

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System



Instructions for Preparation of

Annual Report of Deposits and Reservable Liabilities

Reporting Form FR 2910a

Effective June 2015

Annual Report of Deposits and Reservable Liabilities

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Who Must Report. This report is required from each of the following types of depository institutions with net transaction accounts less than or equal to \$14.5 million (the “exemption amount”), *and* with total deposits greater than \$14.5 million, *and* with total transaction accounts, savings deposits, and small time deposits less than \$1.824 billion (the “reduced reporting limit”):¹

1. Federally-insured commercial or industrial banks (or any bank that is eligible to apply for FDIC insurance).
2. Mutual or stock savings banks.
3. Building, savings and loan, or homestead associations and cooperative banks that are insured depository institutions or are eligible to apply to become insured under the Federal Deposit Insurance Act.
4. Credit unions that are insured by the NCUA Board (or any credit union that is eligible to apply for such insurance).

In addition, depository institutions for which no deposit data are available, and therefore whose deposit size is unknown, are required to submit a FR 2910a report for

1. The exemption amount is the amount of a depository institution’s total reservable liabilities that is subject to a zero- percent reserve requirement. The reduced reporting limit is the amount of total transaction accounts, savings deposits, and small time deposits, if equaled or exceeded at a depository institution, whereby the institution must report the FR 2900 weekly, regardless of the level of its net transaction accounts. The Federal Reserve determines the exemption amount and the reduced reporting limit on the basis of June 30 data each year, to be effective the following year.

The specific procedures and periods used by the Federal Reserve to determine the reporting panel for the FR 2910a, as well as for other deposit reports, are described in the chapter titled “Reporting Requirements” of the *Reserve Maintenance Manual* issued by the Federal Reserve (available upon request from an institution’s local Federal Reserve Bank and on the Federal Reserve Board’s website at <http://www.frbervices.org/Accounting/pdf/rmm.pdf>).

determination of their appropriate deposits reporting category.

Frequency of Report. The report shall be submitted once each year, as of June 30th.

Where to Report. A reporting institution must file the FR 2910a report with the Federal Reserve Bank in the Federal Reserve District in which the reporting institution is located. A reporting institution is located in the Federal Reserve District that contains the location specified in the reporting institution’s charter, organizing certificate, license, or articles of incorporation, or as specified by the reporting institution’s primary regulator, or if no such location is specified, the location of its head office, unless otherwise determined by the Federal Reserve Board.

How to Report. The report shall reflect amounts outstanding as of the close of business on June 30. If the institution was closed that day, the closing balances of the preceding business day should be reported. *Amounts reported should be rounded to the nearest thousand U.S. dollars.*

Respondents shall prepare and file a report that consolidates the head office and all branches (and majority-owned subsidiaries, if applicable) located in the 50 states of the United States, the District of Columbia, or on U.S. military facilities, wherever located.

Negative or overdrawn balances in any account should be regarded as zero when computing deposits totals. Overdrawn deposit accounts of customers should be regarded as loans made by the reporting institution and should not be reported as negative deposits.

NOTE: When calculating Item 2, Reservable Liabilities, and Item 2.a, Net Transaction Accounts, your result could be negative. Please indicate a negative result with a minus sign or parentheses around the negative amount. (For more information on how to calculate Reservable

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Liabilities and Net Transaction Accounts, see the FR 2910a Worksheet.)

Foreign (non-U.S.) Currency-denominated Transactions. Transactions denominated in non-U.S. currency must be valued in U.S. dollars by using the exchange rate prevailing on the report date.

The exchange rates to be used for this conversion are a consistent series of exchange rate quotations. If deposits are issued in European Currency Unit (ECU) or some other currency basket, consistent series of exchange rate quotations either for the basket unit or for the corresponding individual exchange rates may be used.

Foreign currency-denominated deposits held at U.S. offices of a depository institution must be converted to U.S. dollars under the procedures stipulated above and included as appropriate in Items 1, 2, and 2.a of the FR 2910a.

