

FFIEC 051

CALL REPORT

INSTRUCTION BOOK UPDATE

DECEMBER 2021

FILING INSTRUCTIONS

NOTE: This update for the instruction book for the FFIEC 051 Call Report 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 for a Bank with Domestic Offices Only and Total Assets Less than \$5 Billion* (FFIEC 051) 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 for the FFIEC 051 Call Report.

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*Updates to these pages are limited solely to technical and non-substantive edits such as formatting, spacing, indentation, capitalization, and removal of outdated accounting terminology.

**Instructions for Preparation of
Consolidated Reports of Condition and Income**

FFIEC 051

Updated December 2021

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- 5.I**
(cont.)
- (19) Interest income from advances to, or obligations of, and the bank's proportionate share of the income or loss before discontinued operations 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 (a) securities brokerage, investment banking, advisory, or securities underwriting activities or (b) insurance and reinsurance underwriting or insurance and annuity sales activities (the income from which should be reported in Schedule RI, items 5.d.(1) and 5.d.(2), respectively). Exclude the bank's proportionate share of the results of discontinued operations of these entities (report in Schedule RI, item 11, "Discontinued operations, net of applicable 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, "Intangible assets," and Schedule RC, item 20, "Other 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. Also exclude the portion of the total change in the fair value of a fair value option liability resulting from a change in the instrument-specific credit risk ("own credit risk"), which should be reported in Schedule RI-A, item 10, "Other comprehensive income."
- (24) Gains on bargain purchases recognized and measured in accordance with ASC Topic 805, Business Combinations.
- (25) Revenue from venture capital activities (which may be a net gain or loss), which generally involves the providing of funds, whether in the form of loans or equity, and technical and management assistance, when needed and requested, to start-up or high-risk companies specializing in new technologies, ideas, products, or processes. For further information, see the instructions for Schedule RI, item 5.e, in the instructions for the [FFIEC 031](#) and [FFIEC 041](#) Call Reports.
- (26) Fee income (other than servicing fees and commercial paper placement fees) from the bank's securitization and structured finance transactions. (Report income from servicing securitized assets in Schedule RI, item 5.f, and fee income from the placement of commercial paper in Schedule RI, item 5.d.(1)).

Item No. Caption and Instructions

- 5.l** (27) Income from non-conditional grants,¹ or the portion of conditional grants for which all conditions have been satisfied, recognized in accordance with ASC Subtopic 958-605, Not-For-Profit Entities. Under this Subtopic, not-for-profit and business entities report grants received as revenue (i.e., income). Although the scope of ASC Subtopic 958-605 excludes contributions made by governmental entities to business (for-profit) entities, including depository institutions, entities scoped out of ASC 958-605 are not precluded from applying it by analogy when appropriate.

Exclude from Schedule RI, item 5.l, "Other noninterest income," income from seller's interests and residual interests retained by the bank in the bank's own securitization transactions (report in the appropriate subitem of Schedule RI, item 1, "Interest income").

- 5.m** **Total noninterest income.** Report the sum of items 5.a through 5.l.

- 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. Institutions that have not adopted FASB [Accounting Standards Update No. 2016-13](#) (ASU 2016-13), which governs the accounting for credit losses, should 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."

Institutions that have adopted ASU 2016-13 should adjust the amortized cost of a held-to-maturity debt security for recoveries of any prior charge-offs when calculating the realized gain or loss on the security, such that the recovery of a previously charged-off amount should be recorded as a credit to the allowance for credit losses before recognizing the gain.

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 as trading revenue in Schedule RI, item 5.l, "Other noninterest income").

- 6.b** **Realized gains (losses) on available-for-sale debt securities.** Report the net gain or loss realized during the calendar year to date from the sale, exchange, redemption, or retirement of all debt securities reportable in Schedule RC, item 2.b, "Available-for-sale debt securities." The realized gain or loss on a debt 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. Institutions that have not adopted ASU 2016-13 should also include in this item other-than-temporary impairment losses on individual available-for-sale debt securities that must be recognized in earnings. For further information on the accounting for impairment of available-for-sale debt securities, see the Glossary entry for "Securities Activities."

Institutions that have adopted ASU 2016-13 should adjust the amortized cost of an available-for-sale debt security for recoveries of any prior charge-offs when calculating the realized gain or loss on the security, such that the recovery of a previously charged-off amount should be recorded as a credit to the allowance for credit losses before recognizing the gain.

¹ For the purposes of these instructions, the term "grant" will refer to non-reciprocal contributions of cash from governmental or non-governmental entities that are accounted for in accordance with or by analogy to ASC Subtopic 958-605. These instructions do not address nonmonetary contributions of assets, such as a building, in exchange transactions.

Item No. Caption and Instructions

- 3 Discontinued operations and applicable income tax effect.** List and briefly describe in items 3.a and 3.b the gross dollar amount of the results of each of the discontinued operations included in Schedule RI, item 11, "Discontinued operations, net of applicable income taxes," and its related income tax effect, if any. If Schedule RI, item 11, includes the results of more than two discontinued operations, report the additional items and their related tax effects in Schedule RI-E, item 7, below.

If the results of discontinued operations are a loss, report the dollar amount with a minus (-) sign. If an applicable income tax effect is a tax benefit (rather than a tax expense), report the dollar amount with a minus (-) sign.

- 4 Cumulative effect of changes in accounting principles and corrections of material accounting errors.** Disclose in items 4.a through 4.d the dollar amount of the cumulative effect of each change in accounting principle and correction of a material accounting error, net of applicable income taxes, that is included in Schedule RI-A, item 2.

If the cumulative effect of an accounting principle change or an accounting error correction represents a reduction of the bank's equity capital, report the dollar amount with a minus (-) sign.

Preprinted captions have been provided for the following accounting principle changes:

- Item 4.a, "Effect of adoption of current expected credit losses methodology – ASU 2016-13," and
- Item 4.b, "Effect of adoption of lease accounting standard – ASC Topic 842."

In item 4.a, report the cumulative-effect adjustment included in Schedule RI-A, item 2, for the changes in the allowances for credit losses, net of applicable income taxes, recognized in retained earnings as of the beginning of the fiscal year in which the institution adopts FASB [Accounting Standards Update No. 2016-13](#) (ASU 2016-13), which governs the accounting for credit losses. Exclude the initial allowance gross-up amounts for any purchased credit-impaired assets held as of the effective date of ASU 2016-13 that, in accordance with the ASU, are deemed purchased credit-deteriorated assets as of that date (report the initial allowance gross-up amounts for loans and leases held for investment, held-to-maturity debt securities, and available-for-sale debt securities in the appropriate column of Schedule RI-B, Part II, item 6, and in the aggregate in Schedule RI-E, item 6.b). Institutions that have not adopted ASU 2016-13 should leave item 4.a blank.

In item 4.b, report the adjustment to bank equity capital included in Schedule RI-A, item 2, resulting from the initial application of ASC Topic 842, Leases, net of applicable income taxes, as of the beginning of the fiscal year in which the institution adopts this accounting standard. Institutions that have not adopted ASC Topic 842 should leave item 4.b blank.

For other accounting principle changes and accounting error corrections included in Schedule RI-A, item 2, list and briefly describe in items 4.c and 4.d the dollar amount of the cumulative effect of each change in accounting principle and correction of a material accounting error, net of applicable income taxes. If Schedule RI-A, item 2, includes more than two accounting principle changes and accounting error corrections (other than the accounting principle changes reported in items 4.a and 4.b), report the cumulative effect of each additional accounting principle change and accounting error correction in Schedule RI-E, item 7, below.

Item No. Caption and Instructions

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

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

- 6 Adjustments to allowances for credit losses.** Disclose in items 6.a through 6.d the dollar amount of each type of adjustment to allowances for credit losses on loans and leases, held-to-maturity debt securities, and available-for-sale debt securities that is included in Schedule RI-B, Part II, item 6, columns A, B, and C, respectively.

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

Preprinted captions have been provided for the following adjustments to allowances for credit losses:

- Item 6.a, "Initial allowances for credit losses recognized upon the acquisition of purchased credit-deteriorated assets on or after the effective date of ASU 2016-13," and
- Item 6.b, "Effect of adoption of current expected credit losses methodology on allowances for credit losses."

In item 6.a, institutions that have adopted FASB [Accounting Standards Update No. 2016-13](#) (ASU 2016-13), which governs the accounting for credit losses, should report the initial allowance gross-up amounts recognized on purchased credit-deteriorated assets that are included in Schedule RI-B, Part II, item 6, columns A, B, and C.

Institutions that adopted ASU 2016-13 as of an effective date during the year-to-date reporting period should include the following in the amounts reported:

- The initial allowance gross-up amounts for any purchased credit-impaired assets held as of the effective date of ASU 2016-13 that, in accordance with the ASU, are deemed purchased credit-deteriorated assets as of that date; and
- The calendar year-to-date initial gross-up amounts recognized upon the acquisition of purchased credit-deteriorated assets acquired on or after the effective date.

Institutions that adopted ASU 2016-13 as of an effective date in a prior calendar year should report in this item the year-to-date initial gross-up amounts recognized upon the acquisition of purchased credit-deteriorated assets acquired in the calendar year.

Exclude post-acquisition changes in the allowances for credit losses on purchased credit-deteriorated loans and leases, held-to-maturity debt securities, and available-for-sale debt securities (report such changes as provisions for credit losses in Schedule RI-B, Part II, item 5, columns A, B, and C, respectively). Institutions that have not adopted ASU 2016-13 should leave item 6.a blank.

Item No. Caption and Instructions

6
(cont.) In item 6.b, institutions that have adopted ASU 2016-13 should report the changes in allowance amounts from initially applying ASU 2016-13 to loans and leases held for investment, held-to-maturity debt securities, and available-for-sale debt securities as of the beginning of the fiscal year in which the institution adopts this ASU. These changes in allowance amounts include the initial allowance gross-up amounts for any purchased credit-impaired assets held as of the effective date of ASU 2016-13 that, in accordance with the ASU, are deemed purchased credit-deteriorated assets as of that date (also included in item 6.a, above).

Exclude the gross-up related to purchased credit-deteriorated assets acquired on or after the effective date captured in item 6.a, above. Institutions that have not adopted ASU 2016-13 should leave item 6.b blank.

Institutions that have not adopted ASU 2016-13 should list and briefly describe in items 6.c and 6.d the dollar amount of each type of adjustment to the allowance for loan and lease losses included in Schedule RI-B, Part II, item 6, column A.

Institutions that have adopted ASU 2016-13 should list and briefly describe in items 6.c and 6.d the dollar amount of each type of adjustment to allowances for credit losses included in Schedule RI-B, Part II, item 6, columns A, B, and C, that is not reported in items 6.a or 6.b.

If Schedule RI-B, Part II, item 6, includes more than two types of adjustments (other than the adjustments reported in items 6.a and 6.b), report the additional adjustments in Schedule RI-E, item 7, below.

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

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Item No. Caption and Instructions

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."

Item No. Caption and Instructions

- 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 the sale does not meet sale accounting treatment in accordance with ASC Subtopic 610-20 and ASC Topic 606.
- (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.

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

- 17.b** **Outstanding balance of Section 4013 loans.** Report the aggregate amount at which Section 4013 loans held for investment and held for sale are included in Schedule RC-C, Part I, and Section 4013 loans held for trading are included in Schedule RC, item 5, as of the report date.

