

LINE ITEM INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF CONDITION

The line item instructions should be read in conjunction with the Glossary and other sections of these instructions. See the discussion of the Organization of the Instruction Books in the General Instructions. For purposes of these Consolidated Report of Condition instructions, the [Financial Accounting Standards Board](#) (FASB) [Accounting Standards Codification](#) is referred to as the "ASC."

SCHEDULE RC – BALANCE SHEET

ASSETS

Item No. Caption and Instructions

1 **Cash and balances due from depository institutions.**

Treatment of reciprocal balances with depository institutions – Reciprocal balances arise when two depository institutions maintain deposit accounts with each other, i.e., when a reporting bank has both a "due from" and a "due to" balance with another depository institution. Reciprocal balances between the reporting bank and other depository institutions may be reported on a net basis in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Net "due from" balances should be reported in items 1.a and 1.b below, as appropriate. Net "due to" balances should be reported as deposit liabilities in Schedule RC, item 13 below. See the Glossary entry for "Reciprocal Balances."

1.a **Noninterest-bearing balances and currency and coin.** Report the total of all noninterest-bearing balances due from depository institutions, currency and coin, cash items in process of collection, and unposted debits.

For purposes of these reports, deposit accounts "due from" other depository institutions that are overdrawn are to be reported as borrowings in Schedule RC, item 16, and in Schedule RC-M, item 5.b, except overdrawn "due from" accounts 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). For further information, refer to the Glossary entry for "Overdraft."

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(cont.)Cash items in process of collection include:

- (1) Checks or drafts in process of collection that are drawn on another depository institution (or on a Federal Reserve Bank) and that are payable immediately upon presentation in the United States. This includes:
 - (a) Checks or drafts drawn on other institutions that have already been forwarded for collection but for which the reporting bank has not yet been given credit ("cash letters").
 - (b) Checks or drafts on hand that will be presented for payment or forwarded for collection on the following business day.
 - (c) Checks or drafts that have been deposited with the reporting bank's correspondent and for which the reporting bank has already been given credit, but for which the amount credited is not subject to immediate withdrawal ("ledger credit" items).

However, if the reporting bank has been given immediate credit by its correspondent for checks or drafts presented for payment or forwarded for collection and if the funds on deposit are subject to immediate withdrawal, the amount of such checks or drafts is considered part of the reporting bank's balances due from depository institutions.
- (2) Government checks drawn on the Treasurer of the United States or any other government agency that are payable immediately upon presentation and that are in process of collection.
- (3) Such other items in process of collection that are payable immediately upon presentation and that are customarily cleared or collected as cash items by depository institutions in the United States, such as:
 - (a) Redeemed United States savings bonds and food stamps.
 - (b) Amounts associated with automated payment arrangements in connection with payroll deposits, federal recurring payments, and other items that are credited to a depositor's account prior to the payment date to ensure that the funds are available on the payment date.
 - (c) Federal Reserve deferred account balances until credit has been received in accordance with the appropriate time schedules established by the Federal Reserve Banks. At that time, such balances are considered part of the reporting bank's balances due from depository institutions.
 - (d) Checks or drafts drawn on another depository institution that have been deposited in one office of the reporting bank and forwarded for collection to another office of the reporting bank.
 - (e) Brokers' security drafts and commodity or bill-of-lading drafts payable immediately upon presentation in the U.S. (See the Glossary entries for "Broker's Security Draft" and "Commodity or Bill-of-Lading Draft" for the definitions of these terms.)

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1.a
(cont.)

Exclude from cash items in process of collection:

- (1) Cash items for which the reporting bank has already received credit, provided that the funds on deposit are subject to immediate withdrawal. The amount of such cash items is considered part of the reporting bank's balances due from depository institutions.
- (2) Credit or debit card sales slips in process of collection (report as noncash items in Schedule RC-F, item 6, "All other assets"). However, when the reporting bank has been notified that it has been given credit, the amount of such sales slips is considered part of the reporting bank's balances due from depository institutions.
- (3) Cash items not conforming to the definition of in process of collection, whether or not cleared through Federal Reserve Banks (report in Schedule RC-F, item 6, "All other assets").
- (4) Commodity or bill-of-lading drafts (including arrival drafts) not yet payable (because the merchandise against which the draft was drawn has not yet arrived), whether or not deposit credit has been given. (If deposit credit has been given, report as loans in the appropriate item of Schedule RC-C, Part I; if the drafts were received on a collection basis, they should be excluded entirely from the bank's balance sheet, Schedule RC, until the funds have actually been collected.)

Unposted debits are cash items in the bank's possession, drawn on itself, that are immediately chargeable, but that have not been charged to the general ledger deposit control account at the close of business on the report date.

Currency and coin include both U.S. and foreign currency and coin owned and held in all offices of the reporting bank, currency and coin in transit to a Federal Reserve Bank or to any other depository institution for which the reporting bank has not yet received credit, and currency and coin in transit from a Federal Reserve Bank or from any other depository institution for which the reporting bank's account has already been charged. Foreign currency and coin should be converted into U.S. dollar equivalents as of the report date.

Noninterest-bearing balances due from depository institutions include balances due from commercial banks in the U.S., other depository institutions in the U.S. (e.g., credit unions, mutual and stock savings banks, savings or building and loan associations, and cooperative banks), Federal Home Loan Banks, banks in foreign countries, and foreign central banks. Noninterest-bearing balances include those noninterest-bearing funds on deposit at other depository institutions for which the reporting bank has already received credit and which are subject to immediate withdrawal. Balances for which the bank has not yet received credit and balances representing checks or drafts for which immediate credit has been given but which are not subject to immediate withdrawal are considered "cash items in process of collection."

Include as noninterest-bearing balances due from depository institutions:

- (1) Noninterest-bearing balances due from the reporting bank's correspondents, including amounts that its correspondent is to pass through or already has passed through to a Federal Reserve Bank on behalf of the reporting bank (see the Glossary entry for "Pass-through Reserve Balances" for further discussion).

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- 1.a**
(cont.)
- (2) Noninterest-bearing balances that reflect deposit credit received by the reporting bank because of credit or debit card sales slips that had been forwarded for collection. (Until credit has been received, report as noncash items in process of collection in Schedule RC-F, item 6, "All other assets.")
- (3) Amounts that the reporting bank has actually passed through to a Federal Reserve Bank on behalf of its respondent depository institutions (see the Glossary entry for "Pass-through Reserve Balances" for further discussion).

