

**Draft Revisions to the Call Report Instructions
for Revisions to the FFIEC 051 Call Report
Proposed to Take Effect March 31, 2018**

**These draft instructions reflect the proposed revisions to
the FFIEC 051 Call Report
that would take effect March 31, 2018,
as described in the federal banking agencies'
initial Paperwork Reduction Act Federal Register notice
for this proposal, which was published June 27, 2017.**

**The Federal Register notice and the redlined draft reporting forms
for these proposed Call Report revisions
are available at <https://www.ffiec.gov/forms051.htm>.**

Draft as of August 11, 2017

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**Draft Revisions to the Call Report Instructions
for Revisions to the FFIEC 051 Call Report
Proposed to Take Effect March 31, 2018**

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NOTE: These draft instructions reflect the proposed revisions to the FFIEC 051 Call Report that would take effect March 31, 2018, as described in the federal banking agencies' initial Paperwork Reduction Act Federal Register notice for this proposal, which was published June 27, 2017. The Federal Register notice and the redlined draft reporting forms for these proposed Call Report revisions are available at <https://www.ffiec.gov/forms051.htm>.

Questions concerning these draft instructions may be submitted to the FFIEC by going to <https://www.ffiec.gov/contact/default.aspx>, clicking on "Reporting Forms" under the "Reports" caption on the Web page, and completing the Feedback Form.

**Draft Revisions to the Call Report Instructions
for Proposed Burden-Reducing Revisions to the
FFIEC 051 Call Report**

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Schedules RC and RC-A through RC-T constitute the FFIEC 051 version of the Consolidated Report of Condition and its supporting schedules. Schedules RI and RI-A through RI-E constitute the Consolidated Report of Income and its supporting schedules. Schedule SU – Supplemental Information collects additional information in the FFIEC 051 on certain complex or specialized activities in which an institution may engage. The Consolidated Reports of Condition and Income are commonly referred to as the Call Report. For purposes of these General Instructions, the [Financial Accounting Standards Board](#) (FASB) [Accounting Standards Codification](#) is referred to as the “ASC.”

Unless the context indicates otherwise, the term “bank” in the Call Report instructions refers to both banks and savings associations.

WHO MUST REPORT ON WHAT FORMS

Every national bank, state member bank, insured state nonmember bank, and savings association is required to file a consolidated Call Report normally as of the close of business on the last calendar day of each calendar quarter, i.e., the report date. The specific reporting requirements depend upon the size of the bank and whether it has any “foreign” offices. Banks must file the appropriate forms as described below:

(1) **BANKS WITH FOREIGN OFFICES:** Banks of any size that have any “foreign” offices (as defined below) must file quarterly the *Consolidated Reports of Condition and Income for a Bank with Domestic and Foreign Offices* (FFIEC 031). For purposes of these reports, all of the following constitute “foreign” offices:

- (a) An International Banking Facility (IBF);
- (b) A branch or consolidated subsidiary in a foreign country; and
- (c) A majority-owned Edge or Agreement subsidiary.

In addition, for banks chartered and headquartered in the 50 states of the United States and the District of Columbia, a branch or consolidated subsidiary in Puerto Rico or a U.S. territory or possession is a “foreign” office. However, for purposes of these reports, a branch at a U.S. military facility located in a foreign country is a “domestic” office.

(2) **BANKS WITHOUT FOREIGN OFFICES:** Banks that have domestic offices only must file quarterly **either:**

- (a) The Consolidated Reports of Condition and Income for a Bank with Domestic and Foreign Offices (FFIEC 031) if the bank has total consolidated assets of \$100 billion or more;
- (b) The Consolidated Reports of Condition and Income for a Bank with Domestic Offices Only (FFIEC 041) if the bank has total consolidated assets less than \$100 billion; or
- (bc) The Consolidated Reports of Condition and Income for a Bank with Domestic Offices Only and Total Assets Less than \$1 Billion (FFIEC 051),

as appropriate to the reporting institution. An institution eligible to file the FFIEC 051 report (as discussed below) may choose instead to file the FFIEC 041 report.

For banks chartered and headquartered in Puerto Rico or a U.S. territory or possession, a branch or consolidated subsidiary in one of the 50 states of the United States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, or a U.S. territory or possession is a “domestic” office.

General Instructions (cont.)

or liability was first recognized on the balance sheet. Although the use of the contractual interest rate is an acceptable method under GAAP, when a financial asset or liability has a significant premium or discount upon initial recognition, the measurement of interest income or interest expense under the effective yield method more accurately portrays the economic substance of the transaction. In addition, in some cases, GAAP requires a particular method of interest income recognition when the fair value option is elected. For example, when the fair value option has been applied to a beneficial interest in securitized financial assets within the scope of ASC Subtopic 325-40, Investments-Other – Beneficial Interests in Securitized Financial Assets (formerly Emerging Issues Task Force Issue No. 99-20, “Recognition of Interest Income and Impairment on Purchased and Retained Beneficial Interests in Securitized Financial Assets”), interest income should be measured in accordance with this Subtopic. Similarly, when the fair value option has been applied to a purchased impaired loan or debt security accounted for under ASC Subtopic 310-30, Receivables – Loans and Debt Securities Acquired with Deteriorated Credit Quality (formerly AICPA Statement of Position 03-3, “Accounting for Certain Loans or Debt Securities Acquired in a Transfer”), interest income on the loan or debt security should be measured in accordance with this Subtopic when accrual of income is appropriate. For further information, see the Glossary entry for “Purchased Impaired Loans and Debt Securities.”

Revaluation adjustments, excluding amounts reported as interest income and interest expense, to the carrying value of all assets and liabilities reported in Schedule RC at fair value under a fair value option (excluding servicing assets and liabilities reported in Schedule RC, item 10.b, “~~Other~~ intangible assets,” and Schedule RC, item 20, “Other liabilities,” respectively, and assets and liabilities reported in Schedule RC, item 5, “Trading assets,” and Schedule RC, item 15, “Trading liabilities,” respectively) resulting from the periodic marking of such assets and liabilities to fair value should be reported as “Other noninterest income” in Schedule RI, item 5.I.

Item Instructions**Item No.** **Caption and Instructions****1** **Interest income:****1.a** **Interest and fee income on loans.** Report in the appropriate subitem all interest, fees, and similar charges levied against or associated with all assets reportable as loans in Schedule RC-C, Part I, items 1 through 9.

Deduct interest rebated to customers on loans paid before maturity from gross interest earned on loans; do *not* report as an expense.

Include as interest and fee income on loans:

- (1) Interest on all assets reportable as loans extended directly, purchased from others, sold under agreements to repurchase, or pledged as collateral for any purpose.
- (2) Loan origination fees, direct loan origination costs, and purchase premiums and discounts on loans held for investment, all of which should be deferred and recognized over the life of the related loan as an adjustment of yield in accordance with ASC Subtopic 310-20, Receivables – Nonrefundable Fees and Other Costs (formerly FASB Statement No. 91, “Accounting for Nonrefundable Fees and Costs Associated with Originating or Acquiring Loans and Initial Direct Costs of Leases”) as described in the Glossary entry for “loan fees.” See exclusion (3) below.

Item No. Caption and Instructions

5.b
(cont.) (12) For the accumulation or disbursement of funds deposited to Individual Retirement Accounts (IRAs), Keogh Plan accounts, Health Savings Accounts, Medical Savings Accounts, and Coverdell Education Savings Accounts when not handled by the institution's trust department. Report such commissions and fees received for accounts handled by the institution's trust department in Schedule RI, item 5.a, "Income from fiduciary activities."

(13) For wire transfer services provided to the institution's depositors.

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

5.c Not applicable.

5.d.(1) **Fees and commissions from securities brokerage, investment banking, advisory, and underwriting activities.** Report fees and commissions from securities brokerage activities, from the sale and servicing of mutual funds, from the purchase and sale of securities and money market instruments where the bank is acting as agent for other banks or customers, and from the lending of securities owned by the bank or by bank customers (if these fees and commissions are not included in Schedule RI, item 5.a, "Income from fiduciary activities," or as trading revenue in item 5.I, "Other noninterest income"). However, exclude fees and commissions from the sale of annuities (fixed, variable, and other) to bank customers by the bank or any securities brokerage subsidiary (report such income in Schedule RI, item 5.d.(32), "~~Fees and commissions from annuity sales~~Income from other insurance activities").

~~Also include the bank's proportionate share of the income or loss before discontinued operations from its investments in equity method investees that are principally engaged in securities brokerage activities. Equity method investees include unconsolidated subsidiaries; associated companies; and corporate joint ventures, unincorporated joint ventures, general partnerships, and limited partnerships over which the bank exercises significant influence.~~

5.d.(2) **Investment banking, advisory, and underwriting fees and commissions.** Also Report fees and commissions from underwriting (or participating in the underwriting of) securities, private placements of securities, investment advisory and management services, merger and acquisition services, and other related consulting fees. Include fees and commissions from the placement of commercial paper, both for transactions issued in the bank's name and transactions in which the bank acts as an agent for a third party issuer.

Also include the bank's proportionate share of the income or loss before discontinued operations from its investments in equity method investees that are principally engaged in securities brokerage, investment banking, advisory, or securities underwriting activities. Equity method investees include unconsolidated subsidiaries; associated companies; and corporate joint ventures, unincorporated joint ventures, general partnerships, and limited partnerships over which the bank exercises significant influence.

