

**3**         **Net interest income.** Report the difference between Schedule RI, item 2.e, "Total interest expense," and Schedule RI, item 1.h, "Total interest income." If the amount is negative, report it with a minus (-) sign.

**4**         **Provision for loan and lease losses.** Report the amount needed to make the allowance for loan and lease losses, as reported in Schedule RC, item 4.c, adequate to absorb estimated credit losses, based upon management's evaluation of the loans and leases that the reporting bank has the intent and ability to hold for the foreseeable future or until maturity or payoff. Also include in this item any provision for allocated transfer risk related to loans and leases. The amount reported in this item must equal Schedule RI-B, Part II, item 5, "Provision for loan and lease losses." Report negative amounts with a minus (-) sign.

Exclude any provision for credit losses on off-balance sheet credit exposures, which should be reported in Schedule RI, item 7.d, "Other noninterest expense."

The amount reported here may differ from the bad debt expense deduction taken for federal income tax purposes.

Refer to the Glossary entries for "allowance for loan and lease losses" and "loan impairment" for additional information.

**Item No.    Caption and Instructions****5            Noninterest income:**

**5.a            Income from fiduciary activities.** Report **gross** income from services rendered by the institution's trust department or any of its consolidated subsidiaries acting in any fiduciary capacity. Include commissions and fees on sales of annuities by the institution's trust department (or by a consolidated trust company subsidiary) that are executed in a fiduciary capacity. For institutions required to complete Schedule RC-T, items 14 through 22, this item must equal the amount reported in Schedule RC-T, item 22.

Exclude net fiduciary settlements, surcharges, and other losses. Such losses should be reported on a **net** basis in Schedule RI, item 7.d, "Other noninterest expense, and, if applicable, in Schedule RC-T, item 24 and Memorandum item 4. Net losses are gross losses less recoveries (including those from insurance payments). If the institution's trust department or a consolidated subsidiary acting in any fiduciary capacity enters into a "fee reduction" or "fee waiver" agreement with a client as the method for reimbursing or compensating the client for a loss on the client's fiduciary or related services account arising from an error, misfeasance, or malfeasance, the full amount of this loss must be recognized on an accrual basis and included in Schedule RI, item 7.d, and, if applicable, in Schedule RC-T, item 24, and Memorandum item 4. An institution should not report such a loss as a reduction of the gross income from fiduciary and related services it reports in this item 5.a and, if applicable, in Schedule RC-T, items 14 through 22, in the current or future periods when the "fee reduction" or "fee waiver" takes place. (See the example after the instructions to Schedule RC-T, Memorandum item 4.e.)

Exclude commissions and fees received for the accumulation or disbursement of funds deposited to Individual Retirement Accounts (IRAs), Keogh Plan accounts, Health Savings Accounts, Medical Savings Accounts, and Coverdell Education Savings Accounts when they are not handled by the institution's trust department (report in Schedule RI, item 5.b, "Service charges on deposit accounts (in domestic offices)").

Report a zero or the word "none" if the institution has no trust department and no consolidated subsidiaries that render services in any fiduciary capacity.

**5.b            Service charges on deposit accounts (in domestic offices).** Report in this item amounts charged depositors, net of amounts refunded to depositors, including, but not limited to, service charges and fees levied on deposit accounts (in domestic offices):

- (1) For the maintenance of deposit accounts with the institution, so-called "maintenance charges."
- (2) For the failure to maintain specified minimum deposit balances.
- (3) Based on the number of checks drawn on and deposits made in deposit accounts.
- (4) For checks drawn on so-called "no minimum balance" deposit accounts.
- (5) For withdrawals from nontransaction deposit accounts.
- (6) For the closing of savings accounts before a specified minimum period of time has elapsed.
- (7) For accounts which have remained inactive for extended periods of time or which have become dormant.

**Item No.    Caption and Instructions**

- 5.b**  
(cont.)
- (8) For deposits to or withdrawals from deposit accounts through the use of automated teller machines or remote service units.
- (9) For the processing of checks drawn against insufficient funds, so-called "NSF check charges," that the institution assesses regardless of whether it decides to pay, return, or hold the check. Exclude subsequent charges levied against overdrawn accounts based on the length of time the account has been overdrawn, the magnitude of the overdrawn balance, or which are otherwise equivalent to interest (report in the appropriate subitem of Schedule RI, item 1.a, "Interest and fee income on loans (in domestic offices)").
- (10) For issuing stop payment orders.
- (11) For certifying checks.
- (12) For the accumulation or disbursement of funds deposited to Individual Retirement Accounts (IRAs), Keogh Plan accounts, Health Savings Accounts, Medical Savings Accounts, and Coverdell Education Savings Accounts when not handled by the institution's trust department. Report such commissions and fees received for accounts handled by the institution's trust department in Schedule RI, item 5.a, "Income from fiduciary activities."

Exclude penalties paid by depositors for the early withdrawal of time deposits (report as "Other noninterest income" in Schedule RI, item 5.l, or deduct from the interest expense of the related category of time deposits, as appropriate).

- 5.c**    **Trading revenue.** Report the net gain or loss from trading cash instruments and derivative contracts (including commodity contracts) that has been recognized during the calendar year-to-date. For banks required to complete Schedule RI, Memorandum item 8, the amount reported in this item must equal the sum of Schedule RI, Memorandum items 8.a through 8.e.

Include as trading revenue:

- (1) Revaluation adjustments to the carrying value of cash instruments reportable in Schedule RC, item 5, "Trading assets," and Schedule RC, item 15, "Trading liabilities," resulting from the periodic marking to market of such instruments.
- (2) Revaluation adjustments from the periodic marking to market of interest rate, foreign exchange rate, commodity, and equity derivative contracts reportable in Schedule RC-L, item 13, "Total gross notional amount of derivative contracts held for trading," and credit derivative contracts reportable in Schedule RC-L, item 7, "Credit derivatives," that are held for trading purposes. The effect of the periodic net settlements on derivative contracts held for trading purposes should be included as part of the revaluation adjustments from the periodic marking to market of these contracts.
- (3) Incidental income and expense related to the purchase and sale of cash instruments reportable in Schedule RC, item 5, "Trading assets," and Schedule RC, item 15, "Trading liabilities," derivative contracts reportable in Schedule RC-L, item 13, "Total gross notional amount of derivative contracts held for trading," and credit derivative contracts reportable in Schedule RC-L, item 7, "Credit derivatives," that are held for trading purposes.

If the amount to be reported in this item is a net loss, report it with a minus (-) sign.



**Item No.    Caption and Instructions**

- 5.I**  
(cont.)
- (17) Credits resulting from litigation or other claims.
- (18) Portions of penalties for early withdrawals of time deposits that exceed the interest accrued or paid on the deposit to the date of withdrawal, if material. Penalties for early withdrawals, or portions of such penalties, that represent the forfeiture of interest accrued or paid to the date of withdrawal are a reduction of interest expense and should be deducted from the gross interest expense of the appropriate category of time deposits in Schedule RI, item 2.a, "Interest on deposits."
- (19) Interest income from advances to, or obligations of, and the bank's proportionate share of the income or loss before extraordinary items and other adjustments from its investments in:
- unconsolidated subsidiaries,
  - 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") other than those that are principally engaged in investment banking, advisory, brokerage, or securities underwriting activities; venture capital activities; insurance and reinsurance underwriting activities; or insurance and annuity sales activities (the income from which should be reported in Schedule RI, items 5.d.(1), 5.d.(2), 5.d.(3), 5.d.(4), 5.d.(5), and 5.e, respectively). Exclude the bank's proportionate share of material extraordinary items and other adjustments of these entities (report in Schedule RI, item 11, "Extraordinary items and other adjustments, net of income taxes").
- (20) Net gains (losses) on derivative instruments held for purposes other than trading that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedging relationships that qualify for hedge accounting in accordance with ASC Topic 815, Derivatives and Hedging (formerly FASB Statement No. 133, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities"). Institutions should consistently report these net gains (losses) either in this item or in Schedule RI, item 7.d. For further information, see the Glossary entries for "derivative contracts" and "trading account."
- (21) Gross income generated by securities contributed to charitable contribution Clifford Trusts.
- (22) Income from ground rents and air rights.
- (23) Revaluation adjustments to the carrying value of all assets and liabilities reported in Schedule RC at fair value under a fair value option (excluding servicing assets and liabilities reported in Schedule RC, item 10.b, "Other intangible assets," and Schedule RC, item 20, "Other liabilities," respectively, and assets and liabilities reported in Schedule RC, item 5, "Trading assets," and Schedule RC, item 15, "Trading liabilities," respectively) resulting from the periodic marking of such assets and liabilities to fair value. Exclude interest income earned and interest expense incurred on financial assets and liabilities reported at fair value under a fair value option, which should be reported in the appropriate interest income or interest expense items on Schedule RI.
- (24) Gains on bargain purchases recognized and measured in accordance with ASC Topic 805, Business Combinations (formerly FASB Statement No. 141(R), "Business Combinations").
- 5.m    Total noninterest income.** Report the sum of items 5.a through 5.I.