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Deposits. The term “deposits” has a special meaning in Regulation D and in this report. Consequently, the deposit balances on this report may differ from amounts in corresponding lines reported on the reporting institution’s quarterly condition report or on other reports. For purposes of this report, deposits include funds received by the reporting institution for which credit has been or is obligated to be given to a transaction account, savings deposit account, or time deposit account maintained by the institution and, in addition, certain other liabilities of the institution. Such other liabilities arise from “primary obligations” that are issued or undertaken by the reporting institution as a means of obtaining funds, and consist of the following obligations:

1. Any obligation that can be sold or transferred to another party without the knowledge of the reporting institution, regardless to whom the obligation was initially issued.
2. Purchases of federal funds from “nonexempt entities” (as defined below).
3. Repurchase agreements entered into with “nonexempt entities” on any asset *other than* either (a) obligations of, or obligations fully guaranteed as to principal and interest by, the U.S. government or a federal agency, or (b) the shares of a money market mutual fund whose portfolio consists wholly of

obligations of, or obligations fully guaranteed as to principal and interest by, the U.S. government or a federal agency.

4. Due bills, regardless of to whom issued, that have not been collateralized by a similar security within three business days from the date of issuance.
5. Proceeds from outstanding sales to “nonexempt entities” of short-term loans made under long-term lending commitments (sometimes referred to as “loan strips”).
6. Funds raised through the issuance and sale of mortgage securities (backed by a pool of conventional, non-federally insured mortgages) to “nonexempt entities” *if* the originating reporting institution is obligated to incur more than the *first 10 percent* of any loss associated with that pool of mortgages.²

Except for due bills described above, primary obligations undertaken with “exempt entities” (as defined below) are not deposits under Regulation D. Note, however, that those liabilities which the reporting institution books as deposits (or shares) are always deposits, regardless of the status of the depositor.

For purposes of this report, *exclude* the following obligations from deposits and primary obligations:

1. Subordinated notes and debentures with a weighted average maturity of *five years or longer* and with the permission of the appropriate regulatory authority.
2. Repurchase agreements involving obligations of, or obligations fully guaranteed as to principal and interest by, the U.S. government or a federal agency, regardless of whether transacted with “exempt entities” or “nonexempt entities.”
3. Repurchase agreements involving the shares of a money market mutual fund whose portfolio consists wholly of obligations of, or obligations fully guaranteed as to principal and interest by, the U.S. government or a federal agency, regardless of whether transacted with “exempt entities” or “nonexempt entities.”

2. This treatment, however, does not apply to normal mortgage loan participation transactions where the buyer and seller of a participation in a mortgage loan or pool of mortgages share all the risk of loss on a *pro rata* basis. In such instances, any funds raised through the sale of such participations are not considered “primary obligations.”

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4. Borrowings from a Federal Reserve Bank or a Federal Home Loan Bank.
 5. Borrowings from the National Credit Union Administration (NCUA) Central Liquidity Facility or the National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund, or shares held by the NCUA or the NCUA Central Liquidity Facility under a statutorily authorized assistance program.
 6. Trust funds (including escrow funds held in the reporting institution's own trust department as part of the trust department's fiduciary activities) received or held by the reporting institution that it keeps properly segregated as trust funds and apart from its general assets, or which it deposits in another institution to the credit of itself as trustee or other fiduciary.
1. U.S. commercial banks and trust companies and their majority-owned subsidiaries.
 2. U.S. branches or agencies of a bank organized under foreign (non-U.S.) law.
 3. Banking Edge Act and agreement corporations.
 4. Mutual and stock savings banks.
 5. Building, savings and loan, and homestead associations.
 6. Cooperative banks.
 7. Industrial banks.
 8. Credit unions (including corporate central credit unions).
 9. The U.S. government and its agencies and instrumentalities, such as the Federal Reserve Banks, Federal Home Loan Banks, Federal Intermediate Credit Banks, Federal Land Banks, Banks for Cooperatives, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Financing Bank, National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund, and National Credit Union Administration (NCUA) Central Liquidity Facility.
 10. Export-Import Bank of the U.S.
 11. Government Development Bank of Puerto Rico.
 12. Minbanc Capital Corporation.
 13. Securities dealers, but only when the borrowing has a maturity of one day, is in immediately available funds, and is in connection with the clearance of securities.
 14. The U.S. Treasury.
 15. New York State investment companies (chartered under Article XII of the New York State Banking Code) that perform a banking business and are majority owned by one or more non-U.S. banks.
 16. An investment company or trust whose entire beneficial interest is held exclusively by one or more depository institutions.