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Item No. Caption and Instructions

- 3**
(cont.) asset-by-asset basis. If the fair value of a foreclosed real estate asset minus the estimated costs to sell the asset is less than the asset's cost, the deficiency must be recognized as a valuation allowance against the asset which is created through a charge to expense. The valuation allowance should thereafter be increased or decreased (but not below zero) through charges or credits to expense for changes in the asset's fair value or estimated selling costs. (For further information, see the Glossary entries for "foreclosed assets" and "troubled debt restructurings.")
- (2) Foreclosed real estate collateralizing mortgage loans insured or guaranteed by the Federal Housing Administration (FHA), the Department of Agriculture under the Rural Development (RD) program (formerly the Farmers Home Administration (FmHA)), or the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) or guaranteed by the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development and administered by the Office of Public and Indian Housing (PIH) that back Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA) securities, i.e., "GNMA loans," if the mortgage loans did not meet the conditions specified in ASC Subtopic 310-40 requiring recognition of a separate "other receivable."
- (3) Property originally acquired for future expansion but no longer intended to be used for that purpose.
- (4) Foreclosed real estate sold under contract when sale accounting treatment in accordance with ASC Subtopic 610-20 and ASC Topic 606 is not met. For further information, see the Glossary entry for "foreclosed assets."

Property formerly but no longer used for banking may be reported either in this item as "All other real estate owned" or in Schedule RC, item 6, as "Premises and fixed assets."

- 3.a** **Construction, land development, and other land.** Report the net book value of all other real estate owned in the form of, or for which the underlying real estate consists of, vacant land (but not farmland), land under development, or structures or facilities under construction, whether or not development or construction is continuing or has ceased prior to completion. When construction is substantially completed and the structure or facility is available for occupancy or use, report the net book value in the subitem below appropriate to the completed structure or facility.

For further information on the meaning of the term "construction, land development, and other land" see the instruction to Schedule RC-C, Part I, item 1.a. However, the amount to be reported in this item should include all other real estate owned in the form of, or for which the underlying real estate consists of, vacant land, land under development, or structures or facilities under construction, not just real estate acquired through foreclosure on loans that were originally reported as "construction, land development, and other land loans" in Schedule RC-C, Part I, item 1.a.

Item No. **Caption and Instructions**

- 3.b** **Farmland.** Report the net book value of all other real estate owned in the form of, or for which the underlying real estate consists of, farmland.

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

- 3.c** **1-4 family residential properties.** Report the net book value of all other real estate owned in the form of, or for which the underlying real estate consists of, 1-to-4 family residential properties.

Include in this item 1-to-4 family residential properties resulting from foreclosures on real estate collateralizing government-guaranteed 1-to-4 family residential mortgage loans, if the conditions specified in ASC Subtopic 310-40, Receivables – Troubled Debt Restructurings by Creditors (formerly FASB Statement No. 15, "Accounting by Debtors and Creditors for Troubled Debt Restructurings"), requiring recognition of a separate "other receivable" were not met upon foreclosure. (If the specified conditions were met upon foreclosure, report the separate "other receivable" in Schedule RC-F, item 6, "All other assets.") For further information, see the Glossary entry for "foreclosed assets."

For further information on the meaning of the term "1-4 family residential properties," see the instruction to Schedule RC-C, Part I, item 1.c. However, the amount to be reported in this item should include all other real estate owned in the form of, or for which the underlying real estate consists of, 1-to-4 family residential properties, not just real estate acquired through foreclosure on loans that were originally reported as "loans secured by 1-4 family residential properties" in Schedule RC-C, Part I, item 1.c.

- 3.d** **Multifamily (5 or more) residential properties.** Report the net book value of all other real estate owned in the form of, or for which the underlying real estate consists of, multifamily residential properties.

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

- 3.e** **Nonfarm nonresidential properties.** Report the net book value of all other real estate owned in the form of, or for which the underlying real estate consists of, nonfarm nonresidential properties.

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

- 3.f** **Total.** Report the sum of items 3.a through 3.e. This amount must equal Schedule RC, item 7, "Other real estate owned."

Definitions (cont.)

at the new effective interest rate on the asset, if the asset is not required to be placed on nonaccrual. For a PCD loan, debt security, or other financial asset within the scope of ASU 2016-13 that is not reported in nonaccrual status, the delinquency status of the PCD asset should be determined in accordance with its contractual repayment terms for purposes of reporting the amortized cost basis of the asset (fair value for a PCD available-for-sale debt security) as past due in Schedule RC-N, column A or B, as appropriate. If the PCD asset that is not reported in nonaccrual status consists of a pool of loans that was previously PCI, but is being maintained as a unit of account after the adoption of ASU 2016-13, delinquency status should be determined individually for each loan in the pool in accordance with the individual loan's contractual repayment terms. For further information, see the Glossary entry for "Purchased Credit-Deteriorated Assets."

Nonaccrual – For purposes of this schedule, an asset is to be reported as being in nonaccrual status if:

- (1) It is maintained on a cash basis because of deterioration in the financial condition of the borrower,
- (2) Payment in full of principal or interest is not expected, or
- (3) Principal or interest has been in default for a period of 90 days or more unless the asset is both well secured and in the process of collection.

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

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

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

- (1) The asset upon which principal or interest is due and unpaid for 90 days or more is a consumer loan (as defined for Schedule RC-C, part I, item 6, "Loans to individuals for household, family, and other personal expenditures") or a loan secured by a 1-to-4 family residential property (as defined for Schedule RC-C, part I, item 1.c, Loans "Secured by 1-4 family residential properties"). Nevertheless, such loans should be subject to other alternative methods of evaluation to assure that the bank's net income is not materially overstated. To the extent that the bank has elected to carry such a loan in nonaccrual status on its books, the loan must be reported as nonaccrual in this schedule.
- (2) For an institution that has not adopted ASU 2016-13, the criteria for accrual of income under the interest method specified in ASC Subtopic 310-30, Receivables – Loans and Debt Securities Acquired with Deteriorated Credit Quality, are met for a PCI loan, pool of loans, or debt security accounted for in accordance with that Subtopic, regardless of whether the loan, the loans in the pool, or debt security had been maintained in nonaccrual status by its seller. (For PCI loans with common risk characteristics that are aggregated and accounted for as a pool, the determination of nonaccrual or accrual status should be made at the pool level, not at the individual loan level.) For further information, see the Glossary entry for "purchased credit-impaired loans and debt securities."

Definitions (cont.)

- (3) For an institution that has adopted ASU 2016-13, the following criteria are met for a PCD asset, including a PCD asset that was previously a PCI asset or part of a pool of PCI assets, that would otherwise be required to be placed in nonaccrual status (see the Glossary entry for "Nonaccrual Status"):
- (a) The institution reasonably estimates the timing and amounts of cash flows expected to be collected, and
 - (b) The institution did not acquire the asset primarily for the rewards of ownership of the underlying collateral, such as use of collateral in operations of the institution or improving the collateral for resale.

When a PCD asset that meets the criteria above is not placed in nonaccrual status, the asset should be subject to other alternative methods of evaluation to ensure that the institution's net income is not materially overstated. Further, regardless of whether a PCD asset is in nonaccrual or accrual status, an institution is not permitted to accrete the credit-related discount embedded in the purchase price of such an asset that is attributable to the acquirer's assessment of expected credit losses as of the date of acquisition (i.e., the contractual cash flows the acquirer did not expect to collect at acquisition). Interest income should no longer be recognized on a PCD asset to the extent that the net investment in the asset would increase to an amount greater than the payoff amount. If an institution is required or has elected to carry a PCD asset in nonaccrual status, the asset must be reported as a nonaccrual asset at its amortized cost basis (fair value for a PCD available-for-sale debt security) in Schedule RC-N, column C. (For PCD assets for which the institution has made a policy election to maintain previously existing pools of PCI loans upon adoption of ASU 2016-13, the determination of nonaccrual or accrual status should be made at the pool level, not the individual asset level.) For further information, see the Glossary entry for "purchased credit-deteriorated assets."

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

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

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

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

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

Item No. Caption and Instructions

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(cont.)

AOCI into earnings. The intent of the adjustment reported in this item (together with the amount reported in Schedule RC-R, Part I, item 9.d) is to reverse the effects on AOCI of applying ASC Topic 715 for regulatory capital purposes. Specifically, assets recognized or derecognized as an adjustment to AOCI as part of the incremental effect of applying ASC Topic 715 should be reported as an adjustment to total assets for leverage ratio purposes. For example, the derecognition of an asset recorded as an offset to AOCI as part of the initial incremental effect of applying ASC Topic 715 should be added back to total assets for leverage ratio purposes by reporting the amount as a negative number in this item. As another example, the portion of a benefit plan surplus asset that is included in Schedule RC, item 26.b, as an increase to AOCI and in total assets should be deducted from total assets for leverage ratio purposes by reporting the amount as a positive number in this item.

Institutions that do not make the AOCI opt-out election – Available-for-sale debt securities:

Available-for-sale debt securities are reflected at amortized cost when calculating average total consolidated assets for Schedule RC-K, item 9. Therefore, include in this item as a deduction from (addition to) assets for leverage ratio purposes the amount needed to adjust the quarterly average for available-for-sale debt securities included in Schedule RC-K, item 9, from an average based on amortized cost to an average based on fair value. If the deferred tax effects of any net unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale debt securities were excluded from the determination of average total consolidated assets for Schedule RC-K, item 9, also include in this item as a deduction from (addition to) assets for leverage ratio purposes the quarterly average amount necessary to reverse the effect of this exclusion on the quarterly average amount of net deferred tax assets included in Schedule RC-K, item 9.

Financial Subsidiaries:

If a financial subsidiary is not consolidated into the bank for purposes of the bank's balance sheet, include in this item 29 as a deduction from the bank's average total assets (as reported in Schedule RC-R, Part I, item 27) the quarterly average for the bank's ownership interest in the financial subsidiary accounted for under the equity method of accounting that is included in the bank's average total assets reported in Schedule RC-K, item 9.

If a financial subsidiary is consolidated into the bank for purposes of the bank's balance sheet, include in this item 29 as a deduction from the bank's average total assets (as reported in Schedule RC-R, Part I, item 27) the quarterly average of the assets of the subsidiary that have been included in the bank's consolidated average total assets reported in Schedule RC-K, item 9; minus any deductions from common equity tier 1 capital and additional tier 1 capital attributable to the financial subsidiary that have been included in Schedule RC-R, Part I, item 28; and plus the quarterly average of bank assets representing claims on the financial subsidiary, other than the bank's ownership interest in the subsidiary, that were eliminated in consolidation. Because the bank's claims on the subsidiary were eliminated in consolidation, these bank assets were not included in the bank's consolidated average total assets reported in Schedule RC-K, item 9.

29
(cont.)

Non-Includable Subsidiaries:

A savings association with a non-includable subsidiary should include in this item 29 a deduction from average total assets (as reported in Schedule RC-R, Part I, item 27) determined in the same manner as described above for financial subsidiaries, except that for a non-includable subsidiary accounted for under the equity method of accounting, the deduction should be the quarterly average for the savings association's outstanding investments (both equity and debt) in, and extensions of credit to, the subsidiary.