5.d.(32) **Fees and commissions from annuity salesIncome from other insurance activities.** Report fees and commissions from sales of annuities (fixed, variable, and other) by the bank and any subsidiary of the bank and fees earned from customer referrals for annuities to insurance companies and insurance agencies external to the consolidated bank. Also include management fees earned from annuities.

However, exclude fees and commissions from sales of annuities by the bank's trust department (or by a consolidated trust company subsidiary) that are executed in a fiduciary capacity (report in Schedule RI, item 5.a, "Income from fiduciary activities").

Item No. Caption and Instructions

~~5.d.(32) (cont.) Also include the bank's proportionate share of the income or loss before discontinued operations from its investments in equity method investees that are principally engaged in annuity sales. Equity method investees include unconsolidated subsidiaries; associated companies; and corporate joint ventures, unincorporated joint ventures, general partnerships, and limited partnerships over which the bank exercises significant influence.~~

~~5.d.(4) **Underwriting income from insurance and reinsurance activities.** Also Report the amount of premiums earned by bank subsidiaries engaged in insurance underwriting or reinsurance activities. Include earned premiums from (a) life and health insurance and (b) property and casualty insurance, whether (direct) underwritten business or ceded or assumed (reinsured) business. Insurance premiums should be reported net of any premiums transferred to other insurance underwriters/reinsurers in conjunction with reinsurance contracts.~~

~~Report income from insurance product sales and referrals, including:~~

~~(1) Service charges, commissions, and fees earned from insurance sales, including credit, life, health, property, casualty, and title insurance products.~~

~~(2) Fees earned from customer referrals for insurance products to insurance companies and insurance agencies external to the consolidated bank.~~

~~Also include management fees earned from separate accounts and universal life products.~~

~~Also include the bank's proportionate share of the income or loss before discontinued operations from its investments in equity method investees that are principally engaged in annuity sales, insurance underwriting or reinsurance activities, or insurance product sales and referrals. Equity method investees include unconsolidated subsidiaries; associated companies; and corporate joint ventures, unincorporated joint ventures, general partnerships, and limited partnerships over which the bank exercises significant influence.~~

~~Exclude income from sales and referrals involving insurance products and annuities (see the instructions for Schedule RI, items 5.d.(5) and 5.d.(3), respectively, for information on reporting such income).~~

~~5.d.(5) **Income from other insurance activities.** Report income from insurance product sales and referrals, including:~~

~~(1) Service charges, commissions, and fees earned from insurance sales, including credit, life, health, property, casualty, and title insurance products.~~

~~(2) Fees earned from customer referrals for insurance products to insurance companies and insurance agencies external to the consolidated bank.~~

~~Also include management fees earned from separate accounts and universal life products.~~

~~Exclude income from annuity sales and referrals (see the instructions for Schedule RI, item 5.d.(3), above, for information on reporting such income).~~

~~Also include the bank's proportionate share of the income or loss before discontinued operations from its investments in equity method investees that are principally engaged in insurance product sales and referrals. Equity method investees include unconsolidated subsidiaries; associated companies; and corporate joint ventures, unincorporated joint ventures, general partnerships, and limited partnerships over which the bank exercises significant influence.~~

5.e Not applicable.

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5.f Net servicing fees. Report income from servicing real estate mortgages, credit cards, and other financial assets held by others. Report any premiums received in lieu of regular servicing fees on such loans only as earned over the life of the loans. For servicing assets and liabilities measured under the amortization method, banks should report servicing income net of the related servicing assets' amortization expense, include impairments recognized on servicing assets, and also include increases in servicing liabilities recognized when subsequent events have increased the fair value of the liability above its carrying amount. For servicing assets and liabilities remeasured at fair value under the fair value option, include changes in the fair value of these servicing assets and liabilities. For further information on servicing, see the Glossary entry for "servicing assets and liabilities."

~~**5.g Not applicable. — Net securitization income.** Report net gains (losses) on assets sold in the bank's own securitization transactions, i.e., net of transaction costs. Include unrealized losses (and recoveries of unrealized losses) on loans and leases held for sale in the bank's own securitization transactions. Report fee income from securitizations, securitization conduits, and structured finance vehicles, including fees for providing administrative support, liquidity support, interest rate risk management, credit enhancement support, and any additional support functions as an administrative agent, liquidity agent, hedging agent, or credit enhancement agent. Include all other fees (other than servicing fees and commercial paper placement fees) earned from the bank's securitization and structured finance transactions.~~

~~Exclude income from servicing securitized assets (report in Schedule RI, item 5.f, above), fee income from the placement of commercial paper (report in Schedule RI, item 5.d.(2), above), and income from seller's interests and residual interests retained by the bank (report in the appropriate subitem of Schedule RI, item 1, "Interest income"). Also exclude net gains (losses) on loans sold to — and unrealized losses (and recoveries of unrealized losses) on loans and leases held for sale to — a government-sponsored agency or another institution that in turn securitizes the loans (report in Schedule RI, item 5.i, "Net gains (losses) on sales of loans and leases").~~

5.h Not applicable.

5.i Net gains (losses) on sales of loans and leases. Report the amount of net gains (losses) on sales and other disposals of loans and leases (reportable in Schedule RC-C), including in the bank's own securitization transactions, and unrealized losses (and subsequent recoveries of such net unrealized losses) on loans and leases held for sale, including in the bank's own securitization transactions. ~~Exclude net gains (losses) on loans and leases sold in the bank's own securitization transactions and unrealized losses (and recoveries of unrealized losses) on loans and leases held for sale in the bank's own securitization transactions (report these gains (losses) in Schedule RI, item 5.g, "Net securitization income").~~

5.j Net gains (losses) on sales of other real estate owned. Report the amount of net gains (losses) on sales and other disposals of other real estate owned (reportable in Schedule RC, item 7), increases and decreases in the valuation allowance for foreclosed real estate, and write-downs of other real estate owned subsequent to acquisition (or physical possession) charged to expense. Do not include as a loss on other real estate owned any amount charged to the allowance for loan and lease losses at the time of foreclosure (actual or physical possession) for the difference between the carrying value of a loan and the fair value less cost to sell of the foreclosed real estate.

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5.k Net gains (losses) on sales of other assets. Report the amount of net gains (losses) on sales and other disposals of assets not required to be reported elsewhere in the income statement (Schedule RI). Include net gains (losses) on sales and other disposals of premises and fixed assets; personal property acquired for debts previously contracted (such as automobiles, boats, equipment, and appliances); and coins, art, and other similar assets. Also include net gains (losses) on sales of, and other-than-temporary impairment losses on, equity securities that do not have readily determinable fair values and are not held for trading. Do not include net gains (losses) on sales and other disposals of held-to-maturity securities, available-for-sale securities, loans and leases (either directly or through securitization), trading assets, and other real estate owned (report these net gains (losses) in the appropriate items of Schedule RI).

5.l Other noninterest income. Report all operating income of the bank for the calendar year to date not required to be reported elsewhere in Schedule RI.

Disclose in Schedule RI-E, items 1.a through 1.**lj**, each component of other noninterest income, and the dollar amount of such component, that is greater than \$100,000 and exceeds **37** percent of the other noninterest income reported in this item. If net losses have been reported in this item for a component of "Other noninterest income," use the absolute value of such net losses to determine whether the amount of the net losses is greater than \$100,000 and exceeds **37** percent of "Other noninterest income" and should be reported in Schedule RI-E, item 1. (The absolute value refers to the magnitude of the dollar amount without regard to whether the amount represents net gains or net losses.)

For each component of other noninterest income that exceeds the disclosure threshold in the preceding paragraph and for which a preprinted caption has not been provided in Schedule RI-E, items 1.a through 1.**gi**, describe the component with a clear but concise caption in Schedule RI-E, items 1.**hj** through 1.**lj**. These descriptions should not exceed 50 characters in length (including spacing between words).

For disclosure purposes in Schedule RI-E, items 1.a through 1.**ig**, when components of "Other noninterest income" reflect a single credit for separate "bundled services" provided through third party vendors, disclose such amounts in the item with the preprinted caption that most closely describes the predominant type of income earned, and this categorization should be used consistently over time.

Include as other noninterest income:

- (1) Service charges, commissions, and fees for such services as:
 - (a) The rental of safe deposit boxes. (Report the amount of such fees in Schedule RI-E, item 1.e, if this amount is greater than \$100,000 and exceeds **37** percent of the amount reported in Schedule RI, item 5.l.)
 - (b) The safekeeping of securities for other depository institutions (if the income for such safekeeping services is not included in Schedule RI, item 5.a, "Income from fiduciary activities").
 - (c) The sale of bank drafts, money orders, cashiers' checks, and travelers' checks.
 - (d) The collection of utility bills, checks, notes, bond coupons, and bills of exchange.

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(cont.)