Other Reservable Obligations. In addition to the deposits and primary obligations described in these instructions, obligations that are reservable under Regulation D also include funds obtained by a depository institution through the following means:

1. The use of ineligible acceptances (including finance bills).
2. Issuance of certain obligations by nonconsolidated affiliates.
3. Borrowings from sources outside the United States.
4. Certain positions with the reporting institution's foreign branches and its International Banking Facility (IBF).

These instructions do not address the treatment of these obligations. If the reporting institution has obtained funds in one or more of these ways, it should check the box that appears on the front of the FR 2910a reporting form; the reporting institution will be contacted by the appropriate Federal Reserve Bank for additional information.

Exempt/Nonexempt Entities. Please note that the terms "exempt entities" and "nonexempt entities" used in these instructions apply to the classification of "primary obligations" as described earlier and do not apply to the reporting status of the reporting institution or to the exemption of a depository institution from federal reserve requirements. The term "exempt entities" that is used in these instructions with respect to "primary obligations" refers to U.S. offices of the following institutions:

The term "nonexempt entities" refers to any institution *other than* those listed above under "exempt entities." "Nonexempt entities" include, but are not limited to, individuals, partnerships, and corporations; state and

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local governments; and brokers and nonbank dealers in securities other than those described in item 13 of the definition of “exempt entities.”

Month. The instructions in Classification of Deposits section address the number of withdrawals or transfers that are permitted each “month” from certain types of deposit accounts. When used in this context, the term “month” is defined as a calendar month or statement cycle (or similar period) of at least four weeks.

U.S./Non-U.S. For purposes of this report, the term “United States” (or “U.S.”) is defined as the 50 states of the United States, the District of Columbia, and U.S. military facilities, wherever located. The terms “non-U.S.” and “foreign” are defined as Puerto Rico, territories and possessions of the United States, and all countries other than the United States, but excludes U.S. military facilities, wherever located.

CLASSIFICATION OF DEPOSITS

For purposes of this report, all “deposits” (including “primary obligations” described above) are classified as transaction accounts, savings deposits, or time deposits as defined below.

1. Transaction Accounts. With exceptions noted below, transaction accounts are defined as deposits or accounts from which the depositor or account holder is permitted to make transfers or withdrawals by negotiable or transferable instruments, payment orders of withdrawal, telephone transfers, or other similar devices for the purpose of making payments or transfers to third persons or others or from which the depositor may make third-party payments at an automated teller machine (ATM) or a remote service unit (RSU), or other electronic device, including by debit card.

Savings deposits (including money market deposit accounts (MMDAs)), as defined below, are *excluded* from transaction accounts even though such deposits permit some third-party transfers. However, as noted in the definition of savings deposits, any account that otherwise meets the definition of a savings deposit but that authorizes or permits the depositor to exceed the withdrawal or transfer limitations for that account shall be regarded as a transaction account.

Transaction accounts consist of the following types of deposits, as defined below:

- A. Demand deposits.
- B. Negotiable Orders of Withdrawal (NOW) accounts.
- C. Share draft accounts.
- D. Automatic Transfer Service (ATS) accounts.
- E. Telephone and preauthorized transfer accounts.

Also included in transaction accounts is interest (or dividends) paid by crediting transaction accounts.

A. Demand deposits are deposits that are payable immediately on demand, or that are issued with an original maturity or required notice period of less than seven days, or that represent funds for which the reporting institution *does not* reserve the right to require at least seven days’ *written* notice of an intended withdrawal.

For purposes of this report, demand deposits include the accounts listed below:

1. Checking accounts, noninterest bearing negotiable orders of withdrawal (NINOW) accounts, and payment order of withdrawal (POW) accounts. Demand deposits do not include NOW accounts, share draft accounts, ATS accounts, or MMDAs.
2. Cashier’s checks, certified checks, teller’s checks, money orders, and other officer’s checks issued for any purpose including those issued in payment for services, dividends, or purchases that are drawn on the reporting institution by any of its duly authorized officers and that are outstanding on the report date.³

This includes:

- (a) Those *drawn by the reporting institution on itself and not payable at or through another depository institution.*
- (b) Those *drawn by the reporting institution and drawn on, or payable at or through, another depository institution on a zero-balance account or an account that is not routinely maintained with sufficient balances to cover checks drawn in the normal course of business (including accounts*

3. A teller’s check is a check or draft drawn by a depository institution on another depository institution, a Federal Reserve Bank, or a Federal Home Loan Bank, or payable at or through a depository institution, Federal Reserve Bank, or a Federal Home Loan Bank. Teller’s checks do not include checks or drafts sold by a bank acting in an agency capacity where that capacity is clearly stated on the face of the check or checks or drafts drawn without recourse where permitted by state law.