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

- 30** **Total assets for the leverage ratio.** Report Schedule RC-R, Part I, item 27, less items 28 and 29.

Leverage Ratio

- 31** **Leverage ratio.** Report the institution's leverage ratio as a percentage, rounded to four decimal places. Divide Schedule RC-R, Part I, item 26 by item 30.

31.a **Does your institution have a community bank leverage ratio (CBLR) framework election in effect as of the quarter-end report date?**

Enter "1" for Yes or enter "0" for No. Refer to the qualifying criteria for using the CBLR framework, which are explained in the instructions for Schedule RC-R, Part I, items 32 through 34, below.

NOTE: Item 31.b is to be completed by non-advanced approaches institutions that elect to use the Standardized Approach for Counterparty Credit Risk (SA-CCR) for purposes of the standardized approach and supplementary leverage ratio (as applicable) and advanced approaches institutions that adopt SA-CCR prior to the mandatory compliance date. Other institutions should leave this item blank.

- 31.b** **Standardized Approach for Counterparty Credit Risk opt-in election:** A non-advanced approaches institution may continue to use Current Exposure Model or elect to use SA-CCR for purposes of the standardized approach and supplementary leverage ratio (as applicable). Where a banking institution has the option to choose among the approaches applicable to such institution under the capital rule, it must use the same approach for all purposes. For advanced approaches institutions, adoption of the SA-CCR methodology is mandatory beginning January 1, 2022 and voluntary prior to that date. The SA-CCR rule provides advanced and non-advanced approaches institutions the option to adopt SA-CCR for purposes of standardized total risk-weighted assets and, if applicable, the supplementary leverage ratio, beginning with the first quarter of 2020.¹

Non-advanced approaches institutions that elect to use SA-CCR and advanced approaches institutions that adopt SA-CCR prior to the mandatory compliance date must notify their appropriate federal supervisor. These institutions would complete this item as prescribed below:

An advanced approaches institution that elects to early adopt SA-CCR prior to the mandatory compliance date would enter "1" for "Yes" in this item 31.b. An advanced approaches institution that does not early adopt SA-CCR should leave item 31.b blank.

A non-advanced approaches institution that adopts SA-CCR would enter "1" for "Yes" in item 31.b. A non-advanced approaches institution that does not make a SA-CCR opt-in election should leave item 31.b blank. A non-advanced approaches institution that does not make a SA-CCR opt-in election should leave item. A non-advanced approaches institution must use the same methodology to calculate the exposure amount for all its derivative contracts and, if a banking institution has elected to use SA-CCR, a banking institution may change its election only with prior approval of its appropriate federal supervisor.

Qualifying Criteria and Other Information for CBLR Institutions

Schedule RC-R, Part I, items 32 through 37 and, if applicable, items 38.a through 38.c, are to be completed only by qualifying institutions that have elected to adopt the community bank leverage ratio (CBLR) framework or are within the grace period as of the quarter-end report date. (For further information on the grace period, see the General Instructions for Part I.)

¹ See 12 CFR 3 (OCC); 12 CFR 217 (Board); 12 CFR 324 (FDIC).

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

If your institution entered “1” in item 31.a, then items 32 through 37 and, if applicable, items 38.a through 38.c, must be completed. Institutions that do not qualify for or have not adopted the community bank leverage ratio framework as of the quarter-end report date should leave items 32 through 38.c blank and go to Schedule RC-R, Part I, item 39. A qualifying institution can opt out of the community bank leverage ratio framework by completing Schedule RC-R, Parts I and II, excluding Schedule RC-R, Part I, items 32 through 38.c.

32 **Total assets.** Report total assets from Schedule RC, item 12. A bank’s total assets must be less than \$10 billion as part of the qualifying criteria for the CBLR framework.

33 **Trading assets and trading liabilities.** Report in column A the sum of trading assets from Schedule RC, item 5, and trading liabilities from Schedule RC, item 15 (i.e., added, not netted).

Report in column B the sum of trading assets and trading liabilities as a percentage of total assets by dividing the amount of trading assets and trading liabilities reported in column A of this item by total assets reported in Schedule RC-R, Part I, item 32, above, rounded to four decimal places. The percentage reported in this item must be 5 percent or less of total assets as part of the qualifying criteria for the CBLR framework.

34 **Off-balance sheet exposures.** Report in the appropriate subitem the specified off-balance sheet exposure amounts.

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Part I. (cont.)

NOTE: Institutions must complete Schedule RC-R, Part I, item 54, only if the amount reported in Schedule RC-R, Part I, item 52, in the Call Report for the previous calendar quarter-end report date was less than or equal to 2.5000 percent.

Item No. Caption and Instructions

- 54** **Distributions and discretionary bonus payments during the quarter.** An institution must complete this item only if the amount of its capital conservation buffer, as reported as of the previous calendar quarter-end report date, was less than its applicable required buffer percentage on that previous calendar quarter-end report date. For an institution that must complete this item 54, report the amount of distributions and discretionary bonus payments during the calendar quarter ending on the report date.

For example, an institution must report the amount of distributions and discretionary bonus payments made during the calendar quarter ending June 30, 2020, in this item 54 in its June 30, 2020, Call Report only if the amount of its capital conservation buffer as reported in Schedule RC-R, Part I, item 52, in its March 31, 2020, Call Report was less than or equal to 2.5000 percent.

As defined in section 2 of the regulatory capital rules, “distribution” means:

- (1) A reduction of tier 1 capital through the repurchase of a tier 1 capital instrument or by other means, except when an institution, within the same quarter when the repurchase is announced, fully replaces a tier 1 capital instrument it has repurchased by issuing another capital instrument that meets the eligibility criteria for:
 - (i) A common equity tier 1 capital instrument if the instrument being repurchased was part of the institution's common equity tier 1 capital, or
 - (ii) A common equity tier 1 or additional tier 1 capital instrument if the instrument being repurchased was part of the institution's tier 1 capital;

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

- 54**
(cont.)
- (2) A reduction of tier 2 capital through the repurchase, or redemption prior to maturity, of a tier 2 capital instrument or by other means, except when an institution, within the same quarter when the repurchase or redemption is announced, fully replaces a tier 2 capital instrument it has repurchased by issuing another capital instrument that meets the eligibility criteria for a tier 1 or tier 2 capital instrument;
 - (3) A dividend declaration or payment on any tier 1 capital instrument;
 - (4) A dividend declaration or interest payment on any tier 2 capital instrument if the institution has full discretion to permanently or temporarily suspend such payments without triggering an event of default; or
 - (5) Any similar transaction that the institution’s primary federal regulator determines to be in substance a distribution of capital.

As defined in section 2 of the regulatory capital rules, “discretionary bonus payment” means a payment made to an executive officer of an institution, where:

- (1) The institution retains discretion as to whether to make, and the amount of, the payment until the payment is awarded to the executive officer;
- (2) The amount paid is determined by the institution without prior promise to, or agreement with, the executive officer; and
- (3) The executive officer has no contractual right, whether express or implied, to the bonus payment.

As defined in section 2 of the regulatory capital rules, “executive officer” means a person who holds the title or, without regard to title, salary, or compensation, performs the function of one or more of the following positions: president, chief executive officer, executive chairman, chief operating officer, chief financial officer, chief investment officer, chief legal officer, chief lending officer, chief risk officer, or head of a major business line, and other staff that the board of directors of the institution deems to have equivalent responsibility.

Banks, U.S. and Foreign (cont.):

For purposes of the Consolidated Reports of Condition and Income, the term "U.S. branches and agencies of foreign banks" covers:

- (1) the U.S. branches and agencies of foreign banks;
- (2) the U.S. branches and agencies of foreign official banking institutions, including central banks, nationalized banks, and other banking institutions owned by foreign governments; and
- (3) investment companies that are chartered under Article XII of the New York State banking law and that are majority-owned by one or more foreign banks.

Banks in foreign countries –The institutional composition of "banks in foreign countries" includes:

- (1) the foreign-domiciled head offices and branches of:
 - (a) foreign commercial banks (including foreign-domiciled banking subsidiaries of U.S. banks and Edge and Agreement corporations);
 - (b) foreign savings banks or discount houses;
 - (c) nationalized banks not functioning either as central banks, as foreign development banks, or as banks of issue;
 - (d) other similar foreign institutions that accept short-term deposits; and
- (2) the foreign-domiciled branches of U.S. banks.

See also "International Banking Facility (IBF)."

Banks in Foreign Countries: See "banks, U.S. and foreign."

Bill-of-Lading Draft: See "commodity or bill-of-lading draft."

Brokered Deposits: As defined in [Section 337.6\(a\) of the FDIC's regulations](#), the term "brokered deposit" means "any deposit that is obtained, directly or indirectly, from or through the mediation or assistance of deposit broker." Brokered deposits include both those in which the entire beneficial interest in a given bank deposit account or instrument is held by a single depositor and those in which the deposit broker sells participations in a given bank deposit account or instrument to one or more investors.

The meaning of the term "brokered deposit" depends on the meaning of the term "deposit broker." The term "deposit broker" is defined in [Section 29\(g\) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act](#) and [Section 337.6\(a\)\(5\) of the FDIC's regulations](#). Under Section 337.6(a)(5), the term "deposit broker" means:

- Any person engaged in the business of placing deposits of third parties with insured depository institutions;
- Any person engaged in the business of facilitating the placement of deposits of third parties with insured depository institutions;
- Any person engaged in the business of placing deposits with insured depository institutions for the purpose of selling those deposits or interests in those deposits to third parties; and
- An agent or trustee who establishes a deposit account to facilitate a business arrangement with an insured depository institution to use the proceeds of the account to fund a prearranged loan.

The FDIC's regulations under Section 337.6(a)(5) further provide that a person is:

- (1) "Engaged in the business of placing deposits" of third parties if that person receives third party funds and deposits those funds at more than one insured depository institution; and

Brokered Deposits (cont.):

(2) “Engaged in the business of facilitating the placement of deposits” of third parties by, while engaged in business, with respect to deposits placed at more than one insured depository institution, engaging in one or more of the following activities:

- The person has legal authority, contractual or otherwise, to close the account or move the third party’s funds to another insured depository institution;
- The person is involved in negotiating or setting rates, fees, terms, or conditions for the deposit account; or
- The person engages in matchmaking activities, which occurs if the person proposes deposit allocations at, or between, more than one bank based upon both the particular deposit objectives of a specific depositor or depositor’s agent, and the particular deposit objectives of specific banks, except in the case of deposits placed by a depositor’s agent with a bank affiliated with the depositor’s agent. A proposed deposit allocation is based on the particular objectives of:
 - i. A depositor or depositor’s agent when the person has access to specific financial information of the depositor or depositor’s agent and the proposed deposit allocation is based upon such information; and
 - ii. A bank when the person has access to the target deposit-balance objectives of specific banks and the proposed deposit allocation is based upon such information.

Brokered CDs that are placed by or through the assistance of third parties with insured depository institutions are brokered deposits.

Section 337.6(a)(5)(v)(I)(4) defines brokered CD as a deposit placement arrangement in which a master certificate of deposit is issued by an insured depository institution in the name of the third party that has organized the funding of the certificate of deposit, or in the name of a custodian or a sub-custodian of the third party, and the certificate is funded by individual investors through the third party, with each individual investor receiving an ownership interest in the certificate of deposit, or a similar deposit placement arrangement that the FDIC determines is arranged for a similar purpose.