- (e) The redemption of U.S. savings bonds.
- (f) The handling of food stamps.
- (g) The execution of acceptances and the issuance of commercial letters of credit, standby letters of credit, deferred payment letters of credit, and letters of credit issued for cash or its equivalent. Exclude income on bankers acceptances and trade acceptances (report such income in the appropriate subitem of Schedule RI, item 1.a, "Interest and fee income on loans," or in Schedule RI, item 1.g, "Other interest income," as appropriate).
- (h) The notarizing of forms and documents.
- (i) The negotiation or management of loans from other lenders for customers or correspondents.
- (j) The providing of consulting and advisory services to others. Exclude income from investment advisory services, which is to be reported in Schedule RI, item 5.d. ~~(12)~~.
- (k) The use of the bank's automated teller machines or remote service units by depositors of other depository institutions. (Report the amount of such income and fees in Schedule RI-E, item 1.c, if this amount is greater than \$100,000 and exceeds ~~37~~ percent of the amount reported in Schedule RI, item 5.I.)
- (l) Wire transfer services, except for wire transfers for which service charges or fees are levied on deposit accounts of the institution's depositors, for which the income is to be reported in Schedule RI, item 5.b, "Service charges on deposit accounts." (Report the amount of income and fees from wire transfers in Schedule RI-E, item 1.g, if this amount is greater than \$100,000 and exceeds ~~37~~ percent of the amount reported in Schedule RI, item 5.I.)
- (2) Income and fees from the sale and printing of checks. (Report the amount of such income and fees in Schedule RI-E, item 1.a, if this amount is greater than \$100,000 and exceeds ~~37~~ percent of the amount reported in Schedule RI, item 5.I.)
- (3) Gross rentals and other income from all real estate reportable in Schedule RC, item 7, "Other real estate owned." (Report the amount of such income in Schedule RI-E, item 1.d, if this amount is greater than \$100,000 and exceeds ~~37~~ percent of the amount reported in Schedule RI, item 5.I.)
- (4) Earnings on or other increases in the value of the cash surrender value of bank-owned life insurance policies. (Report the amount of such earnings or other increases in Schedule RI-E, item 1.b, if this amount is greater than \$100,000 and exceeds ~~37~~ percent of the amount reported in Schedule RI, item 5.I.)
- (5) Annual or other periodic fees paid by holders of credit cards issued by the bank. Fees that are periodically charged to cardholders shall be deferred and recognized on a straight-line basis over the period the fee entitles the cardholder to use the card.
- (6) Charges to merchants for the bank's handling of credit card or charge sales when the bank does not carry the related loan accounts on its books. Banks may report this income net of the expenses (except salaries) related to the handling of these credit card or charge sales.

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(cont.)

- (7) Interchange fees earned from bank card and credit card transactions. (Report the amount of such fees in Schedule RI-E, item 1.gf, if this amount is greater than \$100,000 and exceeds ~~37~~ percent of the amount reported in Schedule RI, item 5.I.)
- (8) Gross income received for performing data processing services for others. Do not deduct the expense of performing such services for others (report in the appropriate items of noninterest expense).
- (9) Loan commitment fees that are recognized during the commitment period (i.e., fees retrospectively determined and fees for commitments where exercise is remote) or included in income when the commitment expires and loan syndication fees that are not required to be deferred. Refer to the Glossary entry for "loan fees" for further information.
- (10) Trading revenue (which may be a net gain or loss) from cash instruments and derivative contracts reportable in Schedule RC, item 5, "Trading assets," and Schedule RC, item 15, "Trading liabilities," including gains (losses) from trading such instruments and contracts, revaluation adjustments from the periodic marking to fair value of such instruments and contracts, and incidental income and expense related to the purchase and sale of such instruments and contracts.
- (11) Net tellers' overages (shortages), net recoveries (losses) on forged checks, net recoveries (losses) on payment of checks over stop payment orders, and similar recurring operating gains (losses) of this type. Banks should consistently report these gains (losses) either in this item or in Schedule RI, item 7.d.
- (12) Net gains (losses) from the sale or other disposal of branches (i.e., where the reporting bank sells a branch's assets to another depository institution, which assumes the deposit liabilities of the branch). Banks should consistently report these net gains (losses) either in this item or in Schedule RI, item 7.d.
- (13) Net gains (losses) from all transactions involving foreign currency or foreign exchange other than trading transactions. Banks should consistently report these net gains (losses) either in this item or in Schedule RI, item 7.d.
- (14) Rental fees applicable to operating leases for furniture and equipment rented to others.
- (15) Interest received on tax refunds.
- (16) Life insurance proceeds on policies for which the bank is the beneficiary.
- (17) Credits resulting from litigation or other claims.
- (18) Portions of penalties for early withdrawals of time deposits that exceed the interest accrued or paid on the deposit to the date of withdrawal, if material. Penalties for early withdrawals, or portions of such penalties, that represent the forfeiture of interest accrued or paid to the date of withdrawal are a reduction of interest expense and should be deducted from the gross interest expense of the appropriate category of time deposits in Schedule RI, item 2.a, "Interest on deposits."

Item No. Caption and Instructions

- 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, brokerage, or securities underwriting activities or (b) insurance and reinsurance underwriting activities; or insurance and annuity sales activities (the income from which should be reported in Schedule RI, items 5.d.(1) and 5.d.(2), 5.d.(3), 5.d.(4), and 5.d.(5), 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.b, "Other intangible assets," and Schedule RC, item 20, "Other liabilities," respectively, and assets and liabilities reported in Schedule RC, item 5, "Trading assets," and Schedule RC, item 15, "Trading liabilities," respectively) resulting from the periodic marking of such assets and liabilities to fair value. Exclude interest income earned and interest expense incurred on financial assets and liabilities reported at fair value under a fair value option, which should be reported in the appropriate interest income or interest expense items on Schedule RI. ~~(Report the net change in the fair value of fair value option financial instruments in Schedule RI-E, item 1.f, if this amount is greater than \$100,000 and exceeds 3 percent of the amount reported in Schedule RI, item 5.I.)~~
- (24) Gains on bargain purchases recognized and measured in accordance with ASC Topic 805, Business Combinations (formerly FASB Statement No. 141(R), "Business Combinations"). ~~(Report the amount of such gains in Schedule RI-E, item 1.h, if this amount is greater than \$100,000 and exceeds 3 percent of the amount reported in Schedule RI, item 5.I.)~~
- (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)).

Exclude from Schedule RI, item 5.I, "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").

Item No. Caption and Instructions7.b
(cont.)Exclude from expenses of premises and fixed assets:

- (1) Salaries and employee benefits (report such expenses for all officers and employees of the bank and its consolidated subsidiaries in Schedule RI, item 7.a, "Salaries and employee benefits").
- (2) Interest on mortgages, liens, or other encumbrances on premises or equipment owned, including the portion of capital lease payments representing interest expense (report in Schedule RI, item 2.c, "Other interest expense").
- (3) All expenses associated with other real estate owned (report in Schedule RI, item 7.d, "Other noninterest expense").
- (4) Gross rentals from other real estate owned and fees charged for the use of parking lots properly reported as other real estate owned, as well as safe deposit box rentals and rental fees applicable to operating leases for furniture and equipment rented to others (report in Schedule RI, item 5.l).

7.c.(1)

Goodwill impairment losses. Report any impairment losses recognized during the period on goodwill. Exclude goodwill impairment losses associated with discontinued operations (report such losses on a net-of-tax basis in Schedule RI, item 11, "Discontinued operations, net of applicable income taxes").

An institution that meets the definition of a private company in U.S. generally accepted accounting principles and has elected the accounting alternative for the amortization of goodwill in ASC Subtopic 350-20, Intangibles-Goodwill and Other – Goodwill (formerly FASB Statement No. 142, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets"), as amended by Accounting Standards Update No. 2014-02, "Accounting for Goodwill," should report the amortization expense of goodwill in this item. Exclude goodwill amortization expense associated with discontinued operations (report such expense on a net-of-tax basis in Schedule RI, item 11, "Discontinued operations, net of applicable income taxes"). A private company that elects the accounting alternative for the subsequent measurement of goodwill should amortize each amortizable unit of goodwill on a straight-line basis over ten years (or less than ten years if the private company demonstrates that another useful life is more appropriate).

Except when the private company accounting alternative described above has been elected, goodwill should not be amortized. However, regardless of whether goodwill is amortized, it must be tested for impairment as described in the Glossary entry for "goodwill."

7.c.(2)

Amortization expense and impairment losses for other intangible assets. Report the amortization expense of and any impairment losses on ~~"Other intangible assets"~~ **(other than goodwill and servicing assets) reportable in (as defined for** Schedule RC-M, item **2.c-10.b)**. Under ASC Topic 350, Intangibles-Goodwill and Other (formerly FASB Statement No. 142, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets"), intangible assets that have indefinite useful lives should not be amortized, but must be tested at least annually for impairment. Intangible assets that have finite useful lives must be amortized over their useful lives and must be reviewed for impairment in accordance with ASC Topic 360, Property, Plant, and Equipment (formerly FASB Statement No. 144, "Accounting for the Impairment of Long-Lived Assets").

Exclude the amortization expense of and any impairment losses on servicing assets, which should be netted against the servicing income reported in Schedule RI, item 5.f, "Net servicing fees," above.

Item No. Caption and Instructions

7.d Other noninterest expense. Report all operating expenses of the bank for the calendar year-to-date not required to be reported elsewhere in Schedule RI.

Disclose in Schedule RI-E, items 2.a through 2.p, each component of other noninterest expense, and the dollar amount of such component, that is greater than \$100,000 and exceeds ~~37~~ percent of the other noninterest expense reported in this item. If net gains have been reported in this item for a component of "Other noninterest expense," use the absolute value of such net gains to determine whether the amount of the net gains is greater than \$100,000 and exceeds ~~37~~ percent of "Other noninterest expense" and should be reported in Schedule RI-E, item 2. (The absolute value refers to the magnitude of the dollar amount without regard to whether the amount represents net gains or net losses.)