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where funds are remitted by the reporting institution only when it has been advised that the checks or drafts have been presented).

Those checks drawn by the reporting institution on a deposit account at another depository institution which the reporting institution routinely maintains with sufficient balances to cover checks or drafts drawn in the normal course of business should be recorded directly as a reduction in demand balances due from depository institutions in the United States.

- (c) Those checks drawn by the reporting institution on, or payable at or through, a Federal Reserve Bank or a Federal Home Loan Bank.
3. Funds received or held in connection with traveler's checks and money orders sold (but not drawn) by the reporting institution, until the proceeds of the sale are remitted to another party. This also includes other funds received or held in connection with any other checks used (but not drawn) by the reporting institution, until the amount of the checks is remitted to another party.
 4. Funds received or held in connection with letters of credit sold to customers.
 5. Unposted credits.
 6. Taxes, insurance premiums or other funds withheld from the salaries of employees of the reporting institution.
 7. Funds received or held in escrow or trust accounts that may be withdrawn on demand or within six days from the date of deposit.
 8. Matured time deposits or matured credit union share certificates (unless the deposit agreement specifically provides for automatic renewal at maturity or for transfer of the funds to a savings or share account).
 9. Credit balances that meet the definition of demand deposits.
 10. Demand deposits of U.S. government agencies and instrumentalities and of state and local governments.

Demand deposits also *include* liabilities referred to as "primary obligations" that are described earlier in General Definitions section under the definition of "depos-

its," and that are issued in original maturities of less than seven days or payable with less than seven days' notice.

B. NOW accounts are interest-bearing deposits (1) on which the reporting institution has reserved the right to require at least seven days' written notice prior to withdrawal or transfer of any funds in the account *and* (2) that can be withdrawn or transferred to third parties by issuance of a negotiable or transferable instrument. NOW accounts are authorized by federal law and are limited to accounts in which the entire beneficial interest is held by individuals, sole proprietorships, certain nonprofit organizations, and all governmental units in the United States, Puerto Rico, and U.S. territories and possessions.

C. Share draft accounts are accounts at credit unions from which the holder is authorized to withdraw shares or to transfer shares to third parties by means of a negotiable or transferable instrument or other order such as a share draft. Share draft accounts may be withdrawable upon demand, or the credit union may reserve the right to require at least seven days' notice prior to an intended withdrawal. For eligibility to hold a share draft account, see Section 205(f)(2) of the Federal Credit Union Act (12 U.S.C. Section 1785(f)(2)).

D. ATS accounts are deposits of individuals or sole proprietorships on which the reporting institution has reserved the right to require at least seven days' written notice prior to withdrawal or transfer of any funds in the account and from which, pursuant to written agreement arranged in advance between the reporting institution and the depositor, withdrawals may be made automatically through payment to the reporting institution itself or through transfer of credit to a demand deposit or other account in order to cover checks or drafts drawn upon the institution or to maintain a specified balance in, or to make periodic transfers to, such other accounts.

E. Telephone and preauthorized transfer accounts are deposits, other than savings deposits,

1. In which the entire beneficial interest is held by a party eligible to hold a share draft account (applicable to accounts at credit unions) or a NOW account (applicable to accounts at all other types of depository institutions),
2. On which the reporting institution has reserved

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the right to require at least seven days' written notice prior to withdrawal or transfer of any funds in the account, and

3. Under the terms of which, or by practice of the reporting institution, the depositor is permitted or authorized to make *more than six preauthorized, automatic or telephonic* withdrawals or transfers per "month" for purposes of transferring funds to another account of the depositor at the same institution (including a transaction account) or for making payment to a third party by means of preauthorized transfer, or telephonic (including data transmission) agreement, order or instruction.

An account that permits or authorizes *more than six* such withdrawals in a "month" is a transaction account whether or not more than six such withdrawals actually are made in the "month."

A "preauthorized transfer" includes any arrangement by the reporting institution to pay a third party from the account of a depositor (1) upon written or oral instruction (including an order received through an automated clearing house (ACH)), or (2) at a predetermined time or on a fixed schedule.