Exclude from noninterest-bearing balances due from depository institutions:

- (1) Balances due from Federal Reserve Banks (report as interest-bearing balances due from depository institutions in Schedule RC, item 1.b).
- (2) Deposit accounts "due to" other depository institutions that are overdrawn (report in Schedule RC-C, Part I, item 2, "Loans to depository institutions and acceptances of other banks").
- (3) All noninterest-bearing balances that the reporting bank's trust department maintains with other depository institutions.

- 1.b** **Interest-bearing balances.** Report all interest-bearing balances due from depository institutions whether in the form of demand, savings, or time balances, including certificates of deposit (CDs), even if the CDs are negotiable or have CUSIP numbers, but excluding certificates of deposit held for trading. Include balances due from Federal Reserve Banks (including balances maintained to satisfy reserve balance requirements, excess balances, and term deposits), commercial banks in the U.S., other depository institutions in the U.S., Federal Home Loan Banks, banks in foreign countries, and foreign central banks. Include the fair value of interest-bearing balances due from depository institutions that are accounted for at fair value under a fair value option.

Exclude from interest-bearing balances:

- (1) Loans to depository institutions and acceptances of other banks (report in Schedule RC-C, Part I, item 2).
- (2) All interest-bearing balances that the reporting bank's trust department maintains with other depository institutions.
- (3) Certificates of deposit held for trading (report in Schedule RC, item 5).
- (4) Investments in money market mutual funds, which, for purposes of these reports, are to be reported as investments in equity securities.

2 **Securities:**

- 2.a** **Held-to-maturity securities.** For institutions that have not adopted FASB [Accounting Standards Update No. 2016-13](#) (ASU 2016-13), which governs the accounting for credit losses, report the amount from Schedule RC-B, item 8, column A, "Total amortized cost."

For institutions that have adopted ASU 2016-13, report the amortized cost of held-to-maturity securities net of any applicable allowances for credit losses, i.e., report the amount from Schedule RC-B, item 8, column A, "Total amortized cost," less the amount of allowances for credit losses on held-to-maturity securities reported in Schedule RI-B, Part II, item 7, column B, "Balance end of current period."

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- 2.b** **Available-for-sale debt securities.** Report the amount from Schedule RC-B, item 8, column D, "Total fair value."

NOTE: All institutions must complete Schedule RC, item 2.c (i.e., not leave item 2.c blank), because all institutions are now required to have adopted FASB [Accounting Standards Update No. 2016-01](#) (ASU 2016-01) for Call Report purposes. ASU 2016-01 includes provisions governing the accounting for investments in equity securities, including investment in mutual funds, and eliminated the concept of available-for-sale equity securities. See the Glossary entry for "Securities Activities" for further information on accounting for investments in equity securities.

- 2.c** **Equity securities with readily determinable fair values not held for trading.** Report the fair value of all investments in mutual funds and other equity securities (as defined in ASC Topic 321, Investments-Equity Securities) with readily determinable fair values that are not held for trading. Such securities include, but are not limited to, money market mutual funds, mutual funds that invest solely in U.S. Government securities, common stock, and perpetual preferred stock. Perpetual preferred stock does not have a stated maturity date and cannot be redeemed at the option of the investor, although it may be redeemable at the option of the issuer.

The fair value of equity securities with readily determinable fair values not held for trading included in this item 2.c that are pledged should be reported in Schedule RC-B, Memorandum item 1, "Pledged securities."

Insured state banks that have received FDIC approval in accordance with [Section 362.3\(a\) of the FDIC's regulations](#) to hold certain equity investments ("grandfathered equity securities") should report in Schedule RC-M, item 4, the aggregate cost basis of all equity securities with readily determinable fair values not held for trading that are included in this item 2.c.

Exclude equity securities held for trading from Schedule RC, item 2.c. For purposes of the Call Report balance sheet, trading activities typically include (a) regularly underwriting or dealing in securities; interest rate, foreign exchange rate, commodity, equity, and credit derivative contracts; other financial instruments; and other assets for resale, (b) acquiring or taking positions in such items principally for the purpose of selling in the near term or otherwise with the intent to resell in order to profit from short-term price movements, and (c) acquiring or taking positions in such items as accommodations to customers, provided that acquiring or taking such positions meets the definition of "trading" in ASC Topic 320, Investments–Debt Securities, and ASC Topic 815, Derivatives and Hedging, and the definition of "trading purposes" in ASC Topic 815. When an institution's holdings of equity securities with readily determinable fair values fall within the scope of the preceding description of trading activities, the equity securities should be reported as trading assets in Schedule RC, item 5. Otherwise, the equity securities should be reported in this item 2.c.

According to ASC Topic 321, the fair value of an equity security is readily determinable if sales prices or bid-and-asked quotations are currently available on a securities exchange registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) or in the over-the-counter market, provided that those prices or quotations for the over-the-counter market are publicly reported by the National Association of Securities Dealers Automated Quotations

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(cont.)

systems or by OTC Markets Group Inc. ("Restricted stock" meets that definition if the restriction terminates within one year.) The fair value of an equity security traded only in a foreign market is readily determinable if that foreign market is of a breadth and scope comparable to one of the U.S. markets referred to above. The fair value of an investment in a mutual fund (or in a structure similar to a mutual fund, i.e., a limited partnership or a venture capital entity) is readily determinable if the fair value per share (unit) is determined and published and is the basis for current transactions.

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

Include in this item common stock and perpetual preferred stock of the Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae), common stock and perpetual preferred stock of the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (Freddie Mac), Class A voting and Class C non-voting common stock of the Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation (Farmer Mac), and common and preferred stock of SLM Corporation (the private-sector successor to the Student Loan Marketing Association).

Exclude from equity securities with readily determinable fair values not held for trading:

- (1) Federal Reserve Bank stock (report as an equity investment without a readily determinable fair value in Schedule RC-F, item 4).
- (2) Federal Home Loan Bank stock (report as an equity investment without a readily determinable fair value in Schedule RC-F, item 4).
- (3) Common and preferred stocks that do not have readily determinable fair values, such as stock of bankers' banks and Class B voting common stock of the Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation (Farmer Mac) (report in Schedule RC-F, item 4).
- (4) Preferred stock that by its terms either must be redeemed by the issuing enterprise or is redeemable at the option of the investor (i.e., redeemable or limited-life preferred stock), including trust preferred securities subject to mandatory redemption (report such preferred stock as an other debt security in Schedule RC-B, item 6).
- (5) "Restricted stock," i.e., equity securities for which sale is restricted by governmental or contractual requirement (other than in connection with being pledged as collateral), except if that requirement terminates within one year or if the holder has the power by contract or otherwise to cause the requirement to be met within one year (if the restriction does not terminate within one year, report "restricted stock" as an equity investment without a readily determinable fair value in Schedule RC-F, item 4).
- (6) Participation certificates issued by a Federal Intermediate Credit Bank, which represent nonvoting stock in the bank (report as an equity investment without a readily determinable fair value in Schedule RC-F, item 4).
- (7) Minority interests held by the reporting institution in any companies not meeting the definition of associated company (report as equity investments without readily determinable fair values in Schedule RC-F, item 4), except minority holdings that indirectly represent bank premises (report in Schedule RC, item 6) or other real estate owned (report in Schedule RC, item 7), provided that the fair value of any capital stock representing the minority interest is not readily determinable. (See the Glossary entry for "Subsidiaries" for the definition of associated company.)