For each component of other noninterest expense that exceeds the disclosure threshold in the preceding paragraph and for which a preprinted caption has not been provided in Schedule RI-E, items 2.a through 2.m, describe the component with a clear but concise caption in Schedule RI-E, items 2.n through 2.p. These descriptions should not exceed 50 characters in length (including spacing between words).

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

Include as other noninterest expense:

- (1) Fees paid to directors and advisory directors for attendance at board of directors' or committee meetings (including travel and expense allowances). (Report the amount of such fees in Schedule RI-E, item 2.c, if this amount is greater than \$100,000 and exceeds ~~37~~ percent of the amount reported in Schedule RI, item 7.d.)
- (2) Cost of data processing services performed for the bank by others. (Report the amount of such expenses in Schedule RI-E, item 2.a, if this amount is greater than \$100,000 and exceeds ~~37~~ percent of the amount reported in Schedule RI, item 7.d.)
- (3) Advertising, promotional, public relations, marketing, and business development expenses. Such expenses include the cost of athletic activities in which officers and employees participate when the purpose may be construed to be for marketing or public relations, and employee benefits are only incidental to the activities. (Report the amount of such expenses in Schedule RI-E, item 2.b, if this amount is greater than \$100,000 and exceeds ~~37~~ percent of the amount reported in Schedule RI, item 7.d.)
- (4) Cost of gifts or premiums (whether in the form of merchandise, credit, or cash) given to depositors at the time of the opening of a new account or an addition to, or renewal of, an existing account, if not included in advertising and marketing expenses above.
- (5) Retainer fees, legal fees, and other fees and expenses paid to attorneys who are not bank officers or employees and to outside law firms. (Report the amount of such expenses in Schedule RI-E, item 2.f, if this amount is greater than \$100,000 and exceeds ~~37~~ percent of the amount reported in Schedule RI, item 7.d.)

Item No. Caption and Instructions

7.d
(cont.)

- (6) Cost of printing, stationery, and office supplies. (Report the amount of such expenses in Schedule RI-E, item 2.d, if this amount is greater than \$100,000 and exceeds 37 percent of the amount reported in Schedule RI, item 7.d.)
- (7) Postage and mailing expenses. (Report the amount of such expenses in Schedule RI-E, item 2.e, if this amount is greater than \$100,000 and exceeds 37 percent of the amount reported in Schedule RI, item 7.d.)
- (8) Telecommunications expenses, including any expenses associated with telephone, telegraph, cable, and internet services (including web page maintenance). (Report the amount of such expenses in Schedule RI-E, item 2.k, if this amount is greater than \$100,000 and exceeds 37 percent of the amount reported in Schedule RI, item 7.d.)
- (9) Federal deposit insurance assessments and Financing Corporation (FICO) assessments. (Report the amount of such assessments in Schedule RI-E, item 2.g, if this amount is greater than \$100,000 and exceeds 37 percent of the amount reported in Schedule RI, item 7.d.)
- (10) Premiums on fidelity insurance (blanket bond, excess employee dishonesty bond), directors' and officers' liability insurance, life insurance policies for which the bank is the beneficiary, and other insurance policies for which the premiums are not included in salaries and employee benefits, expenses of premises and fixed assets, and expenses of other real estate owned. (Report the amount of such insurance expenses in Schedule RI-E, item 2.m, if this amount is greater than \$100,000 and exceeds 37 percent of the amount reported in Schedule RI, item 7.d.)
- (11) Assessment expense, examination expense, and other fees levied by the Comptroller of the Currency or a state chartering authority, net of any assessment credits during the period.
- (12) Legal fees and other direct costs incurred to effect foreclosures on real estate and subsequent noninterest expenses related to holdings of real estate owned other than bank premises (including depreciation charges, if appropriate). (Report the amount of such expenses in Schedule RI-E, item 2.l, if this amount is greater than \$100,000 and exceeds 37 percent of the amount reported in Schedule RI, item 7.d.)
- (13) Net losses (gains) from the sale or other disposal of branches (i.e., where the reporting bank sells a branch's assets to another depository institution, which assumes the deposit liabilities of the branch). Banks should consistently report these net losses (gains) either in this item or in Schedule RI, item 5.l.
- (14) Net losses (gains) from all transactions involving foreign currency or foreign exchange other than trading transactions. Banks should consistently report these net losses (gains) either in this item or in Schedule RI, item 5.l.
- (15) Management fees assessed by the bank's parent holding company, whether for specific services rendered or of a general (prorated) nature.
- (16) Sales taxes, taxes based on the number of shares of bank stock outstanding, taxes based on the bank's total assets or total deposits, taxes based on the bank's gross revenues or gross receipts, capital stock taxes, and other taxes not included in other categories of expense. Exclude any state and local taxes based on a net amount of revenues less expenses (report as applicable income taxes in Schedule RI, item 9).

Item No. Caption and Instructions

- 7.d**
(cont.)
- (17) Fees levied by deposit brokers that are, in substance, retainer fees or that otherwise do not represent an adjustment to the interest rate paid on deposits the reporting bank acquires through brokers. However, report as interest expense on the appropriate category of deposits those finders' fees and brokers' fees that do represent an adjustment to the interest rate paid on brokered deposits.
- (18) Research and development costs and costs incurred in the internal development of computer software.
- (19) Charges resulting from litigation or other claims.
- (20) Charitable contributions including donations by Clifford Trusts.
- (21) Fees for accounting, auditing, and attestation services; retainer fees; and other fees and expenses paid to accountants and auditors who are not bank officers or employees. (Report the amount of such expenses in Schedule RI-E, item 2.h, if this amount is greater than \$100,000 and exceeds **37** percent of the amount reported in Schedule RI, item 7.d.)
- (22) Fees for consulting and advisory services, retainer fees, and other fees and expenses paid to management consultants, investment advisors, and other professionals (other than attorneys providing legal services and accountants providing accounting, auditing, and attestation services) who are not bank officers or employees. (Report the amount of such expenses in Schedule RI-E, item 2.i, if this amount is greater than \$100,000 and exceeds **37** percent of the amount reported in Schedule RI, item 7.d.)
- (23) Net losses (gains) on derivative instruments held for purposes other than trading that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedging relationships that qualify for hedge accounting in accordance with ASC Topic 815, Derivatives and Hedging (formerly FASB Statement No. 133, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities"). Institutions should consistently report these net losses (gains) either in this item or in Schedule RI, item 5.I. For further information, see the Glossary entries for "derivative contracts" and "trading account."
- (24) Net tellers' shortages (overages), net losses (recoveries) on forged checks, net losses (recoveries) on payment of checks over stop payment orders, and similar recurring operating losses (gains) of this type. Banks should consistently report these losses (gains) either in this item or in Schedule RI, item 5.I.
- (25) Net losses resulting from fiduciary and related services. Net losses are gross losses less recoveries (including those from insurance payments). Gross losses include settlements, surcharges, and other losses arising from errors, misfeasance, or malfeasance on fiduciary accounts and related services and should reflect losses recognized on an accrual basis. Recoveries may be for current or prior years' losses from fiduciary and related services and should be reported when payment is actually realized. If the institution enters into a "fee reduction" or "fee waiver" agreement with a client as the method for reimbursing or compensating the client for a loss on the client's fiduciary or related services account, the full amount of this loss must be recognized on an accrual basis and reported in this item as "Other noninterest expense." An institution should not report such a loss as a reduction of the gross income from fiduciary and related services it reports in Schedule RI, item 5.a, "Income from fiduciary activities,"

Item No. Caption and Instructions

7.d
(cont.)

in the current or future periods when the "fee reduction" or "fee waiver" takes place. (See the example after the instructions to Schedule RC-T, Memorandum item 4.e.) For institutions required to complete Schedule RC-T, item 24, the amount of net losses from fiduciary and related services also is reported in that item.

- (26) Losses from robberies, defalcations, and other criminal acts not covered by the bank's blanket bond.
- (27) Travel and entertainment expenses, including costs incurred by bank officers and employees for attending meetings and conventions.
- (28) Dues, fees, and other expenses associated with memberships in country clubs, social or private clubs, civic organizations, and similar clubs and organizations.
- (29) Civil money penalties and fines.
- (30) All service charges, commissions, and fees levied by others for the repossession of assets and the collection of the bank's loans or other assets, including charged-off loans or other charged-off assets.
- (31) Expenses (except salaries) related to handling credit card or charge sales received from merchants when the bank does not carry the related loan accounts on its books. Banks are also permitted to net these expenses against their charges to merchants for the bank's handling of these sales in Schedule RI, item 5.I.
- (32) Expenses related to the testing and training of officers and employees.
- (33) The cost of bank newspapers and magazines prepared for distribution to bank officers and employees or to others.
- (34) Depreciation expense of furniture and equipment rented to others under operating leases.
- (35) Cost of checks provided to depositors.
- (36) Amortization expense of purchased computer software and of the costs of computer software to be sold, leased, or otherwise marketed capitalized in accordance with the provisions of ASC Subtopic 985-20, Software – Costs of Software to Be Sold, Leased or Marketed (formerly FASB Statement No. 86, "Accounting for the Cost of Computer Software to Be Sold, Leased, or Otherwise Marketed").
- (37) Provision for credit losses on off-balance sheet credit exposures.
- (38) Net losses (gains) from the extinguishment of liabilities (debt), including losses resulting from the payment of prepayment penalties on borrowings such as Federal Home Loan Bank advances. However, if a bank's debt extinguishments normally result in net gains over time, then the bank should consistently report its net gains (losses) in Schedule RI, item 5.I, "Other noninterest income."
- (39) Automated teller machine (ATM) and interchange expenses from bank card and credit card transactions. (Report the amount of such expenses in Schedule RI-E, item 2.j, if this amount is greater than \$100,000 and exceeds ~~37~~ percent of the amount reported in Schedule RI, item 7.d.)