**Item No.    Caption and Instructions**

**6.a    Realized gains (losses) on held-to-maturity securities.** Report the net gain or loss realized during the calendar year to date from the sale, exchange, redemption, or retirement of all securities reportable in Schedule RC, item 2.a, "Held-to-maturity securities." The realized gain or loss on a security is the difference between the sales price (excluding interest at the coupon rate accrued since the last interest payment date, if any) and its amortized cost. Also include in this item other-than-temporary impairment losses on individual held-to-maturity securities that must be recognized in earnings. For further information on the accounting for impairment of held-to-maturity securities, see the Glossary entry for "securities activities." If the amount to be reported in this item is a net loss, report it with a minus (-) sign.

Exclude from this item realized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities (report in Schedule RI, item 6.b, below) and on trading securities (report in Schedule RI, item 5.c, "Trading revenue").

**6.b    Realized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities.** Report the net gain or loss realized during the calendar year to date from the sale, exchange, redemption, or retirement of all securities reportable in Schedule RC, item 2.b, "Available-for-sale securities." The realized gain or loss on a security is the difference between the sales price (excluding interest at the coupon rate accrued since the last interest payment date, if any) and its amortized cost. Also include in this item other-than-temporary impairment losses on individual available-for-sale securities that must be recognized in earnings. For further information on the accounting for impairment of available-for-sale securities, see the Glossary entry for "securities activities." If the amount to be reported in this item is a net loss, report it with a minus (-) sign.

Exclude from this item:

- (1) The change in net unrealized holding gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities during the calendar year to date (report in Schedule RI-A, item 10, "Other comprehensive income").
- (2) Realized gains (losses) on held-to-maturity securities (report in Schedule RI, item 6.a, above) and on trading securities (report in Schedule RI, item 5.c, "Trading revenue").

**7    Noninterest expense:**

**7.a    Salaries and employee benefits.** Report salaries and benefits of all officers and employees of the bank and its consolidated subsidiaries including guards and contracted guards, temporary office help, dining room and cafeteria employees, and building department officers and employees (including maintenance personnel). Include as employees individuals who, in form, are employed by an affiliate but who, in substance, do substantially all of their work for the reporting bank. However, banking organizations should not segregate the compensation component of other intercompany cost allocations arising from arrangements other than that described in the preceding sentence for purposes of this item.

Include as salaries and employee benefits:

- (1) Gross salaries, wages, overtime, bonuses, incentive compensation, and extra compensation.
- (2) Social security taxes and state and federal unemployment taxes paid by the bank.
- (3) Contributions to the bank's retirement plan, pension fund, profit-sharing plan, employee stock ownership plan, employee stock purchase plan, and employee savings plan.

**Item No.**    **Caption and Instructions**

**7.d**  
(cont.)    deposit insurance assessments; accounting and auditing expenses; consulting and advisory expenses; automated teller machine (ATM) and interchange expenses; and telecommunications expenses. For each component of other noninterest expense 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 2.l through 2.n. These descriptions should not exceed 50 characters in length (including spacing between words).

For disclosure purposes in Schedule RI-E, items 2.a through 2.k, when components of "Other noninterest expense" reflect a single charge for separate "bundled services" provided by third party vendors, disclose such amounts in the item with the preprinted caption that most closely describes the predominant type of expense incurred, and this categorization should be used consistently over time.

Include as other noninterest expense:

- (1) Fees paid to directors and advisory directors for attendance at board of directors' or committee meetings (including travel and expense allowances).
- (2) Cost of data processing services performed for the bank by others.
- (3) Advertising, promotional, public relations, marketing, and business development expenses. Such expenses include the cost of athletic activities in which officers and employees participate when the purpose may be construed to be for marketing or public relations, and employee benefits are only incidental to the activities.
- (4) Cost of gifts or premiums (whether in the form of merchandise, credit, or cash) given to depositors at the time of the opening of a new account or an addition to, or renewal of, an existing account, if not included in advertising and marketing expenses above.
- (5) Retainer fees, legal fees, and other fees and expenses paid to attorneys who are not bank officers or employees and to outside law firms.
- (6) Cost of printing, stationery, and office supplies.
- (7) Postage and mailing expenses.
- (8) Telecommunications expenses, including any expenses associated with telephone, telegraph, cable, and internet services (including web page maintenance).
- (9) Federal deposit insurance assessments and Financing Corporation (FICO) assessments.
- (10) Premiums on fidelity insurance (blanket bond, excess employee dishonesty bond), directors' and officers' liability insurance, and life insurance policies for which the bank is the beneficiary.
- (11) Assessment expense, examination expense, and other fees levied by the Comptroller of the Currency or a state chartering authority, net of any assessment credits during the period.

**Item No.**    **Caption and Instructions**

- 7.d**  
(cont.)
- (12) Legal fees and other direct costs incurred to effect foreclosures on real estate and subsequent noninterest expenses related to holdings of real estate owned other than bank premises (including depreciation charges, if appropriate).
  - (13) Net losses (gains) 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 losses (gains) either in this item or in Schedule RI, item 5.I.
  - (14) Net losses (gains) from all transactions involving foreign currency or foreign exchange other than trading transactions. Banks should consistently report these net losses (gains) either in this item or in Schedule RI, item 5.I.
  - (15) Management fees assessed by the bank's parent holding company, whether for specific services rendered or of a general (prorated) nature.
  - (16) Sales taxes, taxes based on the number of shares of bank stock outstanding, taxes based on the bank's total assets or total deposits, taxes based on the bank's gross revenues or gross receipts, capital stock taxes, and other taxes not included in other categories of expense. Exclude any foreign, state, and local taxes based on a net amount of revenues less expenses (report as applicable income taxes in Schedule RI, items 9).
  - (17) Fees levied by deposit brokers that are, in substance, retainer fees or that otherwise do not represent an adjustment to the interest rate paid on deposits the reporting bank acquires through brokers. However, report as interest expense on the appropriate category of deposits those finders' fees and brokers' fees that do represent an adjustment to the interest rate paid on brokered deposits.
  - (18) Research and development costs and costs incurred in the internal development of computer software.