Telephone and preauthorized transfer accounts also *include* the balances of deposits or accounts that otherwise meet the definition of savings deposits or time deposits, but from which payments may be made to *third parties* by means of a debit card, an ATM, a RSU, or other electronic device, regardless of the number of payments made.

2. Savings Deposits. A savings deposit is a deposit (including primary obligations described in General Definitions section) with respect to which the depositor is not required by the deposit contract but may at any time be required by the reporting institution to give written notice of an intended withdrawal not less than seven days before withdrawal is made, and that is not payable on a specified date or at the expiration of a specified time after the date of deposit.

Savings deposit also means a deposit or account, such as an account commonly known as a passbook savings account, a statement savings account, or a money market deposit account (MMDA), that otherwise meets the requirements of the preceding paragraph and from which, under the terms of the deposit contract or by practice of

the reporting institution, the depositor is permitted or authorized to make *no more than six transfers and withdrawals*, or a combination of such transfers and withdrawals, per calendar month or statement cycle (or similar period) of at least four weeks, to another account (including a transaction account) of the depositor at the same institution or to a third party by means of a preauthorized or automatic transfer, or telephonic (including data transmission) agreement, order or instruction, or by check, draft, debit card, or similar order made by the depositor and payable to third parties. (See Regulation D for procedures to be followed for ensuring that the permissible number of transfers is not exceeded.) Transfers from savings deposits for purposes of covering overdrafts (overdraft protection plans) are included under the withdrawal limits specified for savings deposits.

Any depository institution may place restrictions and requirements on savings deposits in addition to those stipulated above and in Regulation D. In the case of such further restrictions, the account would still be reported as a savings deposit. On the other hand, an account that otherwise meets the definition of a savings deposit but that authorizes or permits the depositor to exceed the six-transfer/withdrawal rule described above is a transaction account. (A reporting institution should contact its local Federal Reserve Bank for further information.)

Multiple savings accounts where the reporting institution suggests, or otherwise promotes, multiple accounts to permit transfers in excess of the limits applicable to individual accounts are classified as transaction accounts and reported as such.

Include the following accounts in savings deposits:

- A. Credit union regular share accounts (but not share draft accounts).
- B. Escrow accounts, trust accounts, club accounts, and credit balances that meet the definition of savings deposits.
- C. Interest or dividends paid and credited to savings deposit accounts.
- D. Individual Retirement Accounts (IRA) or Keogh Plan Accounts held in the form of savings deposits.
- E. Matured time deposits if the contract calls for conversion to a savings deposit upon maturity.

Exclude the following accounts from savings deposits:

- A. All transaction accounts.

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- B. Any accounts that are savings deposits in form but that the Federal Reserve Board has determined, by rule or order, to be transaction accounts.
- C. Special passbook or statement accounts, such as “ninety-day notice accounts,” “golden passbook accounts,” or savings certificates that have a specified original maturity or required notice period of seven days or more.
- D. Interest *accrued* but not yet paid or credited to a savings deposit or share account.

3. Time Deposits. Time deposits are defined as deposits (including “primary obligations” described in General Definitions section) that the depositor does not have a right, and is not permitted, to make withdrawals from within six days after the date of deposit unless the deposit is subject to an early withdrawal penalty of at least seven days’ simple interest on amounts withdrawn within the first six days after deposit. A time deposit from which partial early withdrawals are permitted must impose additional early withdrawal penalties of at least seven days’ simple interest on amounts withdrawn within six days after each partial withdrawal. If such additional early withdrawal penalties are not imposed, the account ceases to be a time deposit. The account may become a savings deposit if it meets the requirements for a savings deposit; otherwise, it becomes a demand deposit. (Note: These prescribed penalties are the minimum required by Federal Reserve Regulation D. Institutions may choose to require penalties for early withdrawal in excess of the regulatory minimums.)

Include the following as time deposits:

- A. Funds that are payable on a specified date not less than seven days after the date of deposit or payable at the expiration of a specified time not less than seven days after the date of deposit, or payable only upon written notice that is actually required to be given by the depositor not less than seven days prior to withdrawal.
- B. Time certificates of deposit or credit union share certificates and certificates of indebtedness (whether negotiable or nonnegotiable).
- C. Time deposit open accounts or credit union share certificate open accounts.
- D. Time deposit passbook accounts, savings certificates, and notice accounts.
- E. Escrow funds, trust accounts, club accounts, or credit balances that meet the definition of time deposits.
- F. Individual Retirement Accounts (IRA) and Keogh Plan Accounts held in the form of time deposits.
- G. Time deposits or share certificates maintained as compensating balances or pledged as collateral for loans.
- H. All interest or dividends paid by crediting time deposit accounts.