Memoranda

Item No. Caption and Instructions

1 ~~Not applicable. Interest expense incurred to carry tax-exempt securities, loans, and leases acquired after August 7, 1986, that is not deductible for federal income tax purposes.~~ Report the bank's best estimate of the amount of the year-to-date interest expense included in Schedule RI, item 2.e, "Total interest expense," that is subject to a 100 percent loss of deductibility for federal income tax purposes because it is deemed to have been incurred to carry tax-exempt securities, loans, and leases of states and political subdivisions in the U.S. acquired after August 7, 1986. Tax-exempt securities, loans, and leases are those securities, loans, and leases of states and political subdivisions in the U.S. whose interest is excludable from gross income under the regular tax system for federal income tax purposes, regardless of whether the income must be included in the bank's alternative minimum taxable income.

~~Exclude from this item interest expense incurred to carry (1) tax-exempt securities, loans, and leases of states and political subdivisions in the U.S. acquired after December 31, 1982, but before August 8, 1986, and (2) so-called "Qualified tax-exempt obligations" acquired after August 7, 1986, 20 percent of which is not deductible for federal income tax purposes.~~

~~The general formula that may be used for computing the amount of interest expense that is subject to a 100 percent loss of deductibility is as follows:~~

~~| | |
|---|---------------------|
| Tax-exempt securities, loans, and leases of | |
| states and political subdivisions in the U.S. | |
| acquired after August 7, 1986 (excluding | Year-to-date |
| "Qualified tax-exempt obligations") | total interest |
| (Year-to-date average) | X expense (Schedule |
| Total assets (Year-to-date average) | RI, item 2.e) |~~

~~For the March 31, June 30, and September 30 Call Reports, the amount reported in Memorandum item 1 should not be an estimate of the amount of interest expense that will not be deductible for the entire calendar year.~~

2 Not applicable.

3 **Income on tax-exempt loans and leases to states and political subdivisions in the U.S.**

Report the bank's best estimate of the income earned on:

- (1) Tax-exempt loans to states and political subdivisions in the U.S. reportable in Schedule RC-C, Part I, item 8. This income will have been included in Schedule RI, item 1.a.(5), Interest and fee income on "All other loans," above.
- (2) Tax-exempt leases to states and political subdivisions in the U.S. reportable in Schedule RC-C, Part I, item 10. This income will have been included in Schedule RI, item 1.b, "Income from lease financing receivables," above.

Tax-exempt loans and leases are those loans and leases to states and political subdivisions in the U.S. whose income is excludable from gross income for federal income tax purposes, regardless of whether the income from the loan or lease must be included in the bank's alternative minimum taxable income and regardless of the federal income tax treatment of the interest expense incurred to carry the loan or lease.

SCHEDULE RI-E – EXPLANATIONS

General Instructions

Items 1 and 2 of Schedule RI-E are to be completed annually on a calendar year-to-date basis in the December report only. Items 3 through 6 of Schedule RI-E ~~is~~ are to be completed each quarter on a calendar year-to-date basis.

On those lines for which your bank must provide a description of the amount being reported, the description should not exceed 50 characters (including punctuation and spacing between words). If additional space is needed to complete a description or if your bank, at its option, chooses to briefly describe other significant items affecting the Consolidated Report of Income, item 7 of this schedule may be used. Any amounts reported in Schedule RI-E, item 2.g, "FDIC deposit insurance assessments," for report dates beginning June 30, 2009, will not be made available to the public on an individual institution basis.

Item Instructions

Item No. Caption and Instructions

- 1** **Other noninterest income.** Disclose in items 1.a through 1.~~h~~i each component of Schedule RI, item 5.l, "Other noninterest income," and the dollar amount of such component, that is greater than \$100,000 and exceeds ~~37~~ percent of the "Other noninterest income." If net losses have been reported in Schedule RI, item 5.l, for a component of "Other noninterest income," use the absolute value of such net losses to determine whether the amount of the net losses is greater than \$100,000 and exceeds ~~37~~ percent of "Other noninterest income" and should be reported in this item. (The absolute value refers to the magnitude of the dollar amount without regard to whether the amount represents net gains or net losses.) If net losses are reported in this item, report them with a minus (-) sign.

Preprinted captions have been provided for the following components of "Other noninterest income":

- Item 1.a, "Income and fees from the printing and sale of checks,"
- Item 1.b, "Earnings on/increase in value of cash surrender value of life insurance,"
- Item 1.c, "Income and fees from automated teller machines (ATMs),"
- Item 1.d, "Rent and other income from other real estate owned,"
- Item 1.e, "Safe deposit box rent,"
- ~~Item 1.f, "Net change in the fair values of financial instruments accounted for under a fair value option,"~~
- ~~Item 1.g,~~ "Bank card and credit card interchange fees,"
- ~~Item 1.h,~~ "Gains on bargain purchases," and
- ~~Item 1.g.i,~~ "Income and fees from wire transfers not reportable as service charges on deposit accounts."

General descriptions of the components of "Other noninterest income," including those for which preprinted captions have been provided in items 1.a through 1.~~g~~i, are included in the instructions for Schedule RI, item 5.l. However, institutions need not adjust their internal noninterest income definitions to match the agencies' descriptions in the item 5.l instructions. Rather, institutions may report the components of their "Other noninterest income" in items 1.a through 1.~~h~~i using their internal definitions, provided the internal definitions are used consistently over time.

For other components of "Other noninterest income" that exceed the disclosure threshold, list and briefly describe these components in items 1.~~h~~i through 1.~~i~~j and, if necessary, in Schedule RI-E, item 7, below.

Item No. Caption and Instructions

1 For components of “Other noninterest income” that reflect a single credit for separate
(cont.) “bundled services” provided through third party vendors, disclose such amounts in the item that most closely describes the predominant type of income earned, and this categorization should be used consistently over time.

2 **Other noninterest expense.** Disclose in items 2.a through 2.p each component of Schedule RI, item 7.d, “Other noninterest expense,” and the dollar amount of such component, that is greater than \$100,000 and exceeds 37 percent of the “Other noninterest expense.” If net gains have been reported in Schedule RI, item 7.d, for a component of “Other noninterest expense,” use the absolute value of such net gains to determine whether the amount of the net gains is greater than \$100,000 and exceeds 37 percent of “Other noninterest expense” and should be reported in this item. (The absolute value refers to the magnitude of the dollar amount without regard to whether the amount represents net gains or net losses.) If net gains are reported in this item, report them with a minus (-) sign.

Preprinted captions have been provided for the following components of “Other noninterest expense”:

- Item 2.a, “Data processing expenses,”
- Item 2.b, “Advertising and marketing expenses,”
- Item 2.c, “Directors’ fees,”
- Item 2.d, “Printing, stationery, and supplies,”
- Item 2.e, “Postage,”
- Item 2.f, “Legal fees and expenses,”
- Item 2.g, “FDIC deposit insurance assessments,”
- Item 2.h, “Accounting and auditing expenses,”
- Item 2.i, “Consulting and advisory expenses,”
- Item 2.j, “Automated teller machine (ATM) and interchange expenses,”
- Item 2.k, “Telecommunications expenses,”
- Item 2.l, “Other real estate owned expenses,” and
- Item 2.m, “Insurance expenses (not included in employee expenses, premises and fixed asset expenses, and other real estate owned expenses).”

General descriptions of the components of “Other noninterest expense,” including those for which preprinted captions have been provided in items 2.a through 2.m, are included in the instructions for Schedule RI, item 7.d. However, institutions need not adjust their internal noninterest expense definitions to match the agencies’ descriptions in the item 7.d instructions. Rather, institutions may report the components of their “Other noninterest expense” in items 2.a through 2.p using their internal definitions, provided the internal definitions are used consistently over time.

For other components of “Other noninterest expense” that exceed the disclosure threshold, list and briefly describe these components in items 2.n through 2.p and, if necessary, in Schedule RI-E, item 7, below.

For components of “Other noninterest expense” that reflect a single charge for separate “bundled services” provided by third party vendors, disclose such amounts in the item that most closely describes the predominant type of expense incurred, and this categorization should be used consistently over time.

Item No. Caption and Instructions

- 6 Premises and fixed assets.** Report the book value, less accumulated depreciation or amortization, of all premises, equipment, furniture and fixtures purchased directly or acquired by means of a capital lease. Any method of depreciation or amortization conforming to accounting principles that are generally acceptable for financial reporting purposes may be used. However, depreciation for premises and fixed assets may be based on a method used for federal income tax purposes if the results would not be materially different from depreciation based on the asset's estimated useful life.