**Item No.    Caption and Instructions**

- 7.d**  
(cont.)
- (19) Charges resulting from litigation or other claims.
  - (20) Charitable contributions including donations by Clifford Trusts.
  - (21) Fees for accounting, auditing, and attestation services; retainer fees; and other fees and expenses paid to accountants and auditors who are not bank officers or employees.
  - (22) Fees for consulting and advisory services, retainer fees, and other fees and expenses paid to management consultants, investment advisors, and other professionals (other than attorneys providing legal services and accountants providing accounting, auditing, and attestation services) who are not bank officers or employees.
  - (23) Net losses (gains) on derivative instruments held for purposes other than trading that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedging relationships that qualify for hedge accounting in accordance with ASC Topic 815, Derivatives and Hedging (formerly FASB Statement No. 133, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities"). Institutions should consistently report these net losses (gains) either in this item or in Schedule RI, item 5.I. For further information, see the Glossary entries for "derivative contracts" and "trading account."
  - (24) Net tellers' shortages (overages), net losses (recoveries) on forged checks, net losses (recoveries) on payment of checks over stop payment orders, and similar recurring operating losses (gains) of this type. Banks should consistently report these losses (gains) either in this item or in Schedule RI, item 5.I.
  - (25) Net losses resulting from fiduciary and related services. Net losses are gross losses less recoveries (including those from insurance payments). Gross losses include settlements, surcharges, and other losses arising from errors, misfeasance, or malfeasance on fiduciary accounts and related services and should reflect losses recognized on an accrual basis. Recoveries may be for current or prior years' losses from fiduciary and related services and should be reported when payment is actually realized. If the institution enters into a "fee reduction" or "fee waiver" agreement with a client as the method for reimbursing or compensating the client for a loss on the client's fiduciary or related services account, the full amount of this loss must be recognized on an accrual basis and reported in this item as "Other noninterest expense." An institution should not report such a loss as a reduction of the gross income from fiduciary and related services it reports in Schedule RI, item 5.a, "Income from fiduciary activities," in the current or future periods when the "fee reduction" or "fee waiver" takes place. (See the example after the instructions to Schedule RC-T, Memorandum item 4.e.) For institutions required to complete Schedule RC-T, item 24, the amount of net losses from fiduciary and related services also is reported in that item.
  - (26) Losses from robberies, defalcations, and other criminal acts not covered by the bank's blanket bond.
  - (27) Travel and entertainment expenses, including costs incurred by bank officers and employees for attending meetings and conventions.
  - (28) Dues, fees, and other expenses associated with memberships in country clubs, social or private clubs, civic organizations, and similar clubs and organizations.
  - (29) Civil money penalties and fines.

**Item No.**    **Caption and Instructions**

- 7.d**  
(cont.)
- (30) All service charges, commissions, and fees levied by others for the repossession of assets and the collection of the bank's loans or other assets, including charged-off loans or other charged-off assets.
  - (31) Expenses (except salaries) related to handling credit card or charge sales received from merchants when the bank does not carry the related loan accounts on its books. Banks are also permitted to net these expenses against their charges to merchants for the bank's handling of these sales in Schedule RI, item 5.i.
  - (32) Expenses related to the testing and training of officers and employees.
  - (33) The cost of bank newspapers and magazines prepared for distribution to bank officers and employees or to others.
  - (34) Depreciation expense of furniture and equipment rented to others under operating leases.
  - (35) Cost of checks provided to depositors.
  - (36) Amortization expense of purchased computer software and of the 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").
  - (37) Provision for credit losses on off-balance sheet credit exposures.
  - (38) Net losses (gains) from the extinguishment of liabilities (debt), including losses resulting from the payment of prepayment penalties on borrowings such as Federal Home Loan Bank advances. However, if a bank's debt extinguishments normally result in net gains over time, then the bank should consistently report its net gains (losses) in Schedule RI, item 5.i, "Other noninterest income."
  - (39) Automated teller machine (ATM) and interchange expenses from bank card and credit card transactions.

**Exclude** from other noninterest expense:

- (1) Material expenses incurred in the issuance of subordinated notes and debentures (capitalize such expenses and amortize them over the life of the related notes and debentures and report the expense in Schedule RI, item 2.d, "Interest on subordinated notes and debentures").
- (2) Expenses incurred in the sale of preferred and common stock (deduct such expenses from the sale proceeds and credit the net amount to the appropriate stock account. For perpetual preferred and common stock only, report the net sales proceeds in Schedule RI-A, item 5, "Sale, conversion, acquisition, or retirement of capital stock, net").
- (3) Depreciation and other expenses related to the use of bank-owned automobiles, airplanes, and other vehicles for bank business (report in Schedule RI, item 7.b, "Expenses of premises and fixed assets").

**Memoranda****Item No. Caption and Instructions**

- 4.c Time deposits of more than \$250,000 with a remaining maturity of one year or less.**  
Report all time deposits of more than \$250,000 with a remaining maturity of one year or less. Include both fixed rate and floating rate time deposits of more than \$250,000.

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

- 5 Does your institution offer one or more consumer deposit account products, i.e., transaction account or nontransaction savings account deposit products intended primarily for individuals for personal, household, or family use?** Indicate in the boxes marked "Yes" and "No" whether your institution offers one or more transaction account or nontransaction savings account deposit products intended, marketed, or presented to the public primarily for consumer use, i.e., deposit products offered primarily to individuals for personal, household, and family use. For purposes of this item, consumer deposit account products exclude (1) time deposits, (2) certified and official checks, and (3) pooled funds and commercial products with sub-account structures, such as escrow accounts, that are held for individuals but not eligible for consumer transacting, saving, or investing. Consumer deposit account products also exclude Health Savings Accounts, Medical Savings Accounts, and Coverdell Education Savings Accounts when such accounts are offered in the form of pooled funds and commercial products.

Your institution should answer "Yes" if it offers one or more transaction account or nontransaction savings account deposit products intended primarily for consumer use even if it also offers other transaction account or nontransaction savings account deposit products intended for use by a broad range of depositors (which may include individuals) rather than being intended, marketed, or presented to the public primarily for individuals for consumer use and regardless of whether the products intended, marketed, or presented to the public primarily for consumer use carry the same terms as other deposit products intended for use by a broad range of depositors (which may include individuals).

Your institution should answer "No" if all of the transaction account and nontransaction savings account deposit products it offers are intended for use by a broad range of depositors (which may include individuals) or by non-consumer depositors and none of these products is intended, marketed, or presented to the public primarily for individuals for personal, household, or family use.

Transaction accounts include demand deposits, negotiable order of withdrawal (NOW) accounts, automatic transfer service (ATS) accounts, and telephone and preauthorized transfer accounts. Nontransaction savings accounts include money market deposit accounts (MMDAs) and other savings deposits. For the definitions of these types of accounts, see the Glossary entry for "deposits."

**Memoranda****Item No. Caption and Instructions**

NOTE: Memorandum items 6 and 7 are to be completed by institutions with \$1 billion or more in total assets<sup>1</sup> that answered “Yes” to Schedule RC-E, Memorandum item 5, above.

**6 and 7** **General Instructions for Consumer Deposit Account Balances** – Once a customer has opened a deposit account with the reporting institution that is a deposit product intended primarily for individuals for personal, household, or family use, the institution is not required thereafter to review the customer’s status or usage of the account to determine whether the transaction account is being used for personal, household, or family purposes. Thus, when reporting the amount of consumer deposit account balances in Memorandum items 6 and 7 of Schedule RC-E, the reporting institution is not required to identify those individual accounts within the population of a particular consumer deposit account product that are not being used for personal, household, or family purposes and remove the balances of these accounts from the total amount of deposit balances held in that consumer deposit account product.

An institution may have established a retail sweep arrangement for a transaction account deposit product that is offered primarily to individuals for personal, household, and family use. Under the sweep arrangement, the institution transfers funds between a customer’s transaction account and that customer’s nontransaction account. The “Reporting of Retail Sweep Arrangements Affecting Transaction and Nontransaction Accounts” section of the Glossary entry for “deposits” identifies three criteria that must be met in order for a retail sweep program to comply with the Federal Reserve Regulation D definitions of “transaction account” and nontransaction “savings account.” The retail sweeps section of that Glossary entry further provides that if all three criteria are met, an institution must report the transaction account and nontransaction account components of a retail sweep program separately when it reports its quarter-end deposit information in Schedule RC-E and certain other schedules. Thus, this separate reporting of the two components of a retail sweep program applies to the reporting of consumer deposit account balances in Memorandum items 6 and 7 of Schedule RC-E.