Exclude from time deposits the following categories of liabilities even if they have an original maturity of seven days or more:

- A. Any deposit or account that otherwise meets the definition of a time deposit but that allows withdrawals within the first six days after deposit and that does not require an early withdrawal penalty of at least seven days’ simple interest on amounts withdrawn within those first six days. Such deposits or accounts that meet the definition of a savings deposit (or credit union share account) shall be regarded as savings deposits; otherwise, they shall be regarded as demand deposits and thus included in transaction accounts.
- B. The remaining balance of a time deposit *if* a partial early withdrawal is made *and* the remaining balance is *not* subject to additional early withdrawal penalties of at least seven days’ simple interest on amounts withdrawn within six days after each partial withdrawal. Such deposits that meet the definition of a savings deposit (or credit union share account) shall be regarded as savings deposits; otherwise, they shall be regarded as demand deposits and thus included in transaction accounts.
- C. Any accounts that are time deposits in form but that the Federal Reserve Board has determined, by rule or order, to be transaction accounts.
- D. Matured time deposits that are not automatically renewed (reported as transaction accounts or savings deposits, as appropriate).
- E. Interest or dividends accrued but not yet paid or credited to a time deposit or share certificate account.

Line Item Instructions

ITEM-BY-ITEM INSTRUCTIONS

Item 1. Total Transaction Accounts, Savings Deposits, and Small Time Deposits. Report in this item the balance of all “deposits” (including “primary obligations” as defined in General Definitions section above), *less* all time deposits with balances of \$100,000 or more. This item includes total transaction accounts, total savings deposits, and total time deposits, regardless of maturity, as defined in Classification of Deposits section above, *less* all time deposits with balances of \$100,000 or more.

The following list provides examples of time deposits with balances of \$100,000 or more, which should be excluded from Item 1:

- A. Negotiable and nonnegotiable and transferable and nontransferable certificates of deposit issued in denominations of \$100,000 or more, time deposit open accounts or credit union share certificate open accounts, and other time deposits having balances of \$100,000 or more.
- B. Time deposits originally issued in denominations of less than \$100,000 but, because of interest paid or credited, or because of additional deposits, now have a balance of \$100,000 or more.
- C. The balance of all primary obligations of \$100,000 or more that is included in total time deposits.

In determining if a time deposit has a balance of \$100,000 or more, do not combine deposits that are represented by separate certificates or accounts, even if held by the same customer.

NOTE: Brokered deposits are funds in the form of deposits that a depository institution receives from brokers or dealers on behalf of individual depositors. If a reporting institution receives brokered deposits in the form of time deposits, only that portion of the deposit in amounts of \$100,000 or more that is credited to a *single*

depositor should be *excluded* from Item 1. The remainder of the deposit is regarded as small time deposits. For example, if a broker purchases one large certificate of deposit (CD) for \$5 million on behalf of several depositors, and each of the underlying depositors’ shares in the CD is less than \$100,000, the entire amount of the CD should be *included* in Item 1. However, if any of the underlying depositors have balances of \$100,000 or more, that portion of the CD held by such a depositor or depositors should be *excluded* from Item 1.

If a reporting institution is unable to collect information from a broker on the amounts credited to underlying depositors then, generally, the entire amount of the brokered time deposit should be *included* in Item 1. However, in such cases, a reporting institution should use all available information to determine whether there is good reason to believe amounts credited to underlying depositors are \$100,000 or greater. For example, if the broker deals mainly with institutional customers, then the value of each underlying share will therefore likely be greater than \$100,000, and the brokered deposit should be *excluded* from Item 1.

Item 2. Reservable Liabilities. Reservable liabilities consist of the sum of (A) net transaction accounts + (B) nonpersonal savings deposits + (C) nonpersonal time deposits (regardless of maturity).¹ These components are defined below.

A. Net transaction accounts. Net transaction accounts consist of total transaction accounts included in Item 1 above *less* (1) demand balances due from depository institutions in the United States and (2) cash items in process of collection, both as defined below.

¹ Nonpersonal savings deposits and nonpersonal time deposits are reservable liabilities even though they are currently subject to a zero-percent reserve requirement.