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

Include as premises and fixed assets:

- (1) Premises that are actually owned and occupied (or to be occupied, if under construction) by the bank, its branches, or its consolidated subsidiaries.
- (2) Leasehold improvements, vaults, and fixed machinery and equipment.
- (3) Remodeling costs to existing premises.
- (4) Real estate acquired and intended to be used for future expansion.
- (5) Parking lots that are used by customers or employees of the bank, its branches, and its consolidated subsidiaries.
- (6) Furniture, fixtures, and movable equipment of the bank, its branches, and its consolidated subsidiaries.
- (7) Automobiles, airplanes, and other vehicles owned by the bank and used in the conduct of its business.
- (8) The amount of capital lease property (with the bank as lessee): premises, furniture, fixtures, and equipment. See the discussion of accounting with bank 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 bank, its branches, or its consolidated subsidiaries.

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 ~~40.b2.c~~, "All oOther identifiable intangibles 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."

Item No. Caption and Instructions

7 **Other real estate owned.** Report the total amount of other real estate owned from Schedule RC-M, item 3.f.g. 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 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."

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 (formerly AICPA Practice Bulletin 1, Appendix, Exhibit I, "ADC Arrangements").

Item No. Caption and Instructions

- 9**
(cont.)
- (3) Real estate originally acquired and held for investment by the bank or a consolidated subsidiary that has been sold under contract and accounted for under the deposit method of accounting in accordance with ASC Subtopic 360-20, Property, Plant, and Equipment – Real Estate Sales (formerly FASB Statement No. 66, “Accounting for Sales of Real Estate”). Under this method, the seller does not record notes receivable, but continues to report the real estate and any related existing debt on its balance sheet. The deposit method is used when a sale has not been consummated and is commonly used when recovery of the carrying value of the property is not reasonably assured. If the full accrual, installment, cost recovery, reduced profit, or percentage-of-completion method of accounting under ASC Subtopic 360-20 is being used to account for the sale, the receivable resulting from the sale of the real estate should be reported as a loan in Schedule RC-C and any gain on the sale should be recognized in accordance with ASC Subtopic 360-20.
- (4) Any other loans secured by real estate and advanced for real estate acquisition, development, or investment purposes if the reporting bank in substance has virtually the same risks and potential rewards as an investor in the borrower's real estate venture.
- (5) Investments in subsidiaries that have not been consolidated; associated companies; corporate joint ventures, unincorporated joint ventures, and general partnerships over which the bank exercises significant influence; and noncontrolling investments in certain limited partnerships and limited liability companies (described in the Glossary entry for “equity method of accounting”) that are primarily engaged in the holding of real estate for development, resale, or other investment purposes. The entities in which these investments have been made are collectively referred to as “investees.” Investments by the bank in these investees may be in the form of common or preferred stock, partnership interests, loans or other advances, bonds, notes, or debentures. Such investments shall be reported using the equity method of accounting. For further information on the equity method, see the instruction to Schedule RC, item 8, above.
- (6) Investments in corporate joint ventures, unincorporated joint ventures, and general partnerships over which the bank does not exercise significant influence and investments in limited partnerships and limited liability companies that are so minor that the bank has virtually no influence over the partnership or company, where the entity in which the investment has been made is primarily engaged in the holding of real estate for development, resale, or other investment purposes.

10 **Intangible assets.** Report the total amount of intangible assets from Schedule RC-M, item 2.d.

~~**10.a** **Goodwill.** Report the carrying amount of goodwill as adjusted for any impairment losses and, if the private company goodwill accounting alternative has been elected, the amortization of goodwill. Except when this accounting alternative has been elected, goodwill should not be amortized. However, regardless of whether goodwill is amortized, it must be tested for impairment as described in the Glossary entry for “goodwill.” See “acquisition method” in the Glossary entry for “business combinations” for guidance on the recognition and initial measurement of goodwill acquired in a business combination.~~

~~**10.b** **Other intangible assets.** Report the total amount of intangible assets other than goodwill from Schedule RC-M, item 2.d. For further information on intangible assets, see the instruction to Schedule RC-M, item 2.~~

General Instructions (cont.)

- (2) Purchases and sales of participations in pools of securities – Similarly, these transactions are not to be treated as purchases or sales of the securities in the pool but as lending or borrowing (i.e., financing) transactions collateralized by the pooled securities if the participation agreements meet the criteria for a borrowing set forth in ASC Topic 860. For further information, see the Glossary entries for "transfers of financial assets" and "repurchase/resale agreements."
- (3) Pledged securities – Pledged securities that have not been transferred to the secured party should continue to be included in the pledging bank's holdings of securities that are reported in Schedule RC-B. If the bank has transferred pledged securities to the secured party, the bank should account for the pledged securities in accordance with ASC Topic 860.
- (4) Securities borrowed and lent – Securities borrowed and lent shall be reported on the balance sheet of either the borrowing or lending bank in accordance with ASC Topic 860. For further information, see the Glossary entries for "transfers of financial assets" and "securities borrowing/lending transactions."
- (5) Short sales of securities – Such transactions are to be reported as described in the Glossary entry for "short position."
- (6) Futures, forward, and option contracts – Such open contracts to buy or sell securities in the future are to be reported as derivatives. Institutions must report whether they have any derivative contracts in Schedule SU, item 1, and, if appropriate, information about their derivative contracts in the corresponding subitems.

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

- 1** **U.S. Treasury securities.** Report in the appropriate columns the amortized cost and fair value of all U.S. Treasury securities not held ~~infor~~ trading ~~accounts~~. Include all bills, certificates of indebtedness, notes, and bonds, including those issued under the Separate Trading of Registered Interest and Principal of Securities (STRIPS) program and those that are "inflation-indexed."

Exclude all obligations of U.S. Government agencies. Also exclude detached Treasury security coupons and ex-coupon Treasury securities held as the result of either their purchase or the bank's stripping of such securities and Treasury receipts such as CATS, TIGRs, COUGARs, LIONs, and ETRs (report in Schedule RC-B, item 6.a below). Refer to the Glossary entry for "coupon stripping, Treasury receipts, and STRIPS" for additional information.

- 2** **U.S. Government agency obligations.** Report in the appropriate columns ~~of the appropriate subitems~~ the amortized cost and fair value of all ~~U.S. Government agency~~ obligations ~~of U.S. Government agencies and U.S. Government-sponsored agencies~~ (excluding mortgage-backed securities) not held for trading.

Distinction between U.S. Government Agencies and U.S. Government-sponsored Agencies – For purposes of these reports, a U.S. Government agency is defined as an instrumentality of the U.S. Government whose debt obligations are fully and explicitly guaranteed as to the timely payment of principal and interest by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government. In contrast, a U.S. Government-sponsored agency is defined as an agency originally established or chartered by the U.S. Government to serve public purposes specified by the U.S. Congress but whose debt obligations are not explicitly guaranteed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government.

Exclude from U.S. Government agency obligations:

- (1) Loans to the Export-Import Bank and to federally-sponsored lending agencies (report in "Other loans," Schedule RC-C, Part I, item 9). Refer to the Glossary entry for "federally-sponsored lending agency" for the definition of this term.

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- 2** ~~(2) All holdings of U.S. Government-issued or guaranteed mortgage pass-through securities (report in Schedule RC-B, item 4.a, below).~~
- ~~(3) Collateralized mortgage obligations (CMOs), real estate mortgage investments conduits (REMICs), CMO and REMIC residuals, and stripped mortgage-backed securities (such as interest-only strips (IOs), principal-only strips (POs), and similar instruments) issued by U.S. Government agencies and corporations (report in Schedule RC-B, item 4.b, below).~~
- ~~(4) Participations in pools of Federal Housing Administration (FHA) Title I loans, which generally consist of junior lien home improvement loans (report as loans in Schedule RC-C, generally in item 1.c.(2)(b), Loans "secured by junior liens" on 1-to-4 family residential properties).~~
- ~~**2.a** **Issued by U.S. Government agencies.** Report in the appropriate columns the amortized cost and fair value of all obligations (excluding mortgage-backed securities) not held for trading that have been issued by U.S. Government agencies. For purposes of these reports, a U.S. Government agency is defined as an instrumentality of the U.S. Government whose debt obligations are fully and explicitly guaranteed as to the timely payment of principal and interest by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government.~~
- Include, among others, debt securities (but not mortgage-backed securities) of the following U.S. Government agencies:
- (1) Export-Import Bank (Ex-Im Bank)
 - (2) Federal Housing Administration (FHA)
 - (3) Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA)
 - (4) Maritime Administration
 - (5) Small Business Administration (SBA)
- Include such obligations as:
- (1) Small Business Administration (SBA) "Guaranteed Loan Pool Certificates," which represent an undivided interest in a pool of SBA-guaranteed portions of loans for which the SBA has further guaranteed the timely payment of scheduled principal and interest payments. (Exclude SBA "Guaranteed Interest Certificates," which represent a beneficial interest in the entire SBA-guaranteed portion of an individual loan. SBA "Guaranteed Interest Certificates" should be reported as loans in Schedule RC-C, Part I, or, if held for trading, in Schedule RC, item 5.)
 - (2) Participation certificates issued by the Export-Import Bank and the General Services Administration.
- ~~**2.b** **Issued by U.S. Government-sponsored agencies.** Report in the appropriate columns the amortized cost and fair value of all obligations (excluding mortgage-backed securities) not held for trading that have been issued by U.S. Government-sponsored agencies. For purposes of these reports, U.S. Government-sponsored agencies are defined as agencies originally established or chartered by the U.S. Government to serve public purposes specified by the U.S. Congress but whose debt obligations are not explicitly guaranteed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government.~~

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2.b Include, among others, debt securities and mortgage-backed bonds (i.e., bonds that are collateralized by mortgages) of the following U.S. Government-sponsored agencies:

(cont.)