[Section 337.6\(a\)\(5\)](#) also provides that the term “deposit broker” does *not* include:

- (1) an insured depository institution, with respect to funds placed with that depository institution;
- (2) an employee of an insured depository institution, with respect to funds placed with the employing depository institution;
- (3) a trust department of an insured depository institution, if the trust or other fiduciary relationship in question has not been established for the primary purpose of placing funds with insured depository institutions;
- (4) the trustee of a pension or other employee benefit plan, with respect to funds of the plan;
- (5) a person acting as a plan administrator or an investment adviser in connection with a pension plan or other employee benefit plan provided that that person is performing managerial functions with respect to the plan;
- (6) the trustee of a testamentary account;
- (7) the trustee of an irrevocable trust (other than a trustee who establishes a deposit account to facilitate a business arrangement with an insured depository institution to use the proceeds of the account to fund a prearranged loan), as long as the trust in question has not been established for the primary purpose of placing funds with insured depository institutions;
- (8) a trustee or custodian of a pension or profit-sharing plan qualified under [Section 401\(d\)](#) or [403\(a\) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986](#);
- (9) an agent or nominee whose primary purpose is not the placement of funds with depository institutions; or
- (10) an insured depository institution acting as an intermediary or agent of a U.S. government department or agency for a government sponsored minority or women-owned depository institution deposit program.

Brokered Deposits (cont.):

Section 337.6(a)(5) describes what it means to be “an agent or nominee whose primary purpose is not the placement of funds with depository institutions.” More specifically, the primary purpose exception applies when the primary purpose of the agent’s or nominee’s business relationship with its customers is not the placement of funds with depository institutions.

The following business relationships are designated as meeting the primary purpose exception, subject to applicable notice and reporting requirements set forth in Section 303.243(b)(3), with respect to a particular business line:

- Less than 25 percent of the total assets that the agent or nominee has under administration for its customers is placed at depository institutions;
- 100 percent of depositors’ funds that the agent or nominee places, or assists in placing, at depository institutions are placed into transactional accounts that do not pay any fees, interest, or other remuneration to the depositor;
- A property management firm places, or assists in placing, customer funds into deposit accounts for the primary purpose of providing property management services;
- The agent or nominee places, or assists in placing, customer funds into deposit accounts for the primary purpose of providing cross-border clearing services to its customers;
- The agent or nominee places, or assists in placing, customer funds into deposit accounts for the primary purpose of providing mortgage servicing;
- A title company places, or assists in placing, customer funds into deposit accounts for the primary purpose of facilitating real estate transactions;
- A qualified intermediary places, or assists in placing, customer funds into deposit accounts for the primary purpose of facilitating exchanges of properties under section 1031 of the Internal Revenue Code;
- A broker dealer or futures commission merchant places, or assists in placing, customer funds into deposit accounts in compliance with 17 CFR 240.15c3-3(e) or 17 CFR 1.20(a);
- The agent or nominee places, or assists in placing, customer funds into deposit accounts for the primary purpose of posting collateral for customers to secure credit-card loans;
- The agent or nominee places, or assists in placing, customer funds into deposit accounts for the primary purpose of paying for or reimbursing qualified medical expenses under section 223 of the Internal Revenue Code;
- The agent or nominee places, or assists in placing, customer funds into deposit accounts for the primary purpose of investing in qualified tuition programs under section 529 of the Internal Revenue Code;
- The agent or nominee places, or assists in placing, customer funds into deposit accounts to enable participation in the following tax-advantaged programs: individual retirement accounts under section 408(a) of the Internal Revenue Code, simple individual retirement accounts under section 408(p) of the Internal Revenue Code, or Roth individual retirement accounts under section 408A of the Internal Revenue Code;
- A Federal, State, or local agency places, or assists in placing, customer funds into deposit accounts to deliver funds to the beneficiaries of government programs; and

Brokered Deposits (cont.):

- The agent or nominee places, or assists in placing, customer funds into deposit accounts pursuant to such other relationships as the FDIC specifically identifies as a designated business relationship that meets the primary purpose exception.

An agent or nominee that does not rely on a designated business exception described in this section must receive an approval under the application process in 12 CFR 303.243(b) in order to qualify for the primary purpose exception to the deposit broker definition.

Insured depository institutions that receive deposits through an entity that has a pending application for a primary purpose exception with the FDIC should report such deposits as brokered deposits if and until the FDIC approves such application.

For further information on the solicitation and acceptance of brokered deposits by less than well capitalized insured depository institutions, see [Section 337.6\(b\) and 337.7\(g\) of the FDIC's regulations](#).

In some cases, brokered deposits are issued in the name of the depositor whose funds have been placed in a bank by a deposit broker. In other cases, a bank's deposit account records may indicate that the funds have been deposited in the name of a third party custodian for the benefit of others (e.g., "XYZ Corporation as custodian for the benefit of others," or "Custodial account of XYZ Corporation"). Unless the custodian meets one of the specific exceptions from the "deposit broker" definition in [Section 29 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act](#) and [Section 337.6\(a\) of the FDIC's regulations](#), these custodial accounts should be reported as brokered deposits in Schedule RC-E, Deposit Liabilities.

[Section 202 of the Economic Growth, Regulatory Relief, and Consumer Protection Act](#), enacted on May 24, 2018, amends [Section 29 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act](#) to except a capped amount of reciprocal deposits from treatment as, and from being reported as, brokered deposits for qualifying institutions. The FDIC has amended its regulations to conform to the treatment of reciprocal deposits set forth in Section 202. As defined in [Section 337.6\(e\)\(2\)\(v\) of the FDIC's regulations](#), "reciprocal deposits" means "deposits received by an agent institution through a deposit placement network with the same maturity (if any) and in the same aggregate amount as covered deposits placed by the agent institution in other network member banks." As defined in [Section 327.8\(q\) of the FDIC's regulations](#), "brokered reciprocal deposits" are "reciprocal deposits as defined in [Section 337.6\(e\)\(2\)\(v\) of the FDIC's regulations](#) that are not excepted from an institution's brokered deposits pursuant to [Section 337.6\(e\)](#)" of the FDIC's regulations. Brokered reciprocal deposits should be reported as (1) brokered deposits and included in Schedule RC-E, Memorandum item 1.b, and, if applicable, Memorandum items 1.c and 1.d, and (2) brokered reciprocal deposits and included in Schedule RC-O, item 9 and, if applicable, item 9.a. An institution should report its total reciprocal deposits, including any reciprocal deposits that are reported as brokered deposits, in Schedule RC-E, Memorandum item 1.g. For further information on reciprocal deposits and brokered reciprocal deposits, see the instructions for Schedule RC-E, Memorandum items 1.b and 1.g, and the examples after the instructions for Schedule RC-E, Memorandum item 7.

Reliance on Previous Staff Advisory Opinions and Interpretations

As stated in the FDIC's rule on Brokered Deposits and Interest Rate Restrictions, the effective date of the rule was April 1, 2021. Full compliance of the rule was extended to January 1, 2022. The extended compliance date allows entities to continue to rely upon existing staff advisory opinions or other interpretations that predated the final rule in determining whether deposits placed by or through an agent or nominee are brokered deposits. After January 1, 2022, entities may no longer rely on upon staff advisory opinions or other interpretations that predated the final rule, and to the extent that such entities instead opt to rely on a designated exception for which a notice is required, a notice must be filed.

Brokered Deposits (cont.):

After January 1, 2022, the advisory opinions and other publicly available interpretations will be moved to inactive status.

Fully insured brokered deposits are brokered deposits (including brokered deposits that represent retirement deposit accounts as defined in Schedule RC-O, Memorandum item 1) with balances of \$250,000 or less or with balances of more than \$250,000 that have been participated out by the deposit broker in shares of \$250,000 or less. As more fully described in the instructions for Schedule RC-E, Memorandum item 1.c, fully insured brokered deposits also include (a) certain brokered certificates of deposit issued in \$1,000 amounts under a master certificate of deposit issued by a bank to a deposit broker in an amount that exceeds \$250,000 and (b) certain brokered transaction accounts and money market deposit accounts denominated in amounts of \$0.01 and established and maintained by the deposit broker (or its agent) as agent, custodian, or other fiduciary for the broker's customers.

For additional information on brokered deposits, refer to the FDIC's "[Identifying, Accepting and Reporting Brokered Deposits: Frequently Asked Questions](#)."

Broker's Security Draft: A broker's security draft is a draft with securities or title to securities attached that is drawn to obtain payment for the securities. This draft is sent to a bank for collection with instructions to release the securities only on payment of the draft.

Business Combinations: The accounting and reporting standards for business combinations are set forth in ASC Topic 805, Business Combinations (formerly FASB Statement No. 141 (revised 2007), "Business Combinations"). ASC Topic 805 requires that all business combinations, which are defined as the acquisition of assets and assumption of liabilities that constitute a business, be accounted for using the acquisition method of accounting. The formation of a joint venture, the acquisition of a group of assets that do not constitute a business, and a transfer of net assets or exchange of equity interests between entities under common control are not considered business combinations and therefore are not accounted for using the acquisition method of accounting.

Business Combinations (cont.):

Acquisition method – Under the acquisition method, the acquirer in a business combination shall measure the identifiable assets acquired, the liabilities assumed, and any noncontrolling interest in the acquiree at their acquisition-date fair values (with limited exceptions specified in ASC Topic 805) using the definition of fair value in ASC Topic 820, Fair Value Measurement (formerly FASB Statement No. 157, “Fair Value Measurements”). The acquisition date is generally the date on which the acquirer legally transfers the consideration, acquires the assets, and assumes the liabilities of the acquiree, i.e., the closing date. ASC Topic 805 requires the acquirer to measure acquired receivables, including loans, at their acquisition-date fair values. If ASC Topic 326, Financial Instruments–Credit Losses, has not been adopted, the acquirer may not recognize a separate valuation allowance (e.g., allowance for loan and lease losses) for the contractual cash flows that are deemed to be uncollectible as of that date.

If ASC Topic 326 has been adopted, an institution is required to determine whether any acquired financial assets meet the definition of a purchased credit-deteriorated (PCD) asset. For a financial asset that meets the definition of a PCD asset, the institution applies the gross-up approach and records the acquired financial asset at its purchase price plus acquisition-date allowance for credit losses, which establishes the initial amortized cost basis of the PCD asset. For acquired financial assets that are not PCD assets, the acquirer records the purchased financial assets at their acquisition-date fair values. Additionally, for those acquired financial assets within the scope of ASC Subtopic 326-20 that are not PCD financial assets, an allowance is initially recorded with a corresponding charge to the provision for credit losses expense in the reporting period that includes the acquisition date. See also the Glossary entries for “allowance for credit losses” and “purchased credit-deteriorated assets.”

The consideration transferred in a business combination shall be calculated as the sum of the acquisition-date fair values of the assets (including any cash) transferred by the acquirer, the liabilities incurred by the acquirer to former owners of the acquiree, and the equity interests issued by the acquirer. Acquisition-related costs are costs the acquirer incurs to effect a business combination such as finder’s fees; advisory, legal, accounting, valuation, and other professional or consulting fees; and general administrative costs. The acquirer shall account for acquisition-related costs as expenses in the periods in which the costs are incurred and the services received. The cost to register and issue debt or equity securities shall be recognized in accordance with other applicable generally accepted accounting principles.