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NOTE: When calculating Item 2.a, Net Transaction Accounts, your result could be negative. Please indicate a negative result with a minus sign or parentheses around the negative amount. (For more information on how to calculate Net Transaction Accounts, see the FR 2910a Worksheet.)

1. **Demand balances due from depository institutions in the United States.** Include all balances of deposits subject to immediate withdrawal by the reporting institution that are due from U.S. offices of the following institutions located in the United States:

- (a) Commercial or industrial banks and trust companies conducting a commercial banking business.
- (b) Bankers' banks as defined in 12 CFR §204.121.
- (c) Banking Edge Act and agreement corporations.
- (d) U.S. branches and agencies of foreign (non-U.S.) banks.
- (e) Mutual or stock savings banks.
- (f) Credit unions (including corporate central credit unions).
- (g) Building, savings and loan, and homestead associations, or cooperative banks.

Exclude from demand balances due from depository institutions in the United States the following items:

- (a) All balances due from Federal Reserve Banks.
- (b) Balances due from other depository institutions that are pledged by the reporting institution.
- (c) Time and savings deposit balances held at other depository institutions.
- (d) Trust funds deposited in other depository institutions by the reporting institution's trust department.
- (e) Federal funds sold to other depository institutions.
- (f) All balances due from any non-U.S. office of a U.S. depository institution; any non-U.S. office of a foreign bank; trust companies that do not conduct a commercial banking business; New York State investment companies (chartered under Article XII of the New York State Banking Code)

that perform a banking business and that are majority-owned by one or more non-U.S. banks; private banks; Federal Home Loan Banks; and NCUA Central Liquidity Facility.

(g) Demand deposit balances due from a smaller depository institution in circumstances where the reporting (and larger) depository institution has moved funds to the smaller depository institution to take advantage of the lower reserve requirements imposed on smaller depository institutions (i.e., to make use of the low reserve tranche) and has received the funds back in a reserve-free transaction.

2. **Cash items in process of collection.** *Include* the items listed below:

- (a) Checks or drafts in the process of collection, drawn on another depository institution, that are payable immediately upon presentation in the United States, including checks or drafts forwarded to a Federal Reserve Bank in process of collection and checks or drafts on hand that will be presented for payment or forwarded for collection on the following business day.
- (b) Government checks drawn on the Treasury of the United States that are in the process of collection.
- (c) Such other items in the process of collection that are payable immediately upon presentation in the United States and that are customarily cleared or collected by depository institutions as cash items, including:
 - (1) Matured bonds and coupons.
 - (2) Postal and other money orders, and traveler's checks.
 - (3) Credit union share drafts.
 - (4) Payable-through drafts that have been received by the reporting institution and that will be forwarded to another depository institution.
 - (5) Broker security drafts.
 - (6) Amounts credited to deposit accounts in connection with automated payment arrangements where such credits are made one business day prior to the scheduled payment date to ensure that funds are available on the payment date.

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(7) Returned items and unposted debits.

(8) Food coupons and certificates.

Exclude any items handled as noncash collections, items for which the reporting institution already has received credit, and credit card or debit slips.

B. Nonpersonal savings deposits: that portion of total savings deposits that is nonpersonal, as defined below.

C. Nonpersonal time deposits: that portion of total time deposits that is nonpersonal, as defined below, regardless of maturity.

Nonpersonal savings and time deposits are deposits that are transferable or in which any beneficial interest is held by a depositor other than a natural person. A *natural* person is an individual or a sole proprietorship. A natural person is not a corporation, even if owned by an individual, a partnership or other association.

The following deposits in the form of savings deposits or time deposits are considered personal, *not* nonpersonal (as long as they are *not* transferable), and, therefore, should be *excluded* from total reservable liabilities:

1. Individual Retirement Accounts (IRA), Keogh Plan Accounts and accounts held by an employer as part of an unfunded deferred compensation plan established pursuant to Subtitle D of the Revenue Act of 1978 (Pub. L. No. 95-600; 92 Stat. 2763).
2. Escrow accounts, such as funds held for tax or insurance payments, if the depositor is a natural person.
3. Trust funds held in the name of a trustee or other fiduciary, whether or not a natural person, if the entire beneficial interest is held by natural persons.