**6** **Components of total transaction account deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations.** Report in the appropriate subitem the specified component of total transaction account deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations. The sum of Memorandum items 6.a, 6.b, and 6.c must equal Schedule RC-E, item 1, column A, above.

If an institution offers one or more transaction account deposit products intended, marketed, or presented to the public primarily for individuals for personal, household, or family use, but has other transaction account deposit products intended for a broad range of depositors (which may include individuals who would use the product for personal, household, or family use), the institution should report the entire amount of these latter transaction account deposit products in Memorandum item 6.c. For example, if an institution has a single negotiable order of withdrawal (NOW) account deposit product that it offers to all depositors eligible to hold such accounts, including individuals, sole proprietorships, certain nonprofit organizations, and certain government units, the institution would report the entire amount of its NOW accounts in Memorandum item 6.c. The institution should not identify the NOW accounts held by individuals for personal, household, or family use and report the amount of these accounts in Memorandum item 6.b, above.

<sup>1</sup> In general, the determination as to whether an institution has \$1 billion or more in total assets is measured as of June 30 of the previous calendar year. See pages 3 and 4 of the General Instructions for guidance on shifts in reporting status.



**Memoranda****Item No.    Caption and Instructions**

**6.a        Deposits in noninterest-bearing transaction accounts intended primarily for individuals for personal, household, or family use.** Report the amount of deposits reported in Schedule RC-E, item 1, column A, held in noninterest-bearing *transaction* accounts intended, marketed, or presented to the public primarily for individuals for personal, household, or family use. Exclude certified and official checks as well as pooled funds and commercial products with sub-account structures, such as escrow accounts, that are held for individuals but not eligible for consumer transacting, saving, or investing.

**6.b        Deposits in interest-bearing transaction accounts intended primarily for individuals for personal, household, or family use.** Report the amount of deposits reported in Schedule RC-E, item 1, column A, held in interest-bearing *transaction* accounts intended, marketed, or presented to the public primarily for individuals for personal, household, or family use. Exclude pooled funds and commercial products with sub-account structures, such as escrow accounts, that are held for individuals but not eligible for consumer transacting, saving, or investing.

**6.c        Deposits in all other transaction accounts of individuals, partnerships, and corporations.** Report the amount of all other transaction account deposits included in Schedule RC-E, item 1, column A, that were not reported in Schedule RC-E, Memorandum items 6.a and 6.b, above.

**7            Components of total nontransaction savings account deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations.** Report in the appropriate subitem the specified component of total nontransaction savings account deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations. Exclude all time deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations reported in Schedule RC-E, item 1, column C. The sum of Memorandum items 7.a.(1), 7.a.(2), 7.b.(1), and 7.b.(2) plus all time deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations must equal Schedule RC-E, item 1, column C, above.

If an institution offers one or more nontransaction savings account deposit products intended, marketed, or presented to the public primarily for individuals for personal, household, or family use, but has other nontransaction savings account deposit products intended for a broad range of depositors (which may include individuals who would use the product for personal, household, or family use), the institution should report the entire amount of these latter nontransaction savings account deposit products in Memorandum item 7.a.(2) or 7.b.(2), as appropriate.

**7.a        Money market deposit accounts (MMDAs) of individuals, partnerships, and corporations.** Report in the appropriate subitem the specified component of MMDA deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations reported in Schedule RC-E, item 1, column C, above. The sum of Memorandum items 7.a.(1) and 7.a.(2) must be less than or equal to Schedule RC-E, Memorandum item 2.a.(1), above.

**7.a.(1)    Deposits in MMDAs intended primarily for individuals for personal, household, or family use.** Report the amount of deposits reported in Schedule RC-E, item 1, column C, held in MMDAs intended, marketed, or presented to the public primarily for individuals for personal, household, or family use. Exclude MMDAs in the form of pooled funds and commercial products with sub-account structures, such as escrow accounts, that are held for individuals but not eligible for consumer transacting, saving, or investing.

**Memoranda****Item No.    Caption and Instructions**

- 7.a.(2)    **Deposits in all other MMDAs of individuals, partnerships, and corporations.** Report the amount of all other MMDA deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations included in Schedule RC-E, item 1, column C, that were not reported in Memorandum item 7.a.(1).
- 7.b        **Other savings deposit accounts of individuals, partnerships, and corporations.** Report in the appropriate subitem the specified component of other savings deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations reported in Schedule RC-E, item 1, column C, above. The sum of Memorandum items 7.b.(1) and 7.b.(2) must be less than or equal to Schedule RC-E, Memorandum item 2.a.(2), above.
- 7.b.(1)    **Deposits in other savings deposit accounts intended primarily for individuals for personal, household, or family use.** Report the amount of deposits reported in Schedule RC-E, item 1, column C, held in other savings deposit accounts intended, marketed, or presented to the public primarily for individuals for personal, household, or family use. Exclude other savings deposit accounts in the form of pooled funds and commercial products with sub-account structures, such as escrow accounts, that are held for individuals but not eligible for consumer transacting, saving, or investing.
- 7.b.(2)    **Deposits in all other savings deposit accounts of individuals, partnerships, and corporations.** Report the amount of all other savings deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations included in Schedule RC-E, item 1, column C, that were not reported in Memorandum item 7.b.(1).

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

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

For purposes of this report, IBFs are to be treated as foreign offices and their deposit liabilities should be reported only in Schedule RC-E, Part II. Also included in this part are deposit liabilities of all offices of Edge and Agreement subsidiaries and deposit liabilities of offices in foreign countries, regardless of whether a deposit liability carried on the books and records of an office in a foreign country may also be payable at an office of the reporting institution in the 50 states of the United States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and U.S. territories and possessions.

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

For these other foreign offices include as deposits:

- (1) Liabilities readily identifiable as deposits because of name or definition.
- (2) All foreign office liabilities identical to those described for domestic offices that have different names in different countries.
- (3) Liabilities that, owing to law, custom, or banking practice in foreign countries, have characteristics similar to those defined for Schedule RC-E, Part I.
- (4) Any other foreign office liability that is treated as a deposit by the laws, local custom, or banking practice of the country in which it is booked.

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

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

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

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

**Part II. Deposits in Foreign Offices (cont.)****Item Instructions**

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

**Memorandum**

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

## 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; Memorandum item 1; 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 3 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 3 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 3 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><b><u>Total deposit liabilities before exclusions (gross) as defined in Section 3(l) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act and FDIC regulations.</u></b> 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"> <li>• All deposits in “domestic offices” reported in Schedule RC, item 13.a;</li> <li>• All deposits in “foreign offices” reported in Schedule RC, item 13.b, on the FFIEC 031 report;</li> <li>• Interest accrued and unpaid on deposits in “domestic offices” reported in Schedule RC-G, item 1.a;</li> <li>• Interest accrued and unpaid on deposits in “foreign offices” included in Schedule RC-G, item 1.b;</li> <li>• Uninvested trust funds held in the institution’s own trust department;</li> <li>• Deposits of consolidated subsidiaries (except any consolidated subsidiary that is an FDIC-insured institution) and the interest accrued and unpaid on such deposits;</li> </ul> |
|---|--|

**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 provided by Section 3(l)(5) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (FDI Act) and Section 330.3(e) of the FDIC's regulations, 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 (as defined in Section 3(a)(3) of the FDI Act) and would be a deposit if it were carried on the books and records of the depository institution at an office located in any State, regardless of whether the contract evidencing the obligation also provides by express terms 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 Federal Reserve Board in Regulation D or any successor regulation issued by the Federal Reserve Board.

NOTE: Foreign deposits are deposit obligations under the FDIC certificate number of the reporting institution 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 institution's FDIC certificate number.