At the acquisition date, an acquirer generally will not have obtained all of the information necessary to measure the fair values of the identifiable assets acquired, liabilities assumed, any noncontrolling interest in the acquiree, and consideration transferred for the acquiree. Under ASC Topic 805, if the initial accounting for a business combination is incomplete by the end of the reporting period in which the combination occurs, the acquirer should report provisional amounts in its Consolidated Reports of Condition and Income for the items for which the accounting is incomplete. Provisional amounts should be based on the best information available. During the measurement period,¹ the acquirer is required to adjust the provisional amounts recognized at the acquisition date, with a corresponding adjustment to goodwill, to reflect new information obtained about facts and circumstances that existed as of the acquisition date that, if known, would have affected the measurement of the amounts recognized as of that date. Topic 805 further requires an acquirer to recognize adjustments to provisional amounts identified during the measurement period in the reporting period in which adjustment amounts are determined. The acquirer also must recognize in the income statement for the same reporting period the effect on earnings, if any, resulting from the adjustments to the provisional

¹ In general, the measurement period in a business combination is the period after the acquisition date during which the acquirer may adjust provisional amounts recognized for a business combination. The measurement period ends as soon as the acquirer receives the information it was seeking about facts and circumstances that existed as of the acquisition date or learns that more information is not obtainable. However, the measurement period shall not exceed one year from the acquisition date.

Foreclosed Assets (cont.):

An asset received in partial satisfaction of a loan should be initially measured as described above and the recorded investment in, or amortized cost basis of, the loan, as applicable, should be reduced by the fair value (less cost to sell, if applicable) of the asset at the time of restructuring, foreclosure, or repossession.

The measurement and accounting subsequent to acquisition for real estate received in full or partial satisfaction of a loan, including through foreclosure or repossession, is discussed below in this Glossary entry. For other types of assets that an institution receives in full or partial satisfaction of a loan, the institution generally should subsequently measure and account for such assets in accordance with other applicable generally accepted accounting principles and regulatory reporting instructions for such assets.

For purposes of these reports, foreclosed assets include loans (other than residential real estate property collateralizing a consumer mortgage loan) where an institution, as creditor, has received physical possession of a borrower's assets, regardless of whether formal foreclosure proceedings take place. An institution, as creditor, is considered to have received physical possession (resulting from an in-substance repossession or foreclosure) of residential real estate property collateralizing a consumer mortgage loan only upon the occurrence of either of the following:

- (1) The institution obtains legal title to the residential real estate property upon completion of a foreclosure even if the borrower has redemption rights that provide the borrower with a legal right for a period of time after a foreclosure to reclaim the real estate property by paying certain amounts specified by law, or
- (2) The borrower conveys all interest in the residential real estate property to the bank to satisfy the loan through completion of a deed in lieu of foreclosure or through a similar legal agreement. The deed in lieu of foreclosure or similar legal agreement is completed when agreed-upon terms and conditions have been satisfied by both the borrower and the creditor.

In situations where physical possession is received, the secured loan should be recategorized on the balance sheet in the asset category appropriate to the underlying collateral (e.g., as other real estate owned for real estate collateral) and accounted for as described above, except for foreclosures on certain fully and partially government-guaranteed mortgage loans, which are to be reported in Schedule RC-F, item 6, "All other assets," as discussed below in this Glossary entry.

The amount of any senior debt (principal and accrued interest) to which foreclosed real estate is subject at the time of foreclosure must be reported as a liability in Schedule RC-M, item 5.b, "Other borrowings."

After foreclosure, each foreclosed real estate asset (including any real estate for which the institution receives physical possession) must be carried at the lower of (1) the fair value of the asset minus the estimated costs to sell the asset or (2) the cost of the asset (as defined in the preceding paragraphs). This determination must be made on an asset-by-asset basis. If the fair value of a foreclosed real estate asset minus the estimated costs to sell the asset is less than the asset's cost, the deficiency must be recognized as a valuation allowance against the asset which is created through a charge to expense. The valuation allowance should thereafter be increased or decreased (but not below zero) through charges or credits to expense for changes in the asset's fair value or estimated selling costs.

If a foreclosed real estate asset is held for more than a short period of time, any declines in value after foreclosure and any gain or loss from the sale or disposition of the asset shall not be reported as a loan or lease loss or recovery and shall not be debited or credited to the allowance for loan and lease losses (or allowance for credit losses, if the institution has adopted ASC Topic 326). Such additional declines in value and the gain or loss from the sale or disposition shall be reported net on the income statement in Schedule RI, item 5.j, "Net gains (losses) on sales of other real estate owned."

Foreclosed Assets (cont.):

Reporting Certain Government-Guaranteed Mortgage Loans upon Foreclosure – ASC Subtopic 310-40 clarifies the conditions under which a creditor must derecognize a government-guaranteed mortgage loan and recognize a separate “other receivable” upon foreclosure (that is, when a creditor receives physical possession of real estate property collateralizing a mortgage loan). When these conditions are met, other real estate owned should not be recognized by an institution.

An institution should derecognize a mortgage loan and record a separate other receivable upon foreclosure of the real estate collateral if all of the following conditions are met:

- The loan has a government guarantee that is not separable from the loan before foreclosure.
- At the time of foreclosure, the institution has the intent to convey the property to the guarantor and make a claim on the guarantee and it has the ability to recover under that claim.
- At the time of foreclosure, any amount of the claim that is determined on the basis of the fair value of the real estate is fixed (that is, the real estate property has been appraised for purposes of the claim and thus the institution is not exposed to changes in the fair value of the property).

This guidance is applicable to fully and partially government-guaranteed mortgage loans provided the three conditions identified above have been met. In such situations, upon foreclosure, the separate other receivable should be measured based on the amount of the loan balance (principal and interest) expected to be recovered from the guarantor. This other receivable should be reported in Schedule RC-F, item 6, “All other assets.” Any interest income earned on the other receivable should be reported in Schedule RI, item 1.g, “Other interest income.”

Accounting under ASC Subtopic 610-20 (and ASC Topic 606) – Under ASC Subtopic 610-20, if the buyer of the OREO is a legal entity, an institution should first assess whether it has a controlling financial interest in the legal entity buying the OREO by applying the guidance in ASC Topic 810, Consolidation. If an institution determines that it has a controlling financial interest in the buying legal entity, it should not derecognize the OREO and should apply the guidance in ASC Subtopic 810-10. When an institution does not have a controlling financial interest in the buying legal entity or the OREO buyer is not a legal entity, which is expected to be the case for most sales of OREO, the institution will recognize the entire gain or loss, if any, and derecognize the OREO at the time of sale if the transaction meets certain requirements of ASC Topic 606. Otherwise, the institution generally will continue reporting the OREO as an asset, with any cash payments or other consideration received from the individual or entity acquiring the OREO (i.e., any down payment and any subsequent payments of principal or interest) reported as a liability in Schedule RC-G, item 4, “All other liabilities,” until it becomes appropriate to recognize the revenue and the sale of the OREO in accordance with ASC Subtopic 610-20 and ASC Topic 606.¹

When applying ASC Subtopic 610-20 and Topic 606, an institution will need to exercise judgment in determining whether a contract (within the meaning of Topic 606) exists for the sale or transfer of OREO, whether the institution has performed its obligations identified in the contract, and what the transaction price is for calculation of the amount of gain or loss. These standards apply to all sales or transfers of real estate by institutions, but greater judgment will generally be required for seller-financed sales of OREO.

¹ Although ASC Topic 606 describes the consideration received (including any cash payments) using such terms as “liability,” “deposit,” and “deposit liability,” for regulatory reporting purposes these amounts should be reported in Schedule RC-G, item 4, and not as a deposit in Schedule RC, item 13.

Foreclosed Assets (cont.):

Under ASC Subtopic 610-20, when an institution does not have a controlling financial interest in the buying legal entity or the OREO buyer is not a legal entity, the institution's first step in assessing whether it can derecognize an OREO asset and recognize revenue upon the sale or transfer of the OREO is to determine whether a contract exists under the provisions of Topic 606. In the context of an OREO sale or transfer, in order for an institution's transaction with the party acquiring the property to be a contract under ASC Topic 606, it must meet all the following criteria:

- (a) The parties to the contract have approved the contract and are committed to perform their respective obligations;
- (b) The institution can identify each party's rights regarding the OREO to be transferred;
- (c) The institution can identify the payment terms for the OREO to be transferred;
- (d) The contract has commercial substance (that is, the risk, timing, or amount of the institution's future cash flows is expected to change as a result of the contract); and
- (e) It is probable that the institution will collect substantially all of the consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for OREO that will be transferred to the buyer, i.e. the transaction price. In evaluating whether collectability of an amount of consideration is probable, an institution shall consider only the buyer's ability and intention to pay that amount of consideration when it is due.

These five criteria require careful analysis for seller-financed sales of OREO. In particular, criteria (a) and (e) may require significant judgment. When determining whether the buyer is committed to perform its obligations under criterion (a) and collectability under criterion (e), a selling institution should consider all facts and circumstances related to the buyer's ability and intent to pay the transaction price, which may include:

- Amount of cash paid as a down payment;
- Existence of recourse provisions;
- Credit standing of the buyer;
- Age and location of the property;
- Cash flow from the property;
- Payments by the buyer to third parties;
- Other amounts paid to the selling institution, including current or future contingent payments;
- Transfer of noncustomary consideration (i.e., consideration other than cash and a note receivable);
- Other types of financing involved with the property or transaction;
- Financing terms of the loan (reasonable and customary terms, amortization, any graduated payments, any balloon payment);
- Underwriting inconsistent with the institution's underwriting policies for loans not involving OREO sales; and
- Future subordination of the selling institution's receivable.

The amount and character of a buyer's equity (typically the down payment) and recourse provisions remain important factors when evaluating criteria (a) and (e) under ASC Subtopic 610-20. Specifically, the buyer's initial equity in the property immediately after the sale is an important consideration in determining whether a buyer is committed to perform its obligations under criterion (a). Furthermore, the buyer's initial equity is a factor to consider under criterion (e) when evaluating the collectability of consideration that the institution is entitled to receive from the buyer.

In applying the revenue recognition principles in ASC Topic 606, all relevant factors are to be weighed collectively in evaluating whether the five contract criteria have been met as the first step in determining the appropriate accounting for a seller-financed OREO transaction. However, the agencies consider the down payment and financing terms to be of particular importance when making this determination. A transaction with an insignificant down payment and nonrecourse financing generally would not meet the definition of a contract (within the meaning of Topic 606) unless there is considerable support from other factors. The need for support from other factors recedes in importance for a transaction with a substantial down payment and recourse financing to a buyer with adequate capacity to repay.

Foreclosed Assets (cont.):

If the five contract criteria in ASC Topic 606 have not been met, the institution generally may not derecognize the OREO asset or recognize revenue (gain or loss) as an accounting sale has not occurred. The institution should continue to assess the transaction to determine whether the contract criteria have been met in a later period. Until that time, any consideration the institution has received from the buyer should generally be recorded as a deposit liability. In addition, if the transaction price is less than the carrying amount of the OREO, the institution should consider whether this indicates a decline in fair value of the OREO that should be recognized as a valuation allowance, or an increase in an existing valuation allowance, and through a charge to expense as discussed above in this Glossary entry.