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(cont.)
- (8) Equity holdings in those corporate joint ventures over which the reporting institution does not exercise significant influence (report as equity investments without readily determinable fair value in Schedule RC-F, item 4), except equity holdings that indirectly represent bank premises (report in Schedule RC, item 6) or other real estate owned (report in Schedule RC, item 7). (See the Glossary entry for "Subsidiaries" for the definition of corporate joint venture.)
- (9) Holdings of capital stock of and investments in unconsolidated subsidiaries, associated companies, and those corporate joint ventures over which the reporting bank exercises significant influence (report in Schedule RC, item 8, "Investments in unconsolidated subsidiaries and associated companies").

3 Federal funds sold and securities purchased under agreements to resell:

- 3.a** **Federal funds sold.** Report the outstanding amount of federal funds sold, i.e., immediately available funds lent under agreements or contracts that have an original maturity of one business day or roll over under a continuing contract, excluding such funds lent in the form of securities purchased under agreements to resell (which should be reported in Schedule RC, item 3.b) and overnight lending for commercial and industrial purposes (which generally should be reported in Schedule RC, item 4.b). Transactions that are to be reported as federal funds sold may be secured or unsecured or may involve an agreement to resell loans or other instruments that are not securities.

Immediately available funds are funds that the purchasing bank can either use or dispose of on the same business day that the transaction giving rise to the receipt or disposal of the funds is executed. A continuing contract, regardless of the terminology used, is an agreement that remains in effect for more than one business day, but has no specified maturity and does not require advance notice of the lender or the borrower to terminate.

Report federal funds sold on a gross basis; i.e., do not net them against federal funds purchased, except to the extent permitted under ASC Subtopic 210-20, Balance Sheet – Offsetting. Include the fair value of federal funds sold that are accounted for at fair value under a fair value option.

Also exclude from federal funds sold:

- (1) Sales of so-called "term federal funds" (as defined in the Glossary entry for "Federal Funds Transactions") (report in Schedule RC, item 4.b, "Loans and leases held for investment").
- (2) Securities resale agreements that have an original maturity of one business day or roll over under a continuing contract, if the agreement requires the bank to resell the identical security purchased or a security that meets the definition of substantially the same in the case of a dollar roll (report in Schedule RC, item 3.b, "Securities purchased under agreements to resell").
- (3) Deposit balances due from a Federal Home Loan Bank (report as balances due from depository institutions in Schedule RC, item 1.a or 1.b, as appropriate).
- (4) Lending transactions in foreign offices involving immediately available funds with an original maturity of one business day or under a continuing contract that are not securities resale agreements (report in Schedule RC, item 4.b, "Loans and leases held for investment").

For further information, see the Glossary entry for "Federal Funds Transactions."

Item No. Caption and Instructions**3.b Securities purchased under agreements to resell. Report the outstanding amount of:**

- (1) Securities resale agreements, regardless of maturity, if the agreement requires the bank to resell the identical security purchased or a security that meets the definition of substantially the same in the case of a dollar roll.
- (2) Purchases of participations in pools of securities, regardless of maturity.

Except as noted below, report securities purchased under agreements to resell on a gross basis, i.e., do not net them against securities sold under agreements to repurchase, except to the extent permitted under ASC Subtopic 210-20, Balance Sheet – Offsetting. Include the fair value of securities purchased under agreements to resell that are accounted for at fair value under a fair value option.

For institutions that have adopted FASB [Accounting Standards Update No. 2016-13](#), which governs the accounting for credit losses, report securities purchased under agreements to resell net of any applicable allowances for credit losses.

Exclude from this item:

- (1) Resale agreements involving assets other than securities (report in Schedule RC, item 3.a, "Federal funds sold," or item 4.b, "Loans and leases held for investment," as appropriate, depending on the maturity and office location of the transaction).
- (2) Due bills representing purchases of securities or other assets by the reporting bank that have not yet been delivered and similar instruments, whether collateralized or uncollateralized (report in Schedule RC, item 4.b). See the Glossary entry for "Due Bills."
- (3) So-called yield maintenance dollar repurchase agreements (see the Glossary entry for "Repurchase/Resale Agreements").

For further information, see the Glossary entry for "Repurchase/Resale Agreements."

4 Loans and lease financing receivables. Report in the appropriate subitem loans and leases held for sale and loans and leases that the reporting bank has the intent and ability to hold for the foreseeable future or until maturity or payoff, i.e., held for investment. The sum of Schedule RC, items 4.a and 4.b, must equal Schedule RC-C, Part I, item 12.

4.a Loans and leases held for sale. Report the amount of loans and leases held for sale. Loans and leases held for sale should be reported at the lower of cost or fair value except for those loans held for sale that the bank has elected to account for at fair value under a fair value option, which should be reported in this item at fair value. For loan and leases held for sale that are reported at the lower of cost or fair value, the amount by which cost exceeds fair value, if any, shall be accounted for as a valuation allowance within this item. For institutions that have not adopted FASB [Accounting Standards Update No. 2016-13](#), which governs the accounting for credit losses, no allowance for loan and lease losses should be included in Schedule RC, item 4.c, for loans and leases held for sale. All loans and leases reported in this item must also be reported by loan category in Schedule RC-C, Part I.

For institutions that have adopted ASU 2016-13, no allowances for credit losses should be included in Schedule RC, item 4.c, for loans and leases held for sale.