**Item No.    Caption and Instructions**

- 5.c** (cont.)    to be invested in own-bank deposits. The number of accounts reported should reflect the total number of plans or accounts administered rather than the number of plan participants. Other retirement accounts that are solely custody and safekeeping accounts should be reported in Schedule RC-T, item 11. Individual Retirement Accounts, Health Savings Accounts, and other similar accounts should also be reported in Schedule RC-T, item 13.
- 6**    **Corporate trust and agency accounts.** Report the market value of assets held by the institution for all corporate trust and agency accounts. Report assets that are the responsibility of the institution to manage or administer in accordance with the corporate trust agreement. Include assets relating to unrepresented bonds or coupons relating to issues that have been called or matured. Do NOT report the entire market value of the associated securities or the outstanding principal of associated debt issues. Include accounts for which the institution is trustee for corporate securities, tax-exempt and other municipal securities, and other debt securities including unit investment trusts. Also include accounts for which the institution is dividend or interest paying agent, and any other type of corporate trustee or agent appointment. Accounts that are solely custodial or safekeeping should be reported in Schedule RC-T, item 11.
- 7**    **Investment management and investment advisory agency accounts.** Report the market value and number of accounts for all individual and institutional investment management and investment advisory agency accounts that are administered within the fiduciary area of the institution. Investment management accounts are those agency accounts for which the institution has investment discretion; however, title to the assets remains with the client. Include accounts for which the institution serves as a sub-advisor. Investment advisory accounts are those agency accounts for which the institution provides investment advice for a fee, but for which some other person is responsible for investment decisions. Investment management agency accounts should be reported as managed. Investment advisory agency accounts should be reported as non-managed. Investment management and investment advisory agency accounts maintained for foundations and endowments should be reported in Schedule RC-T, item 8. Exclude investment management and investment advisory agency accounts that are administered in SEC-registered investment advisory subsidiaries of the bank. Include those mutual funds that are advised by the fiduciary area that is a separately identifiable department or division (as defined in Section 217 of the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act). Classes of the same mutual fund should be combined and reported as a single account.
- 8**    **Foundation and endowment trust and agency accounts.** Report the market value and number of accounts for all foundations and endowments (whether established by individuals, families, corporations, or other entities) that file any version of Form 990 with the Internal Revenue Service and for which the institution serves as either trustee or agent. Also include those foundations and endowments that do not file Form 990, 990EZ, or 990PF solely because the organization's gross receipts or total assets fall below reporting thresholds, but would otherwise be required to file. Foundations and endowments established by churches, which are exempt from filing Form 990, should also be included in this item. Employee benefit accounts maintained for a foundation's or endowment's employees should be reported in Schedule RC-T, item 5. Accounts that are solely custodial or safekeeping should be reported in Schedule RC-T, item 11.
- 9**    **Other fiduciary accounts.** Report the market value and number of accounts for all other trusts and agencies not reported in Schedule RC-T, items 4 through 8. Custody and safekeeping accounts should be reported in Schedule RC-T, item 11.
- 10**    **Total fiduciary accounts.** Report the sum of items 4 through 9.

**Item No.    Caption and Instructions**

- 11           Custody and safekeeping accounts.** Report the market value and number of accounts for all personal and institutional custody and safekeeping accounts held by the institution. Safekeeping and custody accounts are a type of agency account in which the reporting institution performs one or more specified agency functions but the institution is not a trustee and also is not responsible for managing the asset selection for account assets. These agency services may include holding assets, processing income and redemptions, and other recordkeeping and customer reporting services. For employee benefit custody or safekeeping accounts, the number of accounts reported should reflect the total number of plans administered rather than the number of plan participants. Include accounts in which the institution serves in a sub-custodian capacity. For example, where one institution contracts with another for custody services, both institutions should report the accounts in their respective capacity. Individual Retirement Accounts, Health Savings Accounts, and other similar accounts should also be reported in Schedule RC-T, item 13.

Accounts in which the institution serves as trustee or in an agency capacity in addition to being custodian should be reported in the category of the primary relationship. For example, personal trust accounts in which the institution also serves as custodian should be reported as personal trust accounts and not as custodian accounts. An institution should report an account only once in Schedule RC-T, items 4 through 9 and 11.

Report custodian accounts that are incidental to fiduciary services. Include those custody and safekeeping accounts that are administered by the trust department, and those that are administered in other areas of the institution through an identifiable business unit that focuses on offering fiduciary related custodial services to institutional clients. Exclude those custodial and escrow activities related to commercial bank services such as hold-in-custody repurchase assets, securities safekeeping services for correspondent banks, escrow assets held for the benefit of third parties, safety deposit box assets, and any other similar commercial arrangement.

NOTE: Item 12 is applicable only to banks filing the FFIEC 031 report form.

- 12           Fiduciary accounts held in foreign offices.** Report the market value and number of accounts included in Schedule RC-T, items 10 and 11, above that are attributable to accounts held in foreign offices.
- 13           Individual Retirement Accounts, Health Savings Accounts, and other similar accounts.** Report the market value and number of Individual Retirement Accounts, Health Savings Accounts, and other similar accounts included in Schedule RC-T, items 5.c and 11. Other similar accounts include Roth IRAs, Coverdell Education Savings Accounts, and Archer Medical Savings Accounts. Exclude Keogh Plan accounts.

**Fiduciary and Related Services Income**

The income categories in Schedule RC-T, items 14 through 20, correspond to the fiduciary asset categories described in Schedule RC-T, items 4 through 11, above. For a detailed definition of the categories, please refer to the corresponding account descriptions. Income and expenses should be reported on an accrual basis. Institutions may report income and expense accounts on a cash basis if the results would not materially differ from those obtained using an accrual basis. For report dates through December 31, 2008, the information reported in Schedule RC-T on fiduciary and related services income (except total gross fiduciary and related services income) will not be made available to the public on an individual institution basis. Beginning with the March 31, 2009, report date, all of the information reported in Schedule RC-T for each bank will be publicly available.



**Fiduciary and Related Services Income (cont.)**

Fiduciary and related services income should be reported on a gross basis in Schedule RC-T, items 14 through 22. Net fiduciary settlements, surcharges, and other losses should be reported on a net basis in Schedule RC-T, item 24, and in Schedule RI, item 7.d, "Other noninterest expense." Net losses are gross losses less recoveries (including those from insurance payments). If the institution enters into a "fee reduction" or "fee waiver" agreement with a client as the method for reimbursing or compensating the client for a loss on the client's fiduciary or related services account arising from an error, misfeasance, or malfeasance, the full amount of this loss must be recognized on an accrual basis and included in Schedule RC-T, item 24, and in the appropriate subitem and column of Schedule RC-T, Memorandum item 4. An institution should not report such a loss as a reduction of the gross income from fiduciary and related services it reports in Schedule RC-T, items 14 through 22, and Schedule RI, item 5.a, "Income from fiduciary activities," in the current or future periods when the "fee reduction" or "fee waiver" takes place. (See the example after the instructions to Schedule RC-T, Memorandum item 4.e.)