If an institution determines the contract criteria in ASC Topic 606 have been met, it must then determine whether it has satisfied its performance obligations as identified in the contract by transferring control of the asset to the buyer. Control of an asset refers to the ability to direct the use of, and obtain substantially all of the remaining benefits from, the asset. As it relates to an institution's sale of OREO, ASC Topic 606 includes the following indicators of the transfer of control:

- (a) The institution has a present right to payment for the asset;
- (b) The buyer has legal title to the asset;
- (c) The institution has transferred physical possession of the asset;
- (d) The buyer has the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the asset; and
- (e) The buyer has accepted the asset.

For seller-financed sales of OREO, the transfer of control generally occurs on the closing date of the sale when the institution obtains the right to receive payment for the property and transfers legal title to the buyer. However, an institution must consider all relevant facts and circumstances to determine whether control of the OREO has transferred, which may include the selling institution's:

- Involvement with the property following the transaction;
- Obligation to repurchase the property in the future;
- Obligation to provide support for the property following the sale transaction; and
- Retention of an equity interest in the property.

In particular, if an institution has the obligation or right to repurchase the OREO, the buyer does not obtain control of the OREO because the buyer is limited in its ability to direct the use of, and obtain substantially all of the remaining benefits from, the asset even though it may have physical possession. In this situation, an institution should account for the contract as either (1) a lease in accordance with ASC Topic 840, Leases, or ASC Topic 842, Leases, as applicable, or (2) a financing arrangement in accordance with ASC Topic 606. In addition, situations may exist where the selling institution has legal title to the OREO, while the borrower whose property was foreclosed upon under the original loan still has redemption rights to reclaim the property in the future. If such redemption rights exist, the selling institution may not be able to transfer control to the buyer of the OREO and recognize revenue until the redemption period expires.

Foreclosed Assets (cont.):

When a contract exists and an institution has transferred control of the property, the institution should derecognize the OREO asset and recognize a gain or loss for the difference between the transaction price and the carrying amount of the OREO asset. Generally, the transaction price in a sale of OREO will be the contract amount in the purchase/sale agreement, including for a seller-financed sale financed at market terms. However, the transaction price may differ from the amount stated in the contract due to the existence of a significant financing component. Under ASC Topic 610, a significant financing component exists if the timing of the buyer's payments explicitly or implicitly provides the selling institution or the buyer with a significant benefit of financing the transfer of the OREO. A seller-financed transaction of OREO at off-market terms generally indicates the existence of a significant financing component. If a significant financing component exists, the contract amount should be adjusted for the time value of money to reflect what the cash selling price of the OREO would have been at the time of its transfer to the buyer. The discount rate used in adjusting for the time value of money should be a market rate of interest considering the credit characteristics of the buyer and the terms of the financing.

Foreign Banks: See "banks, U.S. and foreign."

Foreign Currency Transactions and Translation: Foreign currency transactions are transactions occurring in the ordinary course of business (e.g., purchases, sales, borrowings, and lendings) denominated in a currency other than the office's functional currency (as described below).

Foreign currency translation, on the other hand, is the process of translating financial statements from the foreign office's functional currency into the reporting currency. Such translation normally is performed only at reporting dates.

A functional currency is the currency of the primary economic environment in which an office operates. For banks filing the FFIEC 051, the functional currency is the U.S. dollar.

Accounting for foreign currency transactions – A change in exchange rates between the functional currency and the currency in which a transaction is denominated will increase or decrease the amount of the functional currency expected to be received or paid. These increases or decreases in the expected functional currency cash flow are foreign currency transaction gains and losses and are to be included in the determination of the income of the period in which the transaction takes place, or if the transaction has not yet settled, the period in which the rate change takes place.

Except for foreign currency derivatives and transactions described in the following paragraphs, banks should consistently report net gains (losses) from foreign currency transactions other than trading transactions in Schedule RI, item 5.I, "Other noninterest income," or item 7.d, "Other noninterest expense." Net gains (losses) from foreign currency trading transactions should be reported as trading revenue in Schedule RI, item 5.I, "Other noninterest income."

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Premiums and Discounts (cont.):

For callable debt securities that have explicit, non-contingent call features and are callable at fixed prices and on preset dates, ASC Subtopic 310-20, Receivables - Nonrefundable Fees and Other Costs, requires the amortization period to be limited to its earliest call date for any premiums on such debt securities. Under ASC Subtopic 310-20, the excess of the amortized cost basis of such a callable debt security over the amount repayable by the issuer at the earliest call date (i.e., the premium) must be amortized to the earliest call date (unless the institution applies the guidance that allows estimates of future principal prepayments to be considered in the effective yield calculation). If the call option is not exercised at its earliest call date, the institution must reset the effective yield using the payment terms of the debt security.

A premium or discount may also arise when the reporting institution, acting either as a lender or a borrower, is involved in an exchange of a note for assets other than cash and the interest rate is either below the market rate or not stated, or the face amount of the note is materially different from the fair value of the noncash assets exchanged. The noncash assets and the related note shall be recorded at either the fair value of the noncash assets or the market value of the note, whichever is more clearly determinable. The market value of the note would be its present value as determined by discounting all future payments on the note using an appropriate interest rate, i.e., a rate comparable to that on new loans of similar risk. The difference between the face amount and the recorded value of the note is a premium or discount. This discount or premium shall be accounted for as an adjustment of the interest income or expense over the life of the note using the interest method described above. For further information, see ASC Subtopic 835-30, Interest – Imputation of Interest.

Private Company: A private company is a business entity that is not a public business entity. For further information, see the Glossary entry for “Public Business Entity.”

Public Business Entity: Accounting Standards Update No. 2013-12, “Definition of a Public Business Entity,” added this term to the Master Glossary in the Accounting Standards Codification. The definition states that a business entity, such as bank or savings association, that meets any one of five specified criteria is a public business entity for reporting purposes under U.S. GAAP. This also applies for Call Report purposes. In contrast, a private company is a business entity that is not a public business entity. An institution that is a public business entity is not permitted to apply private company accounting alternatives when preparing its Call Report.

As defined in the ASC Master Glossary, a business entity is a public business entity if it meets any one of the following criteria:

- It is required by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) to file or furnish financial statements, or does file or furnish financial statements (including voluntary filers), with the SEC (including other entities whose financial statements or financial information are required to be or are included in a filing).
- It is required by the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the Act), as amended, or rules or regulations promulgated under the Act, to file or furnish financial statements with a regulatory agency other than the SEC (such as one of the federal banking agencies).
- It is required to file or furnish financial statements with a foreign or domestic regulatory agency in preparation for the sale of or for purposes of issuing securities that are not subject to contractual restrictions on transfer.

Public Business Entity (cont.):

- It has issued debt or equity securities that are traded, listed, or quoted on an exchange or an over-the-counter market, which includes an interdealer quotation or trading system for securities not listed on an exchange (for example, OTC Markets Group, Inc., including the OTC Pink Markets, or the OTC Bulletin Board).
- It has one or more securities that are not subject to contractual restrictions on transfer, and it is required by law, contract, or regulation to prepare U.S. GAAP financial statements (including footnotes) and make them publicly available on a periodic basis (for example, interim or annual periods). An entity must meet both of these conditions to meet this criterion.

The Master Glossary also explains that if an entity meets the definition of a public business entity solely because its financial statements or financial information is included in another entity's filing with the SEC, the entity is only a public business entity for purposes of financial statements that are filed or furnished with the SEC, but not for other reporting purposes or for Call Report purposes.

If a bank or savings association does not meet any one of the first four criteria, it would need to consider whether it meets both of the conditions included in the fifth criterion to determine whether it would be a public business entity. With respect to the first condition under the fifth criterion, a stock institution must determine whether it has a class of securities not subject to contractual restrictions on transfer, which the FASB has stated means that the securities are not subject to management preapproval on resale. A contractual management preapproval requirement that lacks substance would raise questions about whether the stock institution meets this first condition.

If an institution is a wholly owned subsidiary of a holding company, an implicit contractual restriction on transfer is presumed to exist on the institution's common stock; therefore, if the institution has issued no other debt or equity securities, the institution would not meet the first condition of the fifth criterion. A mutual institution that has issued no debt securities also does not meet the first condition of the fifth criterion. In all other scenarios (e.g., a closely-held bank or a Subchapter S bank that is not a wholly owned subsidiary of a holding company), an institution should assess whether contractual restrictions on transfer exist on its securities based on its individual facts and circumstances.

With respect to the second condition under the fifth criterion, an insured depository institution with \$500 million or more in total assets as of the beginning of its fiscal year is required by [Section 36 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act](#) and [Part 363 of the FDIC's regulations, "Annual Independent Audits and Reporting Requirements,"](#) to prepare and make publicly available audited annual U.S. GAAP financial statements. In certain circumstances, an insured depository institution with \$500 million or more in total assets that is a subsidiary of a holding company may choose to satisfy this annual financial statement requirement at a holding company level rather than at the institution level. An insured depository institution of this size that satisfies the financial statement requirement of Section 36 and Part 363 at either the institution level or the holding company level would meet the fifth criterion's second condition.

Purchase Acquisition: See "business combinations."

Purchased Credit-Deteriorated Assets: This Glossary entry applies to institutions that have adopted ASC Topic 326, Financial Instruments—Credit Losses. Institutions that have not adopted ASC Topic 326 should continue to refer to the Glossary entry for "purchased credit-impaired loans and debt securities."

Purchased credit-deteriorated (PCD) assets are acquired financial assets that, at acquisition, have experienced a more-than-insignificant deterioration in credit quality since origination, as determined by an acquirer's assessment.

In accordance with ASC Topic 326, institutions are required to estimate and record an allowance for credit losses (ACL) for PCD assets at the time of purchase. This acquisition date ACL is added to the

Repurchase/Resale Agreements (cont.):

If a repurchase agreement both entitles and obligates the "selling" bank to repurchase or redeem the transferred assets from the transferee ("purchaser"), the "selling" bank should report the transaction as a secured borrowing if and only if the following conditions have been met:

- (1) The assets to be repurchased or redeemed are the same or "substantially the same" as those transferred, as defined by ASC Topic 860.
- (2) The "selling" institution has the ability to repurchase or redeem the transferred assets on substantially the agreed terms, even in the event of default by the transferee ("purchaser"). This ability is presumed to exist if the "selling" bank has obtained cash or other collateral sufficient to fund substantially all of the cost of purchasing replacement assets from others.
- (3) The agreement is to repurchase or redeem the transferred assets before maturity, at a fixed or determinable price.
- (4) The agreement is entered into concurrently with the transfer.

Participations in pools of securities are to be reported in the same manner as security repurchase/resale transactions.

Repurchase agreements reported as secured borrowings – If a repurchase agreement qualifies as a secured borrowing, the "selling" institution should report the transaction as indicated below based on whether the agreement involves a security or some other financial asset.

- (1) Securities "sold" under agreements to repurchase are reported in Schedule RC, item 14.b, "Securities sold under agreements to repurchase."
- (2) Financial assets (other than securities) "sold" under agreements to repurchase are reported as follows:
 - (a) If the repurchase agreement has an original maturity of one business day (or is under a continuing contract) and is in immediately available funds, it should be reported in Schedule RC, item 14.a, "Federal funds purchased."
 - (b) If the repurchase agreement has an original maturity of more than one business day or is not in immediately available funds, it should be reported in Schedule RC-M, item 5.b.