- (1) Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation (Farmer Mac)
- (2) Federal Farm Credit Banks
- (3) Federal Home Loan Banks (FHLBs)
- (4) Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (FHLMC or Freddie Mac)
- (5) Federal Land Banks (FLBs)
- (6) Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA or Fannie Mae)
- (7) Financing Corporation (FICO)
- (8) Resolution Funding Corporation (REFCORP)
- (9) Student Loan Marketing Association (SLMA or Sallie Mae)
- (10) Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)
- (11) U.S. Postal Service

~~Exclude debt securities issued by SLM Corporation, the private-sector corporation that is the successor to the Student Loan Marketing Association (report in Schedule RC-B, item 6.a, "Other domestic debt securities," below), and securitized student loans issued by SLM Corporation (or its affiliates) (report in Schedule RC-B, item 5, "Asset-backed securities," below).~~

Exclude from U.S. Government agency obligations:

- (1) Loans to the Export-Import Bank and to federally-sponsored lending agencies (report in "Other loans," Schedule RC-C, Part I, item 9). Refer to the Glossary entry for "federally-sponsored lending agency" for the definition of this term.
- (2) All holdings of U.S. Government-issued or -guaranteed mortgage pass-through securities (report in Schedule RC-B, item 4.a.(1), 4.a.(2), or 4.c.(1)(a), below, as appropriate).
- (3) Collateralized mortgage obligations (CMOs), real estate mortgage investments conduits (REMICs), CMO and REMIC residuals, and stripped mortgage-backed securities (such as interest-only strips (IOs), principal-only strips (POs), and similar instruments) issued by U.S. Government agencies and corporations (report in Schedule RC-B, item 4.b.(1) or 4.c.(2)(a), below, as appropriate).
- (4) Participations in pools of Federal Housing Administration (FHA) Title I loans, which generally consist of junior lien home improvement loans (report as loans in Schedule RC-C, generally in item 1.c.(2)(b), Loans "secured by junior liens" on 1-to-4 family residential properties).
- (5) Debt securities issued by SLM Corporation, the private-sector corporation that is the successor to the Student Loan Marketing Association (report in Schedule RC-B, item 6.a, "Other domestic debt securities," below), and securitized student loans issued by SLM Corporation (or its affiliates) (report in Schedule RC-B, item 5.a, "Asset-backed securities," below).

3 **Securities issued by states and political subdivisions in the U.S.** Report in the appropriate columns the amortized cost and fair value of all securities issued by states and political subdivisions in the United States not held for trading.

States and political subdivisions in the U.S., for purposes of this report, include:

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- 4 Mortgage-backed securities.** Report in the appropriate columns of the appropriate subitems the amortized cost and fair value of all residential and commercial mortgage-backed securities, including mortgage pass-through securities, collateralized mortgage obligations (CMOs), real estate mortgage investment conduits (REMICs), CMO and REMIC residuals, stripped mortgage-backed securities (such as interest-only strips (IOs), principal-only strips (POs), and similar instruments), and mortgage-backed commercial paper not held for trading. Include mortgage-backed securities issued by non-U.S. issuers.

Exclude from mortgage-backed securities:

- (1) Securities backed by loans extended under home equity lines, i.e., revolving open-end lines of credit secured by 1-4 family residential properties (report as asset-backed securities in Schedule RC-B, item 5.a).
- (2) Bonds issued by the Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA) and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (FHLMC) that are collateralized by mortgages, i.e., mortgage-backed bonds, (report in Schedule RC-B, item 2.b, ~~Obligations - "Issued by U.S. Government-sponsored agencies agency obligations"~~) and mortgage-backed bonds issued by non-U.S. Government issuers (report in Schedule RC-B, item 6, "Other debt securities," below).
- (3) Participation certificates issued by the Export-Import Bank and the General Services Administration (report in Schedule RC-B, item 2.a, ~~Obligations - "Issued by U.S. Government agency obligations"~~).
- (4) Participation certificates issued by a Federal Intermediate Credit Bank (report in Schedule RC-F, item 4, "Equity ~~investments without securities that do not have~~ readily determinable fair values").

- 4.a Residential mortgage pass-through securities.** Report in the appropriate columns of the appropriate subitems the amortized cost and fair value of all holdings of residential mortgage pass-through securities. In general, a residential mortgage pass-through security represents an undivided interest in a pool of loans secured by 1-4 family residential properties that provides the holder with a pro rata share of all principal and interest payments on the residential mortgages in the pool, and includes certificates of participation in pools of residential mortgages.

Include certificates of participation in pools of 1-4 family residential mortgages even though the reporting bank was the original holder of the mortgages underlying the pool and holds the instruments covering that pool, as may be the case with GNMA certificates issued by the bank and swaps with FNMA and FHLMC. Also include U.S. Government-issued participation certificates (PCs) that represent a pro rata share of all principal and interest payments on a pool of resecuritized participation certificates that, in turn, are backed by 1-4 family residential mortgages, e.g., FHLMC Giant PCs.

Exclude all holdings of commercial mortgage pass-through securities, including pass-through securities backed by loans secured by multifamily (5 or more) residential properties (report in Schedule RC-B, item 4.c.(1), below). Also exclude all collateralized mortgage obligations (CMOs), real estate mortgage investment conduits (REMICs), CMO and REMIC residuals, stripped mortgage-backed securities (such as interest-only strips (IOs), principal-only strips (POs), and similar instruments), and mortgage-backed commercial paper (report in Schedule RC-B, item 4.b or 4.c.(2), below, as appropriate).

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4.c.(1)(b) Other pass-through securities. Report in the appropriate columns the amortized cost and fair value of all holdings of commercial mortgage pass-through securities issued or guaranteed by non-U.S. Government issuers.

4.c.(2) Other commercial mortgage-backed securities. Report in the appropriate columns of the appropriate subitems the amortized cost and fair value of all CMOs, REMICs, CMO and REMIC residuals, stripped mortgage-backed securities, and commercial paper backed by loans secured by properties other than 1-4 family residential properties. Exclude commercial mortgage pass-through securities (report in Schedule RC-B, item 4.c.(1), above).

4.c.(2)(a) Issued or guaranteed by U.S. Government agencies or sponsored agencies. Report in the appropriate columns the amortized cost and fair value of all CMOs, REMICs, CMO and REMIC residuals, stripped mortgage-backed securities, and commercial paper backed by loans secured by properties other than 1-4 family residential properties that have been issued by U.S. Government agencies or U.S. Government-sponsored agencies.

U.S. Government agencies include, but are not limited to, such agencies as the Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA), the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), and the National Credit Union Administration (NCUA). U.S. Government-sponsored agencies include, but are not limited to, such agencies as the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (FHLMC) and the Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA).

4.c.(2)(b) All other commercial MBS. Report in the appropriate columns the amortized cost and fair value of all CMOs, REMICs, CMO and REMIC residuals, stripped mortgage-backed securities, and commercial paper backed by loans secured by properties other than 1-4 family residential properties that have been issued or guaranteed by non-U.S. Government issuers.

5 Asset-backed securities and structured financial products:

5.a Asset-backed securities. Report in the appropriate columns the amortized cost and fair value of all asset-backed securities (other than mortgage-backed securities), including asset-backed commercial paper, not held for trading. Include asset-backed securities issued by non-U.S. issuers.

5.b Structured financial products. Report in the appropriate columns ~~of the appropriate subitems~~ the amortized cost and fair value of all structured financial products not held for trading, ~~according to whether the product is a~~ Include cash, synthetic, ~~or~~and hybrid instruments, ~~including those~~. ~~— Include structured financial products~~ issued by non-U.S. issuers. Structured financial products generally convert a pool of assets (such as whole loans, securitized assets, and bonds) and other exposures (such as derivatives) into products that are tradable capital market debt instruments. Some of the more complex financial product structures mix asset classes in order to create investment products that diversify risk.

(1) A cash instrument means that the instrument represents a claim against a reference pool of assets.

(2) A synthetic instrument means that the investors do not have a claim against a reference pool of assets; rather, the originating bank merely transfers the inherent credit risk of the reference pool of assets by such means as a credit default swap, a total return swap, or another arrangement in which the counterparty agrees upon specific contractual covenants to cover a predetermined amount of losses in the loan pool.

(3) A hybrid instrument means that the instrument is a mix of both cash and synthetic instruments.

One of the more common cash instrument structured financial products is referred to as a collateralized debt obligation (CDO). For example, include in this item investments in CDOs for which the underlying collateral is a pool of trust preferred securities issued by U.S. business trusts organized by financial institutions or real estate investment trusts. However, exclude from this item investments in trust preferred securities issued by a single U.S. business trust (report in Schedule RC-B, item 6.a, "Other domestic debt securities").