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- 4.b Loans and leases held for investment.** Report the amount of loans and leases that the reporting bank has the intent and ability to hold for the foreseeable future or until maturity or payoff, i.e., loans held for investment. Include loans held for investment that the bank has elected to account for at fair value under a fair value option, which should be reported in this item at fair value. All loans and leases reported in this item must also be reported by loan category in Schedule RC-C, Part I.
- 4.c Less: Allowance for loan and lease losses.** For institutions that have not adopted FASB [Accounting Standards Update No. 2016-13](#) (ASU 2016-13), which governs the accounting for credit losses, report the allowance for loan and lease losses as determined in accordance with the instructions in the Glossary entry for "Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses." For institutions that have adopted ASU 2016-13, report the allowance for credit losses on loans and leases as determined in accordance with the instructions in the Glossary entry for "Allowance for Credit Losses." Also include in this item any allocated transfer risk reserve related to loans and leases held for investment that the reporting bank is required to establish and maintain as specified in [Section 905\(a\) of the International Lending Supervision Act of 1983](#), in the agency regulations implementing the Act ([Subpart D of Federal Reserve Regulation K](#), [Part 347 of the FDIC's Rules and Regulations](#), and [Subpart C of Part 28 of the Comptroller of the Currency's Regulations](#)), and in any guidelines, letters, or instructions issued by the agencies. This item must equal Report of Income Schedule RI-B, Part II, item 7, column A, "Balance end of current period."
- 4.d Loans and leases held for investment, net of allowance.** Report the amount derived by subtracting Schedule RC, item 4.c, from Schedule RC, item 4.b.
- 5 Trading assets.** Trading activities typically include (a) regularly underwriting or dealing in securities; interest rate, foreign exchange rate, commodity, equity, and credit derivative contracts; other financial instruments; and other assets for resale; (b) acquiring or taking positions in such items principally for the purpose of selling in the near term or otherwise with the intent to resell in order to profit from short-term price movements; or (c) acquiring or taking positions in such items as accommodations to customers, provided that acquiring or taking such positions meets the definition of "trading" in ASC Topic 320, Investments–Debt Securities, and ASC Topic 815, Derivatives and Hedging, and the definition of "trading purposes" in ASC Topic 815. Assets and other financial instruments held for trading shall be consistently valued at fair value as defined by ASC Topic 820, Fair Value Measurement.

For purposes of the Consolidated Reports of Condition and Income, all debt securities within the scope of ASC Topic 320, Investments–Debt Securities, that a bank has elected to report at fair value under a fair value option with changes in fair value reported in current earnings should be classified as trading securities. In addition, for purposes of these reports, banks may classify assets (other than debt securities within the scope of ASC Topic 320 for which a fair value option is elected) as trading if the bank applies fair value accounting, with changes in fair value reported in current earnings, and manages these assets as trading positions, subject to the controls and applicable regulatory guidance related to trading activities. For example, a bank would generally not classify a loan to which it has applied the fair value option as a trading asset unless the bank holds the loan, which it manages as a trading position, for one of the following purposes: (1) for market making activities, including such activities as accumulating loans for sale or securitization; (2) to benefit from actual or expected price movements; or (3) to lock in arbitrage profits.

Do not include in this item the carrying value of any available-for-sale securities, any loans that are held for sale (and are not classified as trading in accordance with the preceding instruction), and any leases that are held for sale. Available-for-sale debt securities are reported in Schedule RC, item 2.b, and in Schedule RC-B, columns C and D. Loans (not classified as trading) and leases held for sale should be reported in Schedule RC, item 4.a, "Loans and leases held for sale," and in Schedule RC-C.

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(cont.) Trading assets also include derivatives with a positive fair value resulting from the "marking to market" of interest rate, foreign exchange rate, commodity, equity, and credit derivative contracts held for trading purposes as of the report date. Derivative contracts with the same counterparty that have positive fair values and negative fair values and meet the criteria for a valid right of setoff contained in ASC Subtopic 210-20, Balance Sheet – Offsetting (e.g., those contracts subject to a qualifying master netting agreement) may be reported on a net basis using this item and Schedule RC, item 15, "Trading liabilities," as appropriate. (See the Glossary entry for "Offsetting.")

6 **Premises and fixed assets.** Report on a consolidated basis the book value, less accumulated depreciation or amortization and any impairment losses, of all premises, equipment, furniture, and fixtures purchased directly or acquired by means of a capital lease accounted for in accordance with ASC Topic 840, Leases, or in the form of a right-of-use (ROU) asset accounted for in accordance with ASC Topic 842, Leases, as applicable.

Any method of depreciation or amortization conforming to accounting principles that are generally acceptable for financial reporting purposes may be used. However, depreciation for premises and fixed assets may be based on a method used for federal income tax purposes if the results would not be materially different from depreciation based on the asset's estimated useful life.

Do not deduct mortgages or other liens on such property (report in Schedule RC, item 16, "Other borrowed money").

Include as premises and fixed assets:

- (1) Premises that are actually owned and occupied (or to be occupied, if under construction) by the institution, its branches, or its consolidated subsidiaries.
- (2) Leasehold improvements, vaults, and fixed machinery and equipment.
- (3) Capitalized remodeling costs to existing premises.
- (4) Real estate acquired and intended to be used for future expansion.
- (5) Parking lots owned by the institution that are used by customers or employees of the institution, its branches, and its consolidated subsidiaries.
- (6) Furniture, fixtures, and movable equipment of the institution, its branches, and its consolidated subsidiaries.
- (7) Automobiles, airplanes, and other vehicles owned by the institution and used in the conduct of its business.
- (8) For a lessee institution that has not adopted ASC Topic 842, the amount of capital lease property, and for a lessee institution that has adopted ASC Topic 842, the amount of ROU assets that represents premises, equipment, furniture, and fixtures.

In general, under ASC Topic 842 for an institution as lessee, the ROU asset for a finance lease should be reported at cost less any accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses; the ROU asset for an operating lease (not previously impaired) should be reported at the book value of the related lease liability adjusted for the remaining balance of any lease incentives received, any prepaid or accrued lease payments, any unamortized initial direct costs, and any current period impairment. After an ROU asset for an operating lease is impaired, it should be reported at its carrying

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6 amount immediately after the impairment less any accumulated amortization. See the
(cont.) discussion of accounting by an institution as lessee in the Glossary entry for "Lease
Accounting."

- (9) (a) Stocks and bonds issued by nonmajority-owned corporations and
(b) Investments in limited partnerships or limited liability companies (other than
investments so minor that the institution has virtually no influence over the
partnership or company)
whose principal activity is the ownership of land, buildings, equipment, furniture, or
fixtures occupied or used (or to be occupied or used) by the institution, its branches, or
its consolidated subsidiaries. Report such stocks and investments at (i) fair value or
(ii) if chosen by the reporting institution for an equity investment that does not have a
readily determinable fair value, at cost minus impairment, if any, plus or minus changes
resulting from observable price changes in orderly transactions for the identical or a
similar investment of the same issuer.