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- Item No.    Caption and Instructions**
- 14        Personal trust and agency accounts.** Report gross income generated from personal trust and agency accounts as defined for item 4 of this schedule.
- 15        Employee benefit and retirement-related trust and agency accounts:**
- 15.a      Employee benefit – defined contribution.** Report gross income generated from defined contribution employee benefit trust and agency accounts as defined for item 5.a of this schedule.
- 15.b      Employee benefit – defined benefit.** Report gross income generated from defined benefit employee benefit trust and agency accounts as defined for item 5.b of this schedule.
- 15.c      Other employee benefit and retirement-related accounts.** Report gross income generated from other employee benefit and retirement-related accounts as defined for item 5.c of this schedule.
- 16        Corporate trust and agency accounts.** Report gross income generated from corporate trust and agency relationships as defined for item 6 of this schedule.
- 17        Investment management and investment advisory agency accounts.** Report gross income generated from investment management and investment advisory agency accounts as defined for item 7 of this schedule. Also include income generated from investment advisory activities when the assets are not held by the institution.
- 18        Foundation and endowment trust and agency accounts.** Report gross income generated from foundation and endowment trust and agency accounts as defined for item 8 of this schedule.
- 19        Other fiduciary accounts.** Report gross income generated from other trust and agency accounts as defined for item 9 of this schedule.
- 20        Custody and safekeeping accounts.** Report gross income generated from custody and safekeeping agency accounts as defined for item 11 of this schedule.
- 21        Other fiduciary and related services income.** Report all other gross fiduciary related income that cannot properly be reported in Schedule RC-T, items 14 through item 20, above. Include income received from others (including affiliates) for fiduciary and related services provided by the institution. Income received from investment advisory services in which the account assets are held in a custody or safekeeping account at the reporting institution should be reported in item 17 of this schedule. Also include net income generated from securities lending activities (i.e., after broker rebates and income paid to lending accounts). Include income from custodial activities for land trusts and mortgage-backed securities. Exclude allocations of income to the trust department from other areas of the institution such as credits for fiduciary cash held as a deposit in the commercial bank.
- 22        Total gross fiduciary and related services income.** Report the sum of items 14 through 21. This item must equal Schedule RI, item 5.a, “Income from fiduciary activities.”

**Item No.    Caption and Instructions**

NOTE: Item 22.a is applicable only to banks filing the FFIEC 031 report form.

- 22.a        Fiduciary and related services income – foreign offices.** Report the total amount of fiduciary and related services income included in Schedule RC-T, item 22, above that is attributable to fiduciary accounts held in foreign offices.
- 23         Less: Expenses.** Report total direct and indirect expenses attributable to the fiduciary and related services reported in this schedule. Include salaries, wages, bonuses, incentive pay, and employee benefits for employees assigned to reportable activities. If only a portion of their time is allocated to reportable activities, report that proportional share of their salaries and employee benefits. Include direct expenses related to the use of premises, furniture, fixtures, and equipment, as well as depreciation/amortization, ordinary repairs and maintenance, service or maintenance contracts, utilities, lease or rental payments, insurance coverage, and real estate and other property taxes if they are directly chargeable to the reportable activities. Income taxes attributable to reportable activity earnings should not be included. Also exclude settlements, surcharges, and other losses, which are to be reported in Schedule RC-T, item 24.
- Include indirect expenses charged to the department or function offering reportable activities by other departments or functions of the institution as reflected in the institution's internal management accounting system. Include proportional shares of corporate expenses that cannot be directly charged to particular departments or functions. Examples of indirect expenses include such items as audit and examination fees, marketing, charitable contributions, customer parking, holding company overhead, proportional share of building rent or depreciation, utilities, real estate taxes, insurance, human resources, corporate planning, and corporate financial staff. Reporting methods for indirect expenses should remain consistent from period to period.
- 24         Less: Net losses from fiduciary and related services.** Report net losses resulting from fiduciary and related services. Net losses are gross losses less recoveries. Gross losses include settlements, surcharges, and other losses arising from errors, misfeasance, or malfeasance on fiduciary and related services accounts and should reflect losses recognized on an accrual basis. Recoveries may be for current or prior years' losses and should be reported when payment is actually realized. This item must equal Schedule RC-T, Memorandum item 4.e, sum of columns A and B minus column C. For further information, see the instruction to Schedule RC-T, Memorandum item 4.
- 25         Plus: Intracompany income credits for fiduciary and related services.** If applicable to the reporting institution, report credits from other areas of the institution for activities reportable in this schedule. Include intracompany income credit made available to the fiduciary area for fiduciary account holdings of own-bank deposits. Also include credits for other intracompany services and transactions.
- 26         Net fiduciary and related services income.** Report the total from item 22 less the amounts reported in item 23 and item 24 plus the amount reported in item 25.

**Memoranda****Item No.    Caption and Instructions**

- 2.b    Transfer agent, registrar, paying agent, and other corporate agency.** Report in column A the total number of issues for which the institution acts in a corporate agency capacity. Include the total number of equity, debt, and mutual fund issues for which the institution acts as transfer agent or registrar, regardless of whether the transfer agent is registered with its appropriate regulatory agency. Separate classes of a mutual fund should be consolidated and reflected as a single issue. Include the total number of stock or bond issues for which the institution disburses dividend or interest payments. Also include the total number of issues of any other corporate appointments that are performed by the institution through its fiduciary capacity. Issues for which the institution serves in a dual capacity should be reported once. Corporate and municipal trusteeships reported in Schedule RC-T, Memorandum item 2.a, above, in which the institution also serves as transfer agent, registrar, paying agent, or other corporate agency capacity should not be included in Memorandum item 2.b. Include only those agency appointments that do not relate to issues reported in Schedule RC-T, Memorandum item 2.a, above.
- 3    Collective investment funds and common trust funds.** Report in the appropriate subitem the number of funds and the market value of the assets held in Collective Investment Funds (CIFs) and Common Trust Funds (CTFs) administered by the reporting institution. CIFs and CTFs are funds that banks are authorized to administer by Section 9.18 of the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency's regulations or comparable state regulations. If an institution operates a CIF that is used by more than one institution, the entire CIF should be reported in this section only by the institution that operates the CIF. Exclude mutual funds from this section. Each CIF and CTF should be reported in the subitem that best fits the fund type.
- 3.a    Domestic equity.** Report funds investing primarily in U.S. equities. Include funds seeking growth, income, growth and income; U.S. index funds; and funds concentrating on small, mid, or large cap domestic stocks. Exclude funds specializing in a particular sector (e.g., technology, health care, financial, and real estate), which should be reported in Schedule RC-T, Memorandum item 3.g, "Specialty/Other."
- 3.b    International/Global equity.** Report funds investing exclusively in equities of issuers located outside the U.S. and those funds representing a combination of U.S. and foreign issuers. Include funds that specialize in a particular country, region, or emerging market.
- 3.c    Stock/Bond blend.** Report funds investing in a combination of equity and bond investments. Include funds with a fixed allocation along with those having the flexibility to shift assets between stocks, bonds, and cash.
- 3.d    Taxable bond.** Report funds investing in taxable debt securities. Include funds that specialize in U.S. Treasury and U.S. Government agency debt, investment grade corporate bonds, high-yield debt securities, mortgage-related securities, and global, international, and emerging market debt funds. Exclude funds that invest in municipal bonds, which should be reported in Schedule RC-T, Memorandum item 3.e, and funds that qualify as short-term investments, which should be reported in Schedule RC-T, Memorandum item 3.f.
- 3.e    Municipal bond.** Report funds investing in debt securities issued by states and political subdivisions in the U.S. Such securities may be taxable or tax-exempt. Include funds that invest in municipal debt issues from a single state. Exclude funds that qualify as short-term investments, which should be reported in Schedule RC-T, Memorandum item 3.f.

**Memoranda****Item No.    Caption and Instructions**

**3.f    Short-term investments/Money market.** Report funds subject to the provisions of Section 9.18(b)(4)(ii)(B) of the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency's regulations or comparable state regulations that invest in short-term money market instruments. Money market instruments may include U.S. Treasury bills, commercial paper, bankers acceptances, and repurchase agreements. Include taxable and nontaxable funds.

**3.g    Specialty/Other.** Include funds that specialize in equity securities of particular sectors (e.g., technology, health care, financial, and real estate). Also include funds that do not fit into any of the above categories.

**3.h    Total collective investment funds.** Report the sum of Memorandum items 3.a. through 3.g.

**4    Fiduciary settlements, surcharges, and other losses.** Report aggregate **gross** settlements, surcharges, and other losses arising from errors, misfeasance, or malfeasance on managed accounts in column A and on non-managed accounts in column B. For the definitions of managed and non-managed accounts, refer to the instructions for the Fiduciary and Related Assets section of this schedule. **Gross** losses should reflect losses recognized on an accrual basis before recoveries or insurance payments. If the institution enters into a "fee reduction" or "fee waiver" agreement with a client as the method for reimbursing or compensating the client for a loss on the client's fiduciary or related services account arising from an error, misfeasance, or malfeasance, the full amount of this loss must be recognized on an accrual basis and included in the gross losses reported in the appropriate subitem and column of this Memorandum item 4. An institution should not report such a loss as a reduction of the gross income from fiduciary and related services it reports in Schedule RC-T, items 14 through 22, and Schedule RI, item 5.a, "Income from fiduciary activities," in the current or future periods when the "fee reduction" or "fee waiver" takes place. (See the example after the instructions to Schedule RC-T, Memorandum item 4.e.)

