

Supporting Statement
Recordkeeping and Disclosure Provisions Associated with
Company-Run Annual Stress Test Reporting Template and Documentation
for Covered Banks with Total Consolidated Assets of \$10 Billion to \$50 Billion
OMB Control No. 3064-0189

A. JUSTIFICATION

The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) is revising information collection 3064-0189 to modify the existing stress testing reporting templates for covered banks with total consolidated assets of between \$10 billion and \$50 billion.

1. Circumstances that make the collection necessary:

On October 15, 2012, the FDIC published in the Federal Register a final rule on annual stress testing (Annual Stress Test Rule)¹ that is applicable to all state nonmember banks and state savings associations with over \$10 billion in total consolidated assets (covered banks) pursuant to the requirements of section 165(i)(2) of the Dodd-Frank Act Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Dodd-Frank Act).² The Dodd-Frank Act requires covered banks to conduct annual stress tests, report the results of such stress tests to the FDIC and the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (Board), and publish a summary of the results of the stress tests.

The Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC) and the Board issued annual stress test final rules for their regulated entities near in time to the FDIC's Annual Stress Test Rule. The regulations across the Federal banking agencies are consistent and comparable as required by the Dodd-Frank Act.

The Dodd-Frank Act stress testing requirements apply to all covered banks (those with over \$10 billion in total consolidated assets), but the FDIC recognized that the stress tests conducted by covered banks with consolidated total assets of \$50 billion or more would be applied to more complex portfolios, and therefore warranted a broader set of reports to adequately capture the results of the company-run stress tests. These reports necessarily required more detail than would be appropriate for smaller, less complex institutions. Therefore, in coordination with the other Federal banking agencies, the FDIC specified separate reporting templates: (1) for covered banks with total consolidated assets of greater than \$10 billion and less than \$50 billion and (2) for covered banks with total consolidated assets of \$50 billion or more.

The Annual Stress Test Rules for the FDIC, OCC, and the Board require that their respective covered institutions with total consolidated assets of between \$10 billion and \$50 billion conduct annual stress tests and report the results of those tests to the relevant agency by March 31, 2015 (and July 31 in years thereafter). The FDIC, OCC, and Board

¹ 77 FR 62417 (Oct. 15, 2012).

² Public Law 111-203, 124 Stat. 1376, July 2010.

have coordinated the revisions to the reporting templates that the covered institutions in this category will use to report.

On April 14, 2014, the FDIC published a final rule in the Federal Register that revise and replace the FDIC's risk-based and leverage capital requirements to be consistent with agreements reached by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision in "Basel III: A Global Regulatory Framework for More Resilient Banks and Banking Systems" (Basel III).³ In light of the finalization of the Basel III capital rules, the FDIC is revising the FDIC DFAST 10-50 reporting templates to reflect the requirements of the revised capital framework.

The specific changes to the reporting templates entail:

- o Revisions to the FDIC DFAST 10-50 Summary Schedule to add a common equity tier 1 capital data item.
- o Revisions to the FDIC DFAST 10-50 Balance Sheet Schedules (baseline, adverse, and severely adverse scenarios) by adding a common equity tier 1 risk based capital ratio data item.

In addition, the FDIC is clarifying the FDIC DFAST 10-50 reporting form instructions to emphasize that a covered bank should transition to the revised capital framework requirements in its bank-run stress test projections in the quarter in which the revised capital framework requirements become effective. Specifically, a covered bank would be required to comply with the revised capital framework and begin including the common equity tier 1 capital data item and common equity tier 1 risk based capital ratio data item in projected quarter 2 (1st quarter, 2015) through projected quarter 9 (4th quarter, 2016) for each supervisory scenario for the 2015 stress test cycle.

The FDIC is also clarifying the FDIC DFAST 10-50 reporting form instructions in the following respects:

- o Indicating that the Scenario Variables Schedule would be collected as a reporting form in Reporting Central (instead of as a file submitted in Adobe Acrobat PDF format);
- o Clarifying what covered banks should include in line items 32 and 33 (retail and wholesale funding) on the Balance Sheet Schedule with reference to relevant Call Report data items;
- o Clarifying the disallowed deferred tax asset and unrealized gains and losses on available-for-sale ("AFS") securities line items;

³ 79 FR 20754 (April 14, 2014).

- o Clarifying the descriptions of the total capital and total risk-based capital line items; and
- o Clarifying how the supporting qualitative information is organized.

On August 13, 2014, the FDIC published an information collection notice with a 60-day comment period on the proposed revisions to the DFAST 10-50 stress testing reporting templates.⁴ The comment period ended October 14, 2015, and no comments were received.