In addition, the "selling" institution may need to record further entries depending on the terms of the agreement. If the "purchaser" has the right to sell or repledge noncash assets, the "selling" institution should recategorize the transferred financial assets as "assets receivable" and report them in Schedule RC, item 11, "Other assets." Otherwise, the financial assets should continue to be reported in the same asset category as before the transfer (e.g., securities should continue to be reported in Schedule RC, item 2, "Securities," or item 5, "Trading assets," as appropriate).

Resale agreements reported as secured borrowings. Similarly, if a resale agreement qualifies as a secured borrowing, the "purchasing" institution should report the transaction as indicated below based on whether the agreement involves a security or some other financial asset.

- (1) Securities "purchased" under agreements to resell are reported in Schedule RC, item 3.b, "Securities purchased under agreements to resell."
- (2) Financial assets (other than securities) "purchased" under agreements to resell are reported as follows:
 - (a) If the resale agreement has an original maturity of one business day (or is under a continuing contract) and is in immediately available funds, it should be reported in Schedule RC, item 3.a, "Federal funds sold."

Repurchase/Resale Agreements (cont.):

- (b) If the resale agreement has an original maturity of more than one business day or is not in immediately available funds, it should be reported in Schedule RC, item 4.b, "Loans and leases held for investment."

In addition, the "purchasing" institution may need to record further entries depending on the terms of the agreement. If the "purchasing" institution has the right to sell the noncash assets it has "purchased" and sells these assets, it should recognize the proceeds from the sale and report its obligation to return the assets in Schedule RC, item 20, "Other liabilities." If the "selling" institution defaults under the terms of the repurchase agreement and is no longer entitled to redeem the noncash assets, the "purchasing" bank should recognize these assets on its own balance sheet (e.g., securities should be reported in Schedule RC, item 2, "Securities," or item 5, "Trading assets," as appropriate) and initially measure them at fair value. However, if the "purchasing" bank has already sold the assets it has "purchased," it should derecognize its obligation to return the assets. Otherwise, the "purchasing" bank should not recognize the transferred financial assets (i.e., the financial assets "purchased" under the resale agreement) on its balance sheet.

Repurchase/resale agreements reported as sales – If a repurchase agreement does not qualify as a secured borrowing under ASC Topic 860, the selling bank should account for the transaction as a sale of financial assets and a forward repurchase commitment. The selling bank should remove the transferred assets from its balance sheet, record the proceeds from the sale of the transferred assets (including the forward repurchase commitment), and record any gain or loss on the transaction. Similarly, if a resale agreement does not qualify as a borrowing under ASC Topic 860, the purchasing bank should account for the transaction as a purchase of financial assets and a forward resale commitment. The purchasing bank should record the transferred assets on its balance sheet, initially measure them at fair value, and record the payment for the purchased assets (including the forward resale commitment).

Reserve Balances, Pass-through: See "pass-through reserve balances."

Retail Sweep Arrangements: See "deposits."

Revenue from Contracts with Customers: ASC Topic 606, Revenue from Contracts with Customers, which became effective as a result of [Accounting Standards Update \(ASU\) 2014-09](#), provides guidance on how an entity should recognize revenue from these transactions. The core principle of Topic 606 is that an entity should recognize revenue at an amount that reflects the consideration to which it expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer as part of the entity's ordinary activities. ASU 2014-09 also added Topic 610, Other Income, to the ASC. Topic 610 applies to income recognition that is not within the scope of Topic 606, other Topics (such as Topics 840 and 842 on leases, as applicable), or other revenue or income guidance. Topic 610 applies to an institution's sales of repossessed nonfinancial assets, such as other real estate owned (OREO). See the Glossary entry for "foreclosed assets" for guidance on the accounting and reporting for the sale of OREO and other repossessed nonfinancial assets.

ASC Topic 606 specifically excludes financial instruments and other contractual rights or obligations within the scope of Topic 310, Receivables; Topic 320, Investments – Debt Securities; Topic 321, Investments – Equity Securities; Topic 815, Derivatives and Hedging; Topic 860, Transfers and Servicing, and certain other ASC Topics. Therefore, many common revenue streams in the financial

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The equity ownership in majority-owned subsidiaries that are not consolidated on the Reports of Condition and Income (in accordance with the guidance in the General Instructions on the Scope of the "Consolidated Bank" Required to be Reported in the Submitted Reports) and in associated companies

Subsidiaries (cont.):

is accounted for using the equity method of accounting and is reported in Schedule RC, item 8, "Investments in unconsolidated subsidiaries and associated companies," or item 9, "Direct and indirect investments in real estate ventures," as appropriate.

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

See also "equity method of accounting."

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

Sweep Deposits: "Sweep deposit" means a deposit held at the reporting institution by a customer or counterparty through a contractual feature that automatically transfers to the reporting institution from another regulated financial company at the close of each business day amounts under the agreement governing the account from which the amount is being transferred. (Note: This definition of a "sweep deposit" is distinctly separate from the existing "retail sweep arrangements" and "retail sweep programs" definitions in the "Reporting of Retail Sweep Arrangements Affecting Transaction and Nontransaction Accounts" section of the Glossary entry for "Deposits.")

"Affiliate sweep deposit" means a sweep deposit that is deposited in accordance with a contract between a customer or counterparty and the reporting institution, a controlled subsidiary of the reporting institution, or a company that is a controlled subsidiary of the same top-tier company of which the reporting institution is a controlled subsidiary.

"Non-affiliate sweep deposit" means a sweep deposit that is deposited in accordance with a contract between a customer or counterparty and an entity that is not affiliated with the reporting institution.

"Affiliate retail sweep deposit" means a sweep deposit that is deposited in accordance with a contract between a "retail customer or counterparty" and the reporting institution, a controlled subsidiary of the reporting institution, or a company that is a controlled subsidiary of the same top-tier company of which the reporting institution is a controlled subsidiary.

"Non-affiliate retail sweep deposit" means a sweep deposit that is deposited in accordance with a contract between a "retail customer or counterparty" and an entity that is not affiliated with the reporting institution.

"Retail customer or counterparty" means a customer or counterparty that is:

- (1) An individual;
- (2) A business customer, but solely if and to the extent that:
 - (a) The reporting institution manages its transactions with the business customer, including deposits, unsecured funding, and credit facility and liquidity facility transactions, in the same way it manages its transactions with individuals;
 - (b) Transactions with the business customer have liquidity risk characteristics that are similar to comparable transactions with individuals; and
 - (c) The total aggregate funding raised from the business customer is less than \$1.5 million; or

Sweep Deposits (cont.):

- (3) A living or testamentary trust that:
- (a) Is solely for the benefit of natural persons;
 - (b) Does not have a corporate trustee; and
 - (c) Terminates within 21 years and 10 months after the death of grantors or beneficiaries of the trust living on the effective date of the trust or within 25 years, if applicable under state law.

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

Each participant in the syndicate, including the lead bank, records its own share of the participated loan and the total amount of the loan is not entered on the books of one bank to be shared through transfers of loans. Thus, the initial operation and distribution of this type of participation does not require a determination as to whether a transfer that should be accounted for as a sale has occurred. However, any subsequent transfers of shares, or parts of shares, in the syndicated loan would be subject to the provisions of ASC Topic 860, Transfers and Servicing, governing whether these transfers should be accounted for as a sale or a secured borrowing. (See the Glossary entry for "Transfers of Financial Assets.")

Telephone Transfer Account: See "Deposits."

Term Federal Funds: See "Federal Funds Transactions."

Time Deposits: See "Deposits."

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

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

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

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Trading Account: 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.

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) and liabilities as trading if the bank applies fair value accounting, with changes in fair value reported in current earnings, and manages these assets and liabilities 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.

All trading assets should be segregated from a bank's other assets and reported in Schedule RC, item 5, "Trading assets."

A bank's failure to establish a separate account for assets that are used for trading purposes does not prevent such assets from being designated as trading for purposes of these reports. For further information, see ASC Topic 320.

All trading account assets should be reported at their fair value as defined by ASC Topic 820, Fair Value Measurement, with unrealized gains and losses recognized as trading revenue and reported in Schedule RI, item 5.I, “Other noninterest income.” When a security or other asset is acquired, a bank should determine whether it intends to hold the asset for trading or for investment (e.g., for debt securities, available-for-sale or held-to-maturity). A bank should not record a newly acquired asset in a suspense account and later determine whether it was acquired for trading or investment purposes. Regardless of how a bank categorizes a newly acquired asset, management should document its decision.

All trading liabilities should be segregated from other transactions and reported in Schedule RC, item 15, "Trading liabilities." The trading liability account includes the fair value of derivative contracts held for trading that are in loss positions and short positions arising from sales of securities and other assets that institution does not own or sales of more of a security or other asset than the institution

Trading Account (cont.):

owns. (See the Glossary entry for "Short Position.") Trading account liabilities should be reported at fair value as defined by ASC Topic 820 with unrealized gains and losses recognized as trading revenue and reported in Schedule RI, item 5.I, "Other noninterest income."

Given the nature of the trading account, transfers into or from the trading category should be rare. Transfers between a trading account and any other account of the bank must be recorded at fair value at the time of the transfer. For a security transferred from the trading category, the unrealized holding gain or loss at the date of the transfer will already have been recognized in earnings and should not be reversed. For a security transferred into the trading category, the unrealized holding gain or loss at the date of the transfer should be recognized in earnings.

Transaction Account: See "deposits."

Transactions Between Entities under Common Control: See "business combinations."

Transfers of Financial Assets: The accounting and reporting standards for transfers of financial assets are set forth in ASC Topic 860, Transfers and Servicing. Banks must follow ASC Topic 860 for purposes of these reports. ASC Topic 860 limits the circumstances in which a financial asset, or a portion of a financial asset, should be derecognized when the transferor has not transferred the entire original financial asset or when the transferor has continuing involvement with the transferred financial asset. ASC Topic 860 also defines a "participating interest" (which is discussed more fully below) and establishes the accounting and reporting standards for loan participations, syndications, and other transfers of portions of financial assets. A summary of these accounting and reporting standards follows. For further information, see ASC Topic 860.

A financial asset is cash, evidence of an ownership interest in another entity, or a contract that conveys to the bank a contractual right either to receive cash or another financial instrument from another entity or to exchange other financial instruments on potentially favorable terms with another entity. Most of the assets on a bank's balance sheet are financial assets, including balances due from depository institutions, securities, federal funds sold, securities purchased under agreements to resell, loans and lease financing receivables, and interest-only strips receivable.¹ However, servicing assets are not financial assets. Financial assets also include financial futures contracts, forward contracts, interest rate swaps, interest rate caps, interest rate floors, and certain option contracts.

A transferor is an entity that transfers a financial asset, an interest in a financial asset, or a group of financial assets that it controls to another entity. A transferee is an entity that receives a financial asset, an interest in a financial asset, or a group of financial assets from a transferor.