Worksheet for Preparation of the Annual Report of Deposits and Reservable Liabilities (FR 2910a)

For All Depository Institutions Other Than Credit Unions

This worksheet is provided to assist reporting institutions in calculating the items to be reported on the Annual Report of Deposits and Reservable Liabilities (FR 2910a). Reporting institutions are not required to submit this worksheet to the Federal Reserve Bank. Other methods may be used to compile these data. Please refer to the FR 2910a instructions for definitions of terms used below.

Transaction Accounts	
1.	Enter NOW accounts .
2.	Enter Demand deposits , including “primary obligations” in the form of demand deposits. <i>(Demand deposits also include NINOW and POW accounts.)</i>
3.	Enter ATS accounts and telephone and preauthorized transfers .
4.	Calculate Total transaction accounts : sum lines 1, 2, and 3.
5.	Enter Demand balances due from depository institutions in the U.S.
6.	Enter Cash items in process of collection .
7.	Calculate Net transaction accounts : line 4 minus the sum of lines 5 and 6. Enter line 7 on Item 2.a of the FR 2910a reporting form. <i>(Net transaction accounts may be negative.)</i>
Savings Deposits	
8.	Enter Total savings deposits , including “primary obligations” in the form of savings deposits. Include accounts commonly known as passbook savings accounts, statement savings accounts, MMDAs, club accounts, IRAs, and other balances held in the form of savings deposits.
9.	Enter the amount of Nonpersonal savings deposits included on line 8. ¹
Time Deposits	
10.	Enter Total time deposits , including “primary obligations” in the form of time deposits. Include share certificates, club accounts, IRAs, and other balances held in the form of time deposits.
11.	Enter the amount of Time deposits with balances of \$100,000 or more included in line 10.
12.	Calculate Small time deposits : line 10 minus line 11.
13.	Enter the amount of Nonpersonal time deposits included on line 10. ¹
Calculate FR 2910a Items 1 and 2	
14.	Calculate Total transaction accounts, savings deposits, and small time deposits : sum lines 4, 8, and 12. Enter line 14 on Item 1 of the FR 2910a reporting form.
15.	Calculate Reservable Liabilities : sum lines 7, 9, and 13. Enter line 15 on Item 2 of the FR 2910a reporting form. <i>(Reservable liabilities may be negative.)</i>

1. Nonpersonal deposits are deposits that are transferable or in which any beneficial interest is held by a depositor *other than* a natural person.

Worksheet for Preparation of the Annual Report of Deposits and Reservable Liabilities (FR 2910a)

For Credit Unions

This worksheet is provided to assist reporting institutions in calculating the items to be reported on the Annual Report of Deposits and Reservable Liabilities (FR 2910a). Reporting institutions are not required to submit this worksheet to the Federal Reserve Bank. Other methods may be used to compile these data. Please refer to the FR 2910a instructions for definitions of terms used below.

Transaction Accounts	
1.	Enter Share draft accounts .
2.	Enter Demand deposits , including “primary obligations” in the form of demand deposits. <i>(Demand deposits also include POW accounts.)</i>
3.	Enter ATS accounts and telephone and preauthorized transfers .
4.	Calculate Total transaction accounts : sum lines 1, 2, and 3.
5.	Enter Demand balances due from depository institutions in the U.S.
6.	Enter Cash items in process of collection .
7.	Calculate Net transaction accounts : line 4 minus the sum of lines 5 and 6. Enter line 7 on Item 2.a of the FR 2910a reporting form. <i>(Net transaction accounts may be negative.)</i>
Savings Deposits	
8.	Enter Total savings deposits , including “primary obligations” in the form of savings deposits. Include regular share accounts, MMDAs, club accounts, IRAs, and other balances held in the form of savings deposits.
9.	Enter the amount of Nonpersonal savings deposits included on line 8. ¹
Time Deposits	
10.	Enter Total time deposits , including “primary obligations” in the form of time deposits. Include share certificates, club accounts, IRAs, and other balances held in the form of time deposits.
11.	Enter the amount of Time deposits with balances of \$100,000 or more included in line 10.
12.	Calculate Small time deposits : line 10 minus line 11.
13.	Enter the amount of Nonpersonal time deposits included on line 10. ¹
Calculate FR 2910a Items 1 and 2	
14.	Calculate Total transaction accounts, savings deposits, and small time deposits : sum lines 4, 8, and 12. Enter line 14 on Item 1 of the FR 2910a reporting form.
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1. Nonpersonal deposits are deposits that are transferable or in which any beneficial interest is held by a depositor *other than* a natural person.