Exclude contingent liabilities for fiduciary-related loss contingencies, including pending or threatened litigation, for which a loss has not yet been recognized in accordance with ASC Subtopic 450-20, Contingencies – Loss Contingencies (formerly FASB Statement No. 5, "Accounting for Contingencies").

Report recoveries (including those from insurance payments) in column C. Recoveries may be for current or prior years' losses and should be reported when payment is actually realized. The filing of an insurance claim does not serve as support for a recovery.

For report dates through December 31, 2008, the information reported on fiduciary settlements, surcharges, and other losses will not be made available to the public on an individual institution basis. Beginning with the March 31, 2009, report date, all of the information reported in Schedule RC-T for each bank will be publicly available.

**4.a    Personal trust and agency accounts.** Report gross losses and recoveries for personal trust and agency accounts as defined for item 4 of this schedule.

**4.b    Employee benefit and retirement-related trust and agency accounts.** Report gross losses and recoveries for employee benefit and retirement-related trust and agency accounts as defined for item 5 of this schedule.

**Memoranda****Item No.   Caption and Instructions**

- 4.c    Investment management and investment advisory agency accounts.** Report gross losses and recoveries for investment management and investment advisory agency accounts as defined for item 7 of this schedule.
- 4.d    Other fiduciary accounts and related services.** Report gross losses and recoveries for all other fiduciary accounts and related services that are not included in Schedule RC-T, Memorandum items 4.a, 4.b, and 4.c, above. Include losses and recoveries from corporate trust and agency accounts, foundation and endowment trust and agency accounts, other fiduciary accounts, custody and safekeeping accounts, and other fiduciary related services.
- 4.e    Total fiduciary settlements, surcharges, and other losses.** Report the sum of Memorandum items 4.a through 4.d. The sum of columns A and B minus column C must equal Schedule RC-T, item 24, above.

**Example of “Fee Reduction” or “Fee Waiver” Agreement****Facts:**

- An institution has a two-year fiduciary services agreement with a client. It charges the client’s demand deposit account the \$36,000 quarterly fee for the fiduciary services on the final business day of each calendar quarter.
- Near the end of the first calendar quarter, the institution inadvertently processes a transaction for its client one day later than it should have, causing a \$12,000 loss to the client because of the delay in processing.
- The delayed transaction and loss are discovered immediately before the end of the first calendar quarter.
- The institution is responsible for this loss and must reimburse its client.
- Shortly after the end of the first calendar quarter, the institution enters into a “fee reduction” or “fee waiver” agreement with its client that calls for the institution to reduce the quarterly fee it will charge its client for the second calendar quarter from \$36,000 to \$24,000.
- The Call Report instructions state that fiduciary and related services income must be reported **gross** in Schedule RC-T, items 14 through 22, and Schedule RI, item 5.a.

**Question:**

*How and when should the institution report the \$12,000 loss and the “fee reduction” or “fee waiver” for this amount?*

**Response:**

The institution should include the \$12,000 loss in the net total fiduciary settlements, surcharges, and other losses reported in Schedule RI, item 7.d, “Other noninterest expense,” in the first calendar quarter and each subsequent quarter of the calendar year and, if applicable, in Schedule RC-T, item 24, and in the appropriate subitem and column of Schedule RC-T, Memorandum item 4, in the December Call Report. [If the \$12,000 loss had been discovered in the second calendar quarter, but before the Call Report for the first calendar quarter was submitted (rather than immediately before the end of the first calendar), the institution should report the \$12,000 loss in the Call Report for the first calendar quarter (and each subsequent quarter of the calendar year) as described above. This reporting treatment is applicable because information available prior to the submission of the first quarter Call Report indicates that it is probable that a loss had been incurred as of the end of the first calendar quarter and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated.]

**Example of “Fee Reduction” or “Fee Waiver” Agreement (cont.)**

In the first and second calendar quarters, the institution should include \$36,000 and \$72,000, respectively, in quarterly fees in the gross fiduciary and related services income reported in Schedule RI, item 5.a, “Income from fiduciary activities,” and, if applicable, in the appropriate category of income in Schedule RC-T, items 14 through 21, and in item 22.

***Illustrative Journal Entries for This Example***

Date of discovery of the loss immediately before the end of the first calendar quarter:

DR Fiduciary losses	\$12,000*	
CR Fiduciary reimbursements payable		\$12,000**

To record the \$12,000 fiduciary loss in the period incurred and the reimbursement payable to the client (which will be affected through a “fee reduction” or “fee waiver”).

\* In the first quarter Call Report, the fiduciary loss would be included in Schedule RI, item 7.d.

\*\* In the first quarter Call Report, this unpaid reimbursement payable would be included in Schedule RC-G, item 4.

Final business day of the first calendar quarter:

DR Demand deposit accounts	\$36,000	
CR Fiduciary services income		\$36,000***

To record the collection of the \$36,000 gross fee for fiduciary services for the first calendar quarter.

\*\*\* In the first quarter Call Report, this income would be included in Schedule RI, item 5.a.

Final business day of the second calendar quarter:

DR Demand deposit accounts	\$24,000	
DR Fiduciary reimbursements payable	\$12,000	
CR Fiduciary services income		\$36,000****

To record the earning of the \$36,000 gross fee for fiduciary services for the second calendar quarter, the reimbursement of the client for the \$12,000 fiduciary loss, and the collection of the \$24,000 net fee from the client.

\*\*\*\* In the second quarter Call Report, this income would be included in Schedule RI, item 5.a (as would the \$36,000 gross fee for fiduciary services from the first calendar quarter).



**Derivative Contracts (cont.):**

In a fair value hedge, an asset or a liability is eligible for designation as a hedged item if the hedged item is specifically identified as either all or a specific portion of a recognized asset or liability or of an unrecognized firm commitment, the hedged item is a single asset or liability (or a specific portion thereof) or is a portfolio of similar assets or a portfolio of similar liabilities (or a specific portion thereof), and certain other criteria specified in ASC Topic 815 are met. If similar assets or similar liabilities are aggregated and hedged as a portfolio, the individual assets or individual liabilities must share the risk exposure for which they are designated as being hedged. The change in fair value attributable to the hedged risk for each individual item in a hedged portfolio must be expected to respond in a generally proportionate manner to the overall change in fair value of the aggregate portfolio attributable to the hedged risk.

In a cash flow hedge, the individual cash flows related to a recognized asset or liability and the cash flows related to a forecasted transaction are both referred to as a forecasted transaction. Thus, a forecasted transaction is eligible for designation as a hedged transaction if the forecasted transaction is specifically identified as a single transaction or a group of individual transactions, the occurrence of the forecasted transaction is probable, and certain other criteria specified in ASC Topic 815 are met. If the hedged transaction is a group of individual transactions, those individual transactions must share the same risk exposure for which they are designated as being hedged.

An institution should discontinue prospectively its use of fair value or cash flow hedge accounting for an existing hedge if any of the qualifying criteria for hedge accounting is no longer met; the derivative expires or is sold, terminated, or exercised; or the institution removes the designation of the hedge. When this occurs for a cash flow hedge, the net gain or loss on the derivative should remain in "Accumulated other comprehensive income" and be reclassified into earnings in the periods during which the hedged forecasted transaction affects earnings. However, if it is probable that the forecasted transaction will not occur by the end of the originally specified time period (as documented at the inception of the hedging relationship) or within an additional two-month period of time thereafter (except as noted in ASC Topic 815), the derivative gain or loss reported in "Accumulated other comprehensive income" should be reclassified into earnings immediately.