In determining whether a bank has surrendered control over transferred financial assets, the bank must first consider whether the entity to which the financial assets were transferred would be required to be consolidated by the bank. If it is determined that consolidation would be required by the bank, then the transferred financial assets would not be treated as having been sold in the bank's Consolidated Reports of Condition and Income even if all of the other provisions listed below are met.²

Determining Whether a Transfer Should be Accounted for as a Sale or a Secured Borrowing – A transfer of an entire financial asset, a group of entire financial assets, or a participating interest in an entire financial asset in which the transferor surrenders control over those financial assets shall be accounted for as a sale if and only if all of the following conditions are met:

¹ ASC Topic 860 defines an interest-only strip receivable as the contractual right to receive some or all of the interest due on a bond, mortgage loan, collateralized mortgage obligation, or other interest-bearing financial asset.

² The requirements in ASC Subtopic 810-10, Consolidation – Overall, should be applied to determine when a variable interest entity should be consolidated. For further information, refer to the Glossary entry for "variable interest entity."

Item No. Caption and Instructions

- 1.c Total gross notional amount of interest rate derivatives not held for trading.** Report the total notional amount or par value of those interest rate derivative contracts held for purposes other than trading.
- 1.d Total gross notional amount of all other derivatives not held for trading.** Report the total notional amount or par value of all other derivative contracts held for purposes other than trading.

1-4 Family Residential Mortgage Banking Activities

- 2 For the two calendar quarters preceding the current calendar quarter, have either the institution’s sales of 1-4 family residential mortgage loans during the quarter or its 1-4 family residential mortgage loans held for sale or trading as of quarter-end exceeded \$10 million?**

For the two calendar quarters preceding the current calendar quarter, if your institution had either sales of 1-4 family residential mortgage loans during the quarter or 1-4 family residential mortgage loans held for sale or trading as of quarter-end that exceeded \$10 million, place an “X” in the box marked “Yes” and complete items 2.a and 2.b, below.

For the two calendar quarters preceding the current calendar quarter, if your institution did not have either sales of 1-4 family residential mortgage loans during the quarter or 1-4 family residential mortgage loans held for sale or trading as of quarter-end that exceeded \$10 million, place an “X” in the box marked “No,” skip items 2.a and 2.b, and go to item 3.

For purposes of measuring and reporting on 1-4 family residential mortgage banking activities, 1-4 family residential mortgage loans are loans that meet the definition of loans “Secured by 1-4 family residential properties” in Schedule RC-C, Part I, item 1.c. Institutions should include those 1-4 family residential mortgage loans that would be reportable as held for sale in Schedule RC, item 4.a, “Loans and leases held for sale,” as well as those that would be reportable as held for trading in Schedule RC, item 5, “Trading assets.” Open-end 1-4 family residential mortgage banking activities should be measured using the “total commitment under the lines of credit,” which is the total amount of the lines of credit granted to customers at the time the open-end credits were originated, not the “principal amount funded under the lines of credit,” which is the principal balance outstanding of loans extended under lines of credit at the sale date for loans sold during the quarter or at quarter-end for loans held for sale or trading.

An institution must complete items 2.a and 2.b beginning with the quarter-end report date after the second quarter in which the \$10 million threshold is exceeded. For example, if the institution’s sales of closed-end and open-end first and junior lien 1-4 family residential mortgage loans exceeded \$10 million during the quarter ended September 30, 2016, and the institution’s closed-end and open-end first and junior lien 1-4 family residential mortgage loans held for sale or trading exceeded \$10 million as of December 31, 2016, the institution would be required to complete items 2.a and 2.b in its March 31, 2017, Call Report.

- 2.a 1-4 family residential mortgage loans sold during the quarter.** Report 1-4 family residential mortgage loans sold during the calendar quarter ending on the report date. For closed-end first and junior lien mortgage loans, report the principal amount of the 1-4 family residential mortgage loans sold during the quarter. For open-end lines of credit secured by 1-4 family residential properties, report the total amount of open-end commitments under the lines of credit sold during the calendar quarter.

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2.a
(cont.) Include transfers of 1-4 family residential mortgage loans originated or purchased for resale from retail or wholesale sources that have been accounted for as sales in accordance with ASC Topic 860, Transfers and Servicing, i.e., those transfers where the loans are no longer included in the institution’s consolidated total assets.

Also include all sales during the quarter of 1-4 family residential mortgage loans directly from the institution’s loan portfolio. For further information, see the Glossary entry for “transfers of financial assets.”

2.b **Quarter-end amount of 1-4 family residential mortgage loans held for sale or trading.**
Report 1-4 family residential mortgages held for sale or trading as of the quarter-end report date and included in Schedule RC, item 4.a, “Loans and leases held for sale,” and in Schedule RC, item 5, “Trading assets.” Loans held for sale should be reported (a) at the lower of cost or fair value or (b) if a fair value option has been elected, at fair value, consistent with their presentation in Schedule RC, item 4.a. Loans held for trading should be reported at fair value consistent with their presentation in Schedule RC, item 5. However, for open-end lines of credit secured by 1-4 family residential properties held for sale or trading as of quarter-end, report the total amount of open-end commitments under the lines of credit. 1-4 family residential mortgage loans held for sale or trading at quarter-end include any mortgage loans transferred at any time from the institution’s held-for-investment loan portfolio to a held-for-sale account or a trading account that have not been sold by quarter-end.

Fair Value Option Assets and Liabilities**3 Does the institution use a fair value option to measure any of its assets or liabilities?**

If your institution has elected to report any financial instruments or servicing assets and liabilities at fair value under a fair value option with changes in fair value recognized in earnings, place an “X” in the box marked “Yes” and complete items 3.a through 3.d, below.

If your institution has no financial instruments or servicing assets and liabilities that it has elected to report at fair value under a fair value option with changes in fair value recognized in earnings, place an “X” in the box marked “No,” skip items 3.a through 3.d below, and go to item 4.

Your institution should answer “No” if the only financial instruments that your institution measures at fair value in the financial statements on a recurring basis are available-for-sale securities, equity securities not held for trading and other equity investments, trading assets, trading liabilities, and derivative contracts because applicable accounting standards and these instructions require these financial instruments to be measured at fair value in the balance sheet at the end of each reporting period.

If your institution answered “Yes” to item 3, exclude from the amounts reported in items 3.a through 3.d, below, the fair value of, and the net gains (losses) recognized in earnings on, the assets and liabilities described in the preceding paragraph.

3.a **Aggregate amount of fair value option assets.** Report the total fair value, as defined by ASC Topic 820, Fair Value Measurement, of those financial and servicing assets your institution has elected to report

Item No. Caption and Instructions

- 3.a** on Schedule RC, Balance Sheet, at fair value under a fair value option with changes in fair value recognized in earnings.
(cont.)
- 3.b** **Aggregate amount of fair value option liabilities.** Report the total fair value, as defined by ASC Topic 820, Fair Value Measurement, of those financial and servicing liabilities your institution has elected to report on Schedule RC, Balance Sheet, at fair value under a fair value option with changes in fair value recognized in earnings.
- 3.c** **Year-to-date net gains (losses) recognized in earnings on fair value option assets.** Report the total amount of pretax gains (losses) from fair value changes included in earnings during the calendar year to date for all assets your institution has elected to account for at fair value under a fair value option. If the amount to be reported is a net loss, report it with a minus (-) sign. Disclosure of such gains (losses) is also required by ASC Subtopic 825-10, Financial Instruments – Overall and ASC Subtopic 860-50, Transfers and Servicing – Servicing Assets and Liabilities.
- 3.d** **Year-to-date net gains (losses) recognized in earnings on fair value option liabilities.** Report the total amount of pretax gains (losses) from fair value changes included in earnings during the calendar year to date for all liabilities accounted for at fair value under a fair value option. If the amount to be reported is a net loss, report it with a minus (-) sign. Disclosure of such gains (losses) is also required by ASC Subtopic 825-10, Financial Instruments – Overall and ASC Subtopic 860-50, Transfers and Servicing – Servicing Assets and Liabilities.

Servicing, Securitization, and Asset Sale Activities**4 and 5 General Instructions**

For purposes of items 4 and 5 in this schedule, the following definition is applicable.

Recourse or other seller-provided credit enhancement means an arrangement in which the reporting institution retains, in form or in substance, any risk of credit loss directly or indirectly associated with a transferred (sold) asset that exceeds its pro rata claim on the asset. It also includes a representation or warranty extended by the reporting institution when it transfers an asset, or assumed by the institution when it services a transferred asset, that obligates the institution to absorb credit losses on the transferred asset. Such an arrangement typically exists when an institution transfers assets and agrees to protect purchasers or some other party, e.g., investors in securitized assets, from losses due to default by or nonperformance of the obligor on the transferred assets or some other party. The institution provides this protection by retaining:

- (1) an interest in the transferred assets, e.g., credit-enhancing interest-only strips, “spread” accounts, subordinated interests or securities, collateral invested amounts, and cash collateral accounts, that absorbs losses, or
- (2) an obligation to repurchase the transferred assets

in the event of a default of principal or interest on the transferred assets or any other deficiency in the performance of the underlying obligor or some other party. *Subordinated interests and subordinated securities* retained by an institution when it securitizes assets expose the institution to more than its pro rata share of loss and thus are considered a form of credit enhancement to the securitization structure.

Item No. **Caption and Instructions****4** **Does the institution have any assets it has sold and securitized with servicing retained or with recourse or other seller-provided credit enhancements?**

If your institution has any assets currently outstanding that it has sold and securitized with servicing retained or with recourse or other seller-provided credit enhancements, place an “X” in the box marked “Yes” and complete item 4.a, below.

If your institution has no assets currently outstanding that it has sold and securitized with servicing retained or with recourse or other seller-provided credit enhancements, place an “X” in the box marked “No,” skip item 4.a, and go to item 5.

4.a **Total outstanding principal balance of assets sold and securitized by the reporting institution with servicing retained or with recourse or other seller-provided credit enhancements.** Report the total principal balance outstanding as of the report date of loans, leases, and other assets which the reporting institution has sold and securitized while:

- (1) retaining the right to service these assets, or
- (2) when servicing has not been retained, retaining recourse or providing other seller-provided credit enhancements to the securitization structure.

Include the amount outstanding of any credit card fees and finance charges that the reporting institution has securitized and sold in connection with its securitization and sale of credit card receivable balances.

Include the principal balance outstanding of loans the reporting institution has (1) pooled into securities that have been guaranteed by the Government National Mortgage Association (Ginnie Mae) and (2) sold with servicing rights retained.

Also include the principal balance outstanding of securitizations of small business obligations transferred with recourse under Section 208 of the [Riegle Community Development and Regulatory Improvement Act of 1994](#).

Exclude the principal balance of loans underlying seller's interests owned by the reporting institution. Seller's interest means the reporting institution's ownership interest in loans that have been securitized, except an interest that is a form of recourse or other seller-provided credit enhancement.

Do **not** report in this item the outstanding balance of 1-4 family residential mortgages sold to the Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae) or the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (Freddie Mac) that the government-sponsored agency in turn securitizes. Do **not** report in this item the outstanding balance of 1-4 family residential mortgages sold to a Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB) through a Mortgage Partnership Finance Program that the FHLB in turn securitizes. Report 1-4 family residential mortgages sold to Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac, or FHLB with recourse or other seller-provided credit enhancements in Schedule SU, item 5.a. If servicing has been retained on closed-end 1-4 family residential mortgages sold to Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac, or FHLB, report the outstanding principal balance of the mortgages in Schedule SU, item 6.a.