2. Use of the information:

As required by section 165(i)(2) of the Dodd-Frank Act, the FDIC provided in its Annual Stress Test Rule three clearly defined macroeconomic and market scenarios (baseline, adverse, and severely adverse) each year. With those scenarios, covered banks are to use their own financial data as of September 30 to estimate pre-provision net revenue (PPNR), losses, loan and lease loss provisions, net income, and the potential impact on regulatory capital levels and ratios over a nine-quarter horizon. The board of directors and senior management of each covered bank must use the results of the stress tests in the normal course of business, including but not limited to, the covered bank's capital planning, assessment of capital adequacy, and risk management. The Annual Stress Test Rule also requires covered banks to establish and maintain a system of controls, oversight, and documentation, including policies and procedures, designed to ensure that the stress testing processes used by the bank are effective in meeting the requirements of the Annual Stress Test Rule.

The Annual Stress Test Rule requires covered banks to report data to their primary financial regulatory agency and to the Board at such time, in such form, and containing such information as the primary financial regulatory agency may require. These reporting templates are almost identical to those described in the OCC's related information collection that was also published in the Federal Register. There are no substantive differences between the FDIC's and the OCC's templates; only the names of the agencies were changed.

The FDIC intends to use the data collected through these templates to assess the reasonableness of the stress test results of covered banks and to provide forward-looking information to the FDIC regarding a covered bank's capital adequacy. The FDIC also may use the results of the stress tests to determine whether additional analytical techniques and exercises could be appropriate to identify, measure, and monitor risks at the covered bank. The stress test results are expected to support ongoing improvement in a covered bank's stress testing practices with respect to its internal assessments of capital adequacy and overall capital planning.

⁴ 79 FR 47457 (August 13, 2014).

The agencies emphasize that the rule implements the stress testing requirements imposed by the Dodd-Frank Act and does not otherwise impose additional mandatory stress testing requirements. The burden of information collections associated with these mandatory stress tests are accounted for in the respective rules of the banking agencies.

3. Consideration of the use of improved information technology:

Covered banks may use any information technology that permits review by FDIC examiners and meets the requirements of the collection.

4. Efforts to identify duplication:

The information required is unique. It is not duplicated elsewhere.

5. Methods used to minimize burden if the collection has a significant impact on a substantial number of small entities:

The information collection only affects large institutions that have more than \$10 billion in total consolidated assets and therefore does not have a significant impact on a substantial number of small entities.

6. Consequences to the Federal program if the collection were conducted less frequently:

Conducting the collection is required by the Dodd-Frank Act to be on an annual basis. The consequences of collecting the information less frequently would prevent the FDIC from implementing Section 165(i)(2) of the Dodd-Frank Act. Conducting the collection less frequently would potentially present safety and soundness risks to those entities otherwise subject to testing.

7. Special circumstances necessitating collection inconsistent with 5 CFR Part 1320:

This information collection is conducted in a manner consistent with the guidelines in 5 CFR Part 1320.

8. Efforts to consult with persons outside the agency:

On August 13, 2014, the FDIC published an information collection notice with a 60-day comment period on the proposed revisions to the DFAST 10-50 stress testing reporting templates.⁵ The comment period ended October 14, 2014, and no comments were received.

9. Payment to respondents:

There is no payment to respondents.

⁵ 79 FR 47457 (August 13, 2014).

10. Any assurance of confidentiality:

The stress test reports information collection request will be kept private to extent allowed by law.

11. Justification for questions of a sensitive nature:

No questions of a sensitive nature are asked.

12. Burden estimate:

Number of Respondents: 22.

Annual Burden per Respondent: 469 hours.

Total Annual Burden: 10,318 hours.

13. Estimate of annualized costs to respondents:

On average, FDIC staff estimates that each of the 22 respondents with consolidated assets between \$10 billion and \$50 billion will spend 469 hours at a cost of \$90⁶ per hour to collect and prepare information for each ongoing annual submission, or \$42,210, for a total of \$928,620. FDIC staff expects that key drivers of costs of compliance will be the magnitude of the changes in activities and operations of each covered bank.

14. Estimate of annualized costs to the government:

None.

15. Changes in burden:

Additional Burden per Respondent: 5 hours.

Total Additional Burden: 110 hours.

⁶To estimate hourly wages, we used data from May 2013 for wages (by industry and occupation) from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) for depository credit intermediation. To estimate compensation costs associated with the rule, we used \$90 per hour, which is based on the average of the 90th percentile for seven occupations (i.e., accountants and auditors, compliance officers, financial analysts, lawyers, management occupations, software developers, and statisticians) plus an additional 33 percent to cover inflation and private sector benefits. This is the process that the OCC used to estimate compensation costs associated with the rule, albeit with data from May 2011.

16. Information regarding collections whose results are planned to be published for statistical use:

Not applicable.

B. COLLECTIONS OF INFORMATION EMPLOYING STATISTICAL METHODS

Not applicable.