Exclude from premises and fixed assets:

- (1) Original paintings, antiques, and similar valuable objects (report in Schedule RC-F,
item 6, "All other assets").

(2) Favorable leasehold rights (report in Schedule RC-M, item 2.c, "All other intangible
assets")

Property formerly but no longer used for banking may be reported either in this item as
"Premises and fixed assets" or in Schedule RC-M, item 3, as "Other real estate owned."

7 **Other real estate owned.** Report the total amount of other real estate owned from
Schedule RC-M, item 3.f. For further information on other real estate owned, see the
instruction to Schedule RC-M, item 3, and the Glossary entry for "Foreclosed Assets."

8 **Investments in unconsolidated subsidiaries and associated companies.** Report the
amount of the bank's investments in subsidiaries that have not been consolidated; associated
companies; corporate joint ventures, unincorporated joint ventures, and general partnerships
over which the bank exercises significant influence; and noncontrolling investments in certain
limited partnerships and limited liability companies (described in the Glossary entry for
"Equity Method of Accounting"), excluding those that represent direct and indirect
investments in real estate ventures (which are to be reported in Schedule RC, item 9). The
entities in which these investments have been made are collectively referred to as
"investees." Include loans and advances to investees and holdings of their bonds, notes, and
debentures.

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

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

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- 9 Direct and indirect investments in real estate ventures.** Report the amount of the bank's direct and indirect investments in real estate ventures. Exclude real estate acquired in any manner for debts previously contracted, including, but not limited to, real estate acquired through foreclosure or acquired by deed in lieu of foreclosure, and equity holdings that indirectly represent such real estate (report in Schedule RC-M, item 3, "Other real estate owned").

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

Include as direct and indirect investments in real estate ventures:

- (1) Any real estate originally acquired, directly or indirectly, by the bank or a consolidated subsidiary and held for development, resale, or other investment purposes.
- (2) Real estate acquisition, development, or construction (ADC) arrangements which are accounted for as direct investments in real estate or real estate joint ventures in accordance with ASC Subtopic 310-10, Receivables – Overall.
- (3) Real estate originally acquired and held for investment by the bank or a consolidated subsidiary that has been sold under contract and accounted for under the deposit method of accounting in accordance with ASC Subtopic 360-20, Property, Plant, and Equipment – Real Estate Sales. Under this method, the seller does not record notes receivable, but continues to report the real estate and any related existing debt on its balance sheet. The deposit method is used when a sale has not been consummated and is commonly used when recovery of the carrying value of the property is not reasonably assured. If the full accrual, installment, cost recovery, reduced profit, or percentage-of-completion method of accounting under ASC Subtopic 360-20 is being used to account for the sale, the receivable resulting from the sale of the real estate should be reported as a loan in Schedule RC-C and any gain on the sale should be recognized in accordance with ASC Subtopic 360-20.
- (4) Any other loans secured by real estate and advanced for real estate acquisition, development, or investment purposes if the reporting bank in substance has virtually the same risks and potential rewards as an investor in the borrower's real estate venture.
- (5) Investments in subsidiaries that have not been consolidated; associated companies; corporate joint ventures, unincorporated joint ventures, and general partnerships over which the bank exercises significant influence; and noncontrolling investments in certain limited partnerships and limited liability companies (described in the Glossary entry for "Equity Method of Accounting") that are primarily engaged in the holding of real estate for development, resale, or other investment purposes. The entities in which these investments have been made are collectively referred to as "investees." Investments by the bank in these investees may be in the form of common or preferred stock, partnership interests, loans or other advances, bonds, notes, or debentures. Such investments shall be reported using the equity method of accounting. For further information on the equity method, see the instruction to Schedule RC, item 8, above.

Item No. **Caption and Instructions**

- 9**
(cont.) (6) Investments in corporate joint ventures, unincorporated joint ventures, and general partnerships over which the bank does not exercise significant influence and investments in limited partnerships and limited liability companies that are so minor that the bank has virtually no influence over the partnership or company, where the entity in which the investment has been made is primarily engaged in the holding of real estate for development, resale, or other investment purposes. Report such investments at (i) fair value or (ii) if chosen by the reporting institution for an equity investment that does not have a readily determinable fair value, at cost minus impairment, if any, plus or minus changes resulting from observable price changes in orderly transactions for the identical or a similar investment of the same issuer.
- 10** **Intangible assets.** Report the total amount of intangible assets from Schedule RC-M, item 2.d.
- 11** **Other assets.** Report the amount from Schedule RC-F, item 7, "Total."
- 12** **Total assets.** Report the sum of Schedule RC, items 1 through 11. This item must equal Schedule RC, item 29, "Total liabilities and equity capital."

LIABILITIES

Item No. Caption and Instructions

13 **Deposits.** (For a discussion of noninterest-bearing and interest-bearing deposits, see the Glossary entry for "Deposits.")

13.a **In domestic offices.** Report the total of all deposits of the reporting bank. This item must equal the sum of Schedule RC-E, item 7, columns A and C.

This item must also equal the sum of Schedule RC, items 13.a.(1) and 13.a.(2), below.

13.a.(1) **Noninterest-bearing.** Report the total of all noninterest-bearing deposits included in Schedule RC-E, Deposit Liabilities. Noninterest-bearing deposits include noninterest-bearing demand, time, and savings deposits.

13.a.(2) **Interest-bearing.** Report the total of all interest-bearing deposits included in Schedule RC-E, Deposit Liabilities. Include interest-bearing demand deposits.

13.b Not applicable.

14 **Federal funds purchased and securities sold under agreements to repurchase:**

14.a **Federal funds purchased.** Report the outstanding amount of federal funds purchased, i.e., immediately available funds borrowed under agreements or contracts that have an original maturity of one business day or roll over under a continuing contract, excluding such funds borrowed in the form of securities sold under agreements to repurchase (which should be reported in Schedule RC, item 14.b) and Federal Home Loan Bank advances (which should be reported in Schedule RC, item 16). Transactions that are to be reported as federal funds purchased may be secured or unsecured or may involve an agreement to repurchase loans or other instruments that are not securities.

Immediately available funds are funds that the purchasing bank can either use or dispose of on the same business day that the transaction giving rise to the receipt or disposal of the funds is executed. A continuing contract, regardless of the terminology used, is an agreement that remains in effect for more than one business day, but has no specified maturity and does not require advance notice of the lender or the borrower to terminate.

Report federal funds purchased on a gross basis; i.e., do not net them against federal funds sold, except to the extent permitted under ASC Subtopic 210-20, Balance Sheet – Offsetting. Include the fair value of federal funds purchased that are accounted for at fair value under a fair value option.