For a fair value hedge, in general, if a periodic assessment of hedge effectiveness indicates noncompliance with the highly effective criterion that must be met in order to qualify for hedge accounting, an institution should not recognize adjustment of the carrying amount of the hedged item for the change in the item's fair value attributable to the hedged risk after the last date on which compliance with the effectiveness criterion was established.

With certain limited exceptions, a nonderivative instrument, such as a U.S. Treasury security, may not be designated as a hedging instrument.

**Reporting Derivative Contracts**

When an institution enters into a derivative contract, it should classify the derivative as either held for trading or held for purposes other than trading (end-user derivatives) based on the reasons for entering into the contract. All derivatives must be reported at fair value on the balance sheet (Schedule RC).

Trading derivatives with positive fair values should be reported as trading assets in Schedule RC, item 5. Trading derivatives with negative fair values should be reported as trading liabilities in Schedule RC, item 15. Changes in the fair value (that is, gains and losses) of trading derivatives should be recognized currently in earnings and included in Schedule RI, item 5.c, "Trading revenue."

**Derivative Contracts (cont.):**

Freestanding derivatives held for purposes other than trading (and embedded derivatives that are accounted for separately under ASC Topic 815, which the bank has chosen to present separately from the host contract on the balance sheet) that have positive fair values should be included in Schedule RC-F, item 6, "All other assets." If the total fair value of these derivatives exceeds 25 percent of "All other assets," this amount should be disclosed in Schedule RC-F, item 6.c. Freestanding derivatives held for purposes other than trading (and embedded derivatives that are accounted for separately under ASC Topic 815, which the bank has chosen to present separately from the host contract on the balance sheet) that have negative fair values should be included in Schedule RC-G, item 4, "All other liabilities." If the total fair value of these derivatives exceeds 25 percent of "All other liabilities," this amount should be disclosed in Schedule RC-G, item 4.d. Net gains (losses) on derivatives held for purposes other than trading that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedging relationships that qualify for hedge accounting in accordance with ASC Topic 815 should be recognized currently in earnings and reported consistently as either "Other noninterest income" or "Other noninterest expense" in Schedule RI, item 5.i or item 7.d, respectively.

Netting of derivative assets and liabilities is prohibited on the balance sheet except as permitted under ASC Subtopic 210-20, Balance Sheet – Offsetting (formerly FASB Interpretation No. 39, "Offsetting of Amounts Related to Certain Contracts"). See the Glossary entry for "offsetting."

Banks must report the notional amounts of their derivative contracts (both freestanding derivatives and embedded derivatives that are accounted for separately from their host contract under ASC Topic 815) by risk exposure in Schedule RC-L, first by type of contract in Schedule RC-L, item 12, and then by purpose of contract (i.e., trading, other than trading) in Schedule RC-L, items 13 and 14. Banks must then report the gross fair values of their derivatives, both positive and negative, by risk exposure and purpose of contract in Schedule RC-L, item 15. However, these items exclude credit derivatives, the notional amounts and gross fair values of which must be reported in Schedule RC-L, item 7.

**Discounts:** See "premiums and discounts."

**Dividends:** Cash dividends are payments of cash to stockholders in proportion to the number of shares they own. Cash dividends on preferred and common stock are to be reported on the date they are declared by the bank's board of directors (the declaration date) by debiting "retained earnings" and crediting "dividends declared not yet payable," which is to be reported in other liabilities. Upon payment of the dividend, "dividends declared not yet payable" is debited for the amount of the cash dividend with an offsetting credit, normally in an equal amount, to "dividend checks outstanding" which is reportable in the "demand deposits" category of the bank's deposit liabilities.

A liability for dividends payable may not be accrued in advance of the formal declaration of a dividend by the board of directors. However, the bank may segregate a portion of retained earnings in the form of a net worth reserve in anticipation of the declaration of a dividend.

Stock dividends are distributions of additional shares to stockholders in proportion to the number of shares they own. Stock dividends are to be reported by transferring an amount equal to the fair value of the additional shares issued from retained earnings to a category of permanent capitalization (common stock and surplus). However, the amount transferred from retained earnings must be reduced by the amount of any mandatory and discretionary transfers previously made (such as those from retained earnings to surplus for increasing the bank's legal lending limit) provided such transfers have not already been used to record a stock dividend. In any event, the amount transferred from retained earnings may not be less than the par or stated value of the additional shares being issued.

Property dividends, also known as dividends in kind, are distributions to stockholders of assets other than cash. The transfer of securities of other companies, real property, or any other asset owned by the reporting bank to a stockholder or related party is to be recorded at the fair value of the asset on

**Offsetting:** Offsetting is the reporting of assets and liabilities on a net basis in the balance sheet. Banks are permitted to offset assets and liabilities recognized in the Report of Condition when a "right of setoff" exists. Under ASC Subtopic 210-20, Balance Sheet – Offsetting (formerly FASB Interpretation No. 39, "Offsetting of Amounts Related to Certain Contracts"), a right of setoff exists when all of the following conditions are met:

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

According to ASC Subtopic 210-20, for forward, interest rate swap, currency swap, option, and other conditional and exchange contracts, a master netting arrangement exists if the reporting bank has multiple contracts, whether for the same type of conditional or exchange contract or for different types of contracts, with a single counterparty that are subject to a contractual agreement that provides for the net settlement of all contracts through a single payment in a single currency in the event of default or termination of any one contract.

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

Offsetting of assets and liabilities is also permitted by other accounting pronouncements identified in ASC Subtopic 210-20. These pronouncements apply to such items as leveraged leases, pension plan and other postretirement benefit plan assets and liabilities, and deferred tax assets and liabilities. In addition, ASC Subtopic 210-20, Balance Sheet – Offsetting (formerly FASB Interpretation No. 41, "Offsetting of Amounts Related to Certain Repurchase and Reverse Repurchase Agreements"), describes the circumstances in which amounts recognized as payables under repurchase agreements may be offset against amounts recognized as receivables under reverse repurchase agreements and reported as a net amount in the balance sheet. The reporting entity's choice to offset or not to offset payables and receivables under ASC Subtopic 210-20 must be applied consistently.

According to the AICPA Audit and Accounting Guide for Depository and Lending Institutions, ASC Subtopic 210-20 does not apply to securities borrowing or lending transactions. Therefore, for purposes of the Report of Condition, banks should not offset securities borrowing and lending transactions in the balance sheet unless all the conditions set forth in ASC Subtopic 210-20 are met.

See also "reciprocal balances."

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

**Option:** See "derivative contracts."

**Organization Costs:** See "start-up activities."

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

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

**Other-Than-Temporary Impairment:** See "securities activities."

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

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

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

For purposes of treatment of overdrafts in depositors' accounts, a group of related transaction accounts of a single type (i.e., demand deposit accounts or NOW accounts, but not a combination thereof) maintained in the same right and capacity by a customer (a single legal entity) that is established under a bona fide cash management arrangement by this customer function as, and are regarded as, one account rather than as multiple separate accounts. In such a situation, overdrafts in one or more of the transaction accounts within the group are not to be classified as loans unless there is a net overdraft position in the group of related transaction accounts taken as a whole. (NOTE: Affiliates and subsidiaries are considered separate legal entities.) For further information, see "cash management arrangements."

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

**Participations:** See "transfers of financial assets."

**Participations in Acceptances:** See "bankers acceptances."

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

**Pass-through Reserve Balances:** Under the Monetary Control Act of 1980, and as reflected in Federal Reserve Regulation D, both member and nonmember depository institutions may hold the balances they maintain to satisfy reserve balance requirements (in excess of vault cash) in one of two ways: either (1) directly with a Federal Reserve Bank or (2) indirectly in an account with another institution (referred to here as a "correspondent"), which, in turn, is required to