Also exclude from federal funds purchased:

- (1) Purchases of so-called "term federal funds" (as defined in the Glossary entry for "Federal Funds Transactions") (report in Schedule RC, item 16, "Other borrowed money").
- (2) Security repurchase agreements that have an original maturity of one business day or roll over under a continuing contract, if the agreement requires the bank to repurchase the identical security sold or a security that meets the definition of substantially the same in the case of a dollar roll (report in Schedule RC, item 14.b, "Securities sold under agreements to repurchase").

Item No. Caption and Instructions

- 14.a**
(cont.)
- (3) Borrowings from a Federal Home Loan Bank in the form of advances (report in Schedule RC, item 16) and securities repurchase agreements (report in Schedule RC, item 14.b).
- (4) Borrowings from a Federal Reserve Bank in the form of securities repurchase agreements (report in Schedule RC, item 14.b) and other borrowings (report in Schedule RC, item 16).

For further information, see the Glossary entry for "Federal Funds Transactions."

14.b Securities sold under agreements to repurchase. Report the outstanding amount of:

- (1) Securities repurchase agreements, regardless of maturity, if the agreement requires the bank to repurchase the identical security sold or a security that meets the definition of substantially the same in the case of a dollar roll.
- (2) Sales of participations in pools of securities, regardless of maturity.

Report securities sold under agreements to repurchase on a gross basis, i.e., do not net them against securities purchased under agreements to resell, except to the extent permitted under ASC Subtopic 210-20, Balance Sheet – Offsetting. Include the fair value of securities sold under agreements to repurchase that are accounted for at fair value under a fair value option.

Exclude from this item:

- (1) Repurchase agreements involving assets other than securities (report in Schedule RC, item 14.a, "Federal funds purchased," or item 16, "Other borrowed money," as appropriate, depending on the maturity of the transaction).
- (2) Borrowings from a Federal Home Loan Bank other than in the form of securities repurchase agreements (report federal funds purchased in Schedule RC, item 14.a, and advances in Schedule RC, item 16).
- (3) Borrowings from a Federal Reserve Bank other than in the form of securities repurchase agreements (report in Schedule RC, item 16).
- (4) Obligations under due bills that resulted when the bank sold securities or other assets and received payment, but has not yet delivered the assets, and similar obligations, whether collateralized or uncollateralized (report in Schedule RC, item 16). See the Glossary entry for "Due Bills."
- (5) So-called yield maintenance dollar repurchase agreements (see the Glossary entry for "Repurchase/Resale Agreements").

For further information, see the Glossary entry for "Repurchase/Resale Agreements."

Item No. **Caption and Instructions**

- 15** **Trading liabilities.** Report the amount of liabilities from the reporting bank's trading activities. Trading liabilities shall be consistently valued at fair value as defined by ASC Topic 820, Fair Value Measurement.

Include liabilities resulting from sales of assets that the reporting bank does not own (see the Glossary entry for "Short Position") and revaluation losses from the "marking to market" of interest rate, foreign exchange rate, equity, and commodity and other derivative contracts into which the reporting bank has entered for trading, dealer, customer accommodation, and similar purposes. In addition, for purposes of these reports, banks may classify liabilities as trading if the bank applies fair value accounting, with changes in fair value reported in current earnings, and manages these assets as trading positions, subject to the controls and applicable regulatory guidance related to trading activities.

- 16** **Other borrowed money.** Report the amount from Schedule RC-M, item 5.c.

17 and 18 Not applicable.

- 19** **Subordinated notes and debentures.** Report the amount of subordinated notes and debentures (including mandatory convertible debt). Include the fair value of subordinated notes and debentures that are accounted for at fair value under a fair value option. (See the Glossary entry for "Subordinated Notes and Debentures" for the definition of this term.) Also include the amount of outstanding limited-life preferred stock including any amounts received in excess of its par or stated value. (See the Glossary entry for "Preferred Stock" for the definition of limited-life preferred stock.)

- 20** **Other liabilities.** Report the amount from Schedule RC-G, item 5, "Total."

- 21** **Total liabilities.** Report the sum of Schedule RC, items 13 through 20.

22 Not applicable.

EQUITY CAPITAL

Item No. Caption and Instructions

23 **Perpetual preferred stock and related surplus.** Report the amount of perpetual preferred stock issued, including any amounts received in excess of its par or stated value. (See the Glossary entry for "Preferred Stock" for the definition of perpetual preferred stock.)

24 **Common stock.** Report the aggregate par or stated value of common stock issued.

25 **Surplus.** Report the net amount formally transferred to the surplus account, including capital contributions, adjustments arising from treasury stock transactions, and any amount received for common stock in excess of its par or stated value on or before the report date.

Do not include any portion of the proceeds received from the sale of preferred stock in excess of its par or stated value (report in Schedule RC, item 19 or 23, as appropriate).

26.a **Retained earnings.** Report the amount of retained earnings (undivided profits) and capital reserves. The amount of the retained earnings and capital reserves should reflect transfers of net income, declarations of dividends, transfers to surplus, and any other appropriate entries.

Adjustments of accruals and other accounting estimates made shortly after the report date which relate to the income and expenses of the year-to-date period ended as of the report date must be reported in the appropriate items of Schedule RI, Income Statement, for that year-to-date period.

Capital reserves are segregations of retained earnings and are not to be reported as liability accounts or as reductions of asset balances. Capital reserves may be established for such purposes as:

- (1) Reserve for undeclared stock dividends – includes amounts set aside to provide for stock dividends (not cash dividends) not yet declared.
- (2) Reserve for undeclared cash dividends – includes amounts set aside for cash dividends on common and preferred stock not yet declared. (Cash dividends declared but not yet payable should be included in Schedule RC-G, item 5, "Other" liabilities.)
- (3) Retirement account (for limited-life preferred stock or subordinated notes and debentures) – includes amounts allocated under the plan for retirement of limited-life preferred stock or subordinated notes and debentures contained in the bank's articles of association or in the agreement under which such stock or notes and debentures were issued.
- (4) Reserve for contingencies – includes amounts set aside for possible unforeseen or indeterminate liabilities not otherwise reflected on the bank's books and not covered by insurance. This reserve may include, for example, reserves set up to provide for possible losses which the bank may sustain because of lawsuits, the deductible amount under the bank's blanket bond, defaults on obligations for which the bank is contingently liable, or other claims against the bank. A reserve for contingencies represents a segregation of retained earnings. It should not include any element of known losses or of any probable incurred losses the amount of which can be estimated with reasonable accuracy (see the Glossary entry for "Loss Contingencies" for additional information).

Item No. Caption and Instructions

26.a Exclude from retained earnings:
(cont.)

- (1) Any portion of the proceeds received from the sale of common stock in excess of its par or stated value (report in Schedule RC, item 25).
- (2) Any portion of the proceeds received from the sale of preferred stock in excess of its par or stated value (report in Schedule RC, item 19 or 23, as appropriate).
- (3) "Reserves" that reduce the related asset balances such as valuation allowances (e.g., for institutions that have not adopted ASU 2016-13, which governs the accounting for credit losses, the allowance for loan and lease losses, and, for institutions that have adopted ASU 2016-13, allowances for credit losses), reserves for depreciation, and reserves for bond premiums.

26.b **Accumulated other comprehensive income.** Report the accumulated balance of other comprehensive income as of the report date in accordance with ASC Subtopic 220-10, Comprehensive Income – Overall, net of applicable income taxes, if any. "Other comprehensive income" refers to revenues, expenses, gains, and losses that under U.S. generally accepted accounting principles are included in comprehensive income but excluded from net income.

Items of accumulated other comprehensive income include:

- (1) Net unrealized holding gains (losses) on available-for-sale debt securities (including debt securities transferred into the available-for-sale category from the held-to-maturity category), i.e., the difference between the amortized cost and the fair value of the reporting bank's available-for-sale debt securities (excluding any available-for-sale debt securities previously written down as other-than-temporarily impaired, and, for institutions that have adopted FASB [Accounting Standards Update No. 2016-13](#) (ASU 2016-13) which governs the accounting for credit losses, excluding the portion of the difference consisting of an allowance for credit losses, if any).¹ For most institutions, all "debt securities," as that term is defined in ASC Topic 320, Investments-Debt Securities, that are designated as "available-for-sale" will be reported as "Available-for-sale debt securities" in Schedule RC, item 2.b, and in Schedule RC-B, columns C and D. However, an institution may have certain assets that fall within the definition of "debt securities" in ASC Topic 320 (e.g., nonrated industrial development obligations) that it has designated as "available-for-sale" and reports in a balance sheet category other than "Securities" (e.g., "Loans and lease financing receivables") for purposes of the Consolidated Report of Condition. These "available-for-sale" assets must be carried on the Consolidated Report of Condition balance sheet at fair value rather than amortized cost and the difference between these two amounts, net of tax effects (and subject to the exclusions mentioned above), also must be included in this item.

¹ For example, if the fair value of the reporting institution's available-for-sale debt securities exceeds the amortized cost of its available-for-sale debt securities by \$100,000 (and the institution has had no other transactions affecting the "net unrealized holding gains (losses)" account), the amount to be included in Schedule RC, item 26.b, must be reduced by the estimated amount of taxes using the institution's applicable tax rate (federal, state and local). (See the Glossary entry for "Income Taxes" for a discussion of "Applicable Tax Rate.") If the institution's applicable tax rate (federal, state and local) is 25 percent and the tax basis of its available-for-sale debt securities approximates their amortized cost, the institution would include "net unrealized holding gains" of \$75,000 [$\$100,000 - (25\% \times \$100,000)$] in Schedule RC, item 26.b. The institution would also have a deferred tax liability of \$25,000 that would enter into the determination of the amount of net deferred tax assets or liabilities to be reported in Schedule RC-F, item 2, or Schedule RC-G, item 2.

Item No. Caption and Instructions

- 26.b**
(cont.)
- (2) The unamortized balance of the unrealized holding gain (loss) that existed at the date of transfer of a debt security transferred into the held-to-maturity category from the available-for-sale category. Consistent with ASC Topic 320, when a debt security is transferred from the available-for-sale category into the held-to-maturity category, the unrealized holding gain (loss) at the date of transfer continues to be reported in the accumulated other comprehensive income account, but must be amortized over the remaining life of the security as an adjustment of yield in a manner consistent with the amortization of any premium or discount.
- (3) (a) For institutions that have not adopted ASU 2016-13, the unaccreted portion of other-than-temporary impairment losses on available-for-sale and held-to-maturity debt securities that was not recognized in earnings in accordance with ASC Topic 320, plus the accumulated amount of subsequent decreases (if not other-than-temporary impairment losses) or increases in the fair value of available-for-sale debt securities previously written down as other-than-temporarily impaired.
- (b) For institutions that have adopted ASU 2016-13, the unaccreted portion of unrealized losses on available-for-sale and held-to-maturity debt securities that was not recognized in earnings in accordance with ASC Topic 320, plus the accumulated amount of subsequent increases or decreases (not attributable to credit impairment) in the fair value of available-for-sale debt securities, and increases in the fair value of available-for-sale debt securities after a write-down that resulted from the intent to sell or a more-likely-than-not requirement to sell.
- (4) Accumulated net gains (losses) on derivative instruments that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges,² i.e., the effective portion³ of the accumulated change in fair value (gain or loss) on derivative instruments designated and qualifying as cash flow hedges in accordance with ASC Topic 815, Derivatives and Hedging).

Under ASC Topic 815, an institution that elects to apply hedge accounting must exclude from net income the effective portion of the change in fair value of a derivative designated and qualifying as a cash flow hedge and record it on the balance sheet in the accumulated other comprehensive income component of equity capital. The ineffective portion of the change in fair value of the derivative designated and qualifying as a cash flow hedge must be reported in earnings. The component of accumulated other comprehensive income associated with a transaction hedged in a cash flow hedge should be adjusted each reporting period to a balance that reflects the lesser (in absolute amounts) of:

- (a) The cumulative gain (loss) on the derivative from inception of the hedge, less
(i) amounts excluded consistent with the institution's defined risk management

² Generally, the objective of a cash flow hedge is to link a derivative to an existing recognized asset or liability or a forecasted transaction with exposure to variability in expected future cash flows, e.g., the future interest payments (receipts) on a variable-rate liability (asset) or a forecasted purchase (sale). The changes in cash flows of the derivative are expected to offset changes in cash flows of the hedged item or transaction. To achieve the matching of cash flows, ASC Topic 815 requires that the effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives designated and qualifying as cash flow hedges initially be reported in the accumulated other comprehensive income component of equity capital and subsequently be reclassified into earnings in the same future period or periods that the hedged transaction affects earnings.

³ The effective portion of a cash flow hedge can be described as the change in fair value of the derivative that offsets the change in expected future cash flows being hedged. Refer to ASC Topic 815, for further information.

Item No. Caption and Instructions

26.b strategy and (ii) the derivative's gains (losses) previously reclassified from
(cont.) accumulated other comprehensive income into earnings to offset the hedged
 transaction, or

- (b) The portion of the cumulative gain (loss) on the derivative necessary to offset the cumulative change in expected future cash flows on the hedged transaction from inception of the hedge less the derivative's gains (losses) previously reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income into earnings.

Accordingly, the amount reported in this item should reflect the sum of the adjusted balance (as described above) of the cumulative gain (loss) for each derivative designated and qualifying as a cash flow hedge. These amounts will be reclassified into earnings in the same period or periods during which the hedged transaction affects earnings (for example, when a hedged variable-rate interest receipt on a loan is accrued or when a forecasted sale occurs).

- (5) The accumulated amounts of gains (losses), transition assets or obligations, and prior service costs or credits associated with single-employer defined benefit pension and other postretirement plans that have not yet been recognized as components of net periodic benefit cost in accordance with ASC Topic 715, Compensation-Retirement Benefits.
- (6) The accumulated amount of net gains (losses) resulting from changes in fair value attributable to instrument-specific credit risk ("own credit risk") of liabilities for which the fair value option for financial instruments has been elected.

26.c **Other equity capital components.** Report in this item as a negative amount the carrying value of any treasury stock and any unearned Employee Stock Ownership Plan (ESOP) shares, which under generally accepted accounting principles are reported in a contra-equity account on the balance sheet. For further information, see the Glossary entry for "Treasury Stock" and ASC Subtopic 718-40, Compensation-Stock Compensation – Employee Stock Ownership Plans.

Report in this item as a negative amount notes receivable that represent a capital contribution and are reported as a deduction from equity capital in accordance with ASC Subtopic 505-10, Equity – Overall, and SEC Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 107 (Topic 4.E., Receivables from Sale of Stock, in the Codification of Staff Accounting Bulletins). Also report in this item as a negative amount accrued interest receivable on such notes receivable that are reported as a deduction from equity capital in accordance with ASC Subtopic 505-10. Interest income accrued on such notes receivable should not be reported as interest income in Schedule RI, but as additional paid-in-capital in Schedule RC, item 23 or 25, as appropriate. For further information, see the Glossary entry for "Capital Contributions of Cash and Notes Receivable" and ASC Subtopic 505-10.

27.a **Total bank equity capital.** Report the sum of Schedule RC, items 23 through 26.c. This item must equal Report of Income Schedule RI-A, item 12, "Total bank equity capital end of current period."

Item No. **Caption and Instructions**

- 27.b** **Noncontrolling (minority) interests in consolidated subsidiaries.** Report the portion of the equity capital accounts of all consolidated subsidiaries of the reporting bank held by parties other than the parent bank. A noncontrolling interest, sometimes called a minority interest, is the portion of equity in a bank's subsidiary not attributable, directly or indirectly, to the parent bank.
- 28** **Total equity capital.** Report the sum of Schedule RC, items 27.a and 27.b.
- 29** **Total liabilities and equity capital.** Report the sum of Schedule RC, items 21 and 28. This item must equal Schedule RC, item 12, "Total assets."

Memoranda

Item No. Caption and Instructions

1 **Indicate in the box at the right the number of the statement below that best describes the most comprehensive level of auditing work performed for the bank by independent external auditors as of any date during the preceding calendar year.** *(To be reported only with the March Consolidated Report of Condition.)* Report the number of the statement listed on the report form that, in the reporting institution’s judgment, best describes the most comprehensive level of auditing work performed by any independent external auditors during the preceding calendar year.

The term "any date during the preceding calendar year" refers to the date of the balance sheet and income statement reported on by the auditor (or the date as of which certain agreed-upon procedures were applied to selected records and transactions by the auditor) regardless of the actual date of the commencement of the auditing work (integrated audit,¹ financial statement audit, directors' examination, review, compilation, or specific procedures) and regardless of the date of the report submitted by the auditor.

Exclude from "auditing work performed" any tax or consulting work regardless of whether it was performed by an independent certified public accounting firm or others.

The list of possible external auditing work is structured with the "most comprehensive level," an integrated audit of the institution’s financial statements and its internal control over financial reporting, identified as number 1a, and the other levels of auditing work listed in descending order (excluding number 3) so that "no external audit work" is number 9.

Institutions may be assisted in determining the level of auditing work performed by reviewing the type of report issued by the auditor.

If an institution or its parent holding company has external auditing work performed by a certified public accounting firm, the work may be (i) an integrated audit of the institution’s or the holding company’s financial statements and its internal control over financial reporting or (ii) an audit of the financial statements only. When an integrated audit is performed, the auditor may choose to issue a combined report (i.e., one report containing both an opinion on the financial statements and an opinion on internal control over financial reporting) or separate reports on the financial statements and on internal control over financial reporting.

(a) If the institution or parent holding company has external auditing work performed by a certified public accounting firm and the report issued by the auditor:

Begins	"We have audited . . ."
and also states in the first paragraph or in a separate paragraph	"We also have audited . . . internal control over financial reporting . . ." <u>or</u> "We also have examined . . . internal control over financial reporting . . ."

¹ An integrated audit occurs when an independent external auditor is engaged to perform an audit of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting that is integrated with an audit of the financial statements and renders opinions on the financial statements and on internal control over financial reporting.

Memoranda**Item No. Caption and Instructions**

1 (iii) an "8" if management otherwise engaged the auditor to perform specified auditing
(cont.) work (excluding tax or consulting work), but this auditing work did not constitute a directors' examination.

(d) If the report submitted by the auditor:

Begins "We have reviewed . . . ,"

The second paragraph states "A review consists principally of inquiries . . . ,"

and

The final paragraph begins "Based on our review . . ."

the institution would respond to this item with a "6."

(e) If the report submitted by the auditor:

Begins "We have compiled . . ."

and

The second paragraph begins "A compilation is limited to presenting . . ."

the institution would respond to this item with a "7."

An "independent external auditor" is an auditor who at no time during the year:

- (1) was an employee of the institution;
- (2) performed the institution's bookkeeping or maintained the institution's accounting records;
- (3) was dependent on the institution for his livelihood nor was the institution such a significant client that the loss of that client would jeopardize his livelihood; nor
- (4) held the institution's securities or was indebted to the institution beyond those types of loans permitted under applicable professional standards.

2 **Bank's fiscal year-end date.** *(To be reported only with the March Consolidated Report of Condition.)* Report the bank's fiscal year-end date (month and day) for financial reporting purposes. For example, a bank whose fiscal year ends on June 30 would report 0630 in this Memorandum item.