Examples of other products to be reported in this item include synthetic structured financial products (such as synthetic CDOs) that use credit derivatives and a reference pool of assets, hybrid structured products that mix cash and synthetic instruments, collateralized bond obligations (CBOs), resecuritizations such as CDOs squared or cubed (which are CDOs backed primarily by the tranches of other CDOs), and other similar structured financial products. ~~For each column, the sum of items 5.b.(1) through 5.b.(3) must equal the sum of Memorandum items 6.a through 6.g in the reports for June and December.~~

Item No. Caption and Instructions**5.b**
(cont.)Exclude from structured financial products:

- (1) Mortgage-backed pass-through securities (report in Schedule RC-B, item 4, above).
- (2) Collateralized mortgage obligations (CMOs), real estate mortgage investment conduits (REMICs), CMO and REMIC residuals, stripped mortgage-backed securities, and mortgage-backed commercial paper (report in Schedule RC-B, item 4, above).
- (3) Asset-backed commercial paper not held for trading (report in Schedule RC-B, item 5.a, above).
- (4) Asset-backed securities that are primarily secured by one type of asset (report in Schedule RC-B, item 5.a, above).
- (5) Securities backed by loans that are commonly regarded as asset-backed securities rather than collateralized loan obligations in the marketplace (report in Schedule RC-B, item 5.a, above).

~~**5.b.(1)** **Cash instruments.** Report in the appropriate columns the amortized cost and fair value of structured financial products (as defined in Schedule RC-B, item 5.b, above) that are cash instruments. A cash instrument means that the instrument represents a claim against a reference pool of assets. For example, include investments in collateralized debt obligations for which the underlying collateral is a pool of trust preferred securities issued by U.S. business trusts organized by financial institutions or real estate investment trusts. However, exclude investments in trust preferred securities issued by a single U.S. business trust (report in Schedule RC-B, item 6.a, "Other domestic debt securities").~~

~~**5.b.(2)** **Synthetic instruments.** Report in the appropriate columns the amortized cost and fair value of structured financial products (as defined in Schedule RC-B, item 5.b, above) that are synthetic instruments. A synthetic instrument means that the investors do not have a claim against a reference pool of assets; rather, the originating bank merely transfers the inherent credit risk of the reference pool of assets by such means as a credit default swap, a total return swap, or another arrangement in which the counterparty agrees upon specific contractual covenants to cover a predetermined amount of losses in the loan pool.~~

~~**5.b.(3)** **Hybrid instruments.** Report in the appropriate columns the amortized cost and fair value of structured financial products (as defined in Schedule RC-B, item 5.b, above) that are hybrid instruments. A hybrid instrument means that the instrument is a mix of both cash and synthetic instruments.~~

6 **Other debt securities.** Report in the appropriate columns of the appropriate subitems the amortized cost and fair value of all debt securities not held for trading that cannot properly be reported in Schedule RC-B, items 1 through 5, above.

Exclude from other debt securities:

- (1) All holdings of certificates of participation in pools of residential mortgages, collateralized mortgage obligations (CMOs), real estate mortgage investment conduits (REMICs), CMO and REMIC residuals, and stripped mortgage-backed securities (such as interest-only strips (IOs), principal-only strips (POs), and similar instruments) (report in Schedule RC-B, item 4, above).

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- 6**
(cont.)
- (2) Holdings of bankers acceptances and certificates of deposit (CDs), even if the CDs are negotiable or have CUSIP numbers. (Report holdings of bankers acceptances as loans in Schedule RC, item 4.a, if held for sale; item 4.b, if held for investment; and item 5, if held for trading. Report holdings of CDs in Schedule RC, item 1.b, if not held for trading; and item 5, if held for trading.)
- (3) All securities that meet the definition of an "equity security" in ASC Topic 320, Investments-Debt and Equity Securities (formerly FASB Statement No. 115, "Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities"), for example, common and perpetual preferred stock. (See also the instructions to Schedule RC-B, item 7, and Schedule RC-F, item 4.)

6.a **Other domestic debt securities.** Report in the appropriate columns the amortized cost and fair value of all other domestic debt securities not held for trading.

Other domestic debt securities include:

- (1) Bonds, notes, debentures, equipment trust certificates, and commercial paper (except asset-backed commercial paper) issued by U.S.-chartered corporations and other U.S. issuers and not reportable elsewhere in Schedule RC-B.
- (2) Preferred stock of U.S.-chartered corporations and business trusts that by its terms either must be redeemed by the issuing corporation or trust or is redeemable at the option of the investor (i.e., redeemable or limited-life preferred stock), including trust preferred securities issued by a single U.S. business trust that are subject to mandatory redemption.
- (3) Detached U.S. Government security coupons and ex-coupon U.S. Government securities held as the result of either their purchase or the bank's stripping of such securities and Treasury receipts such as CATS, TIGRs, COUGARs, LIONs, and ETRs. Refer to the Glossary entry for "coupon stripping, Treasury receipts, and STRIPS" for additional information.

Exclude from other domestic debt securities investments in collateralized debt obligations for which the underlying collateral is a pool of trust preferred securities issued by U.S. business trusts (report as structured financial products in Schedule RC-B, item 5.b) ~~.(1), "Cash instruments").~~

6.b **Other foreign debt securities.** Report in the appropriate columns the amortized cost and fair value of all other foreign debt securities not held for trading.

Other foreign debt securities include:

- (1) Bonds, notes, debentures, equipment trust certificates, and commercial paper (except asset-backed commercial paper) issued by non-U.S.-chartered corporations.
- (2) Debt securities issued by foreign governmental units.

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2.d (cont.) will have been reported by next repricing date in Memorandum items 2.a.(1), 2.a.(2), 2.b.(1), and 2.b.(2), above. However, these four Memorandum items may include floating rate debt securities with a remaining maturity of more than one year, but on which the interest rate can next change in one year or less; those debt securities should not be included in this Memorandum item 2.d. The "Other mortgage-backed securities" included in this item will have been reported by expected weighted average life in Memorandum items 2.c.(1) and 2.c.(2) above.

NOTE: Memorandum Item 3 is to be completed semiannually in the June and December reports only.

3 **Amortized cost of held-to-maturity securities sold or transferred to available-for-sale or trading securities during the calendar year-to-date.** If the reporting bank has sold any held-to-maturity debt securities or has transferred any held-to-maturity debt securities to the available-for-sale or to trading securities during the calendar year-to-date, report the total amortized cost of these held-to-maturity debt securities as of their date of sale or transfer.

Exclude the amortized cost of any held-to-maturity debt security that has been sold near enough to (e.g., within three months of) its maturity date (or call date if exercise of the call is probable) that interest rate risk is substantially eliminated as a pricing factor. Also exclude the amortized cost of any held-to-maturity debt security that has been sold after the collection of a substantial portion (i.e., at least 85 percent) of the principal outstanding at acquisition due to prepayments on the debt security or, if the debt security is a fixed rate security, due to scheduled payments payable in equal installments (both principal and interest) over its term.

4 **Structured notes.** Report in this item all structured notes included in the held-to-maturity and available-for-sale accounts and reported in Schedule RC-B, items 2, 3, 5, and 6. In general, structured notes are debt securities whose cash flow characteristics (coupon rate, redemption amount, or stated maturity) depend upon one or more indices and/or that have embedded forwards or options or are otherwise commonly known as "structured notes." Include as structured notes any asset-backed securities (other than mortgage-backed securities) which possess the aforementioned characteristics.

Structured notes include, but are not limited to, the following common structures:

- (1) Floating rate debt securities whose payment of interest is based upon:
 - (a) a single index of a Constant Maturity Treasury (CMT) rate or a Cost of Funds Index (COFI), or
 - (b) changes in the Consumer Price Index (CPI). However, **exclude** from structured notes all U.S. Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities (TIPS).
- (2) **Step-up Bonds.** Step-up securities initially pay the investor an above-market yield for a short noncall period and then, if not called, "step up" to a higher coupon rate (which will be below current market rates). The investor initially receives a higher yield because of having implicitly sold one or more call options. A step-up bond may continue to contain call options even after the bond has stepped up to the higher coupon rate. A **multistep** bond has a series of fixed and successively higher coupons over its life. At each call date, if the bond is not called, the coupon rate increases.
- (3) **Index Amortizing Notes (IANs).** IANs repay principal according to a predetermined amortization schedule that is linked to the level of a specific index (usually the London Interbank Offered Rate - LIBOR - or a specified prepayment rate). As market interest

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- 4** (2) Callable federal agency securities that have continuous call features after an explicit call date, except step-up bonds (which are structured notes).
(cont.)

The mere existence of simple caps and floors does not necessarily make a security a structured note. Securities with **adjusting** caps or floors (i.e., caps or floors that change over time), however, are structured notes. Therefore, the following types of securities should **not** be reported as structured notes:

- (1) Variable rate securities, including Small Business Administration "Guaranteed Loan Pool Certificates," **unless** they have features of securities which are commonly known as structured notes (i.e., they are inverse, range, or de-leveraged floaters, index amortizing notes, dual index or variable principal redemption or step-up bonds), or have adjusting caps or floors.
- (2) Mortgage-backed securities.

4.a **Amortized cost (of structured notes).** Report the amortized cost of all structured notes included in the held-to-maturity and available-for-sale accounts. The amortized cost of these securities will have been reported in columns A and C of the body of Schedule RC-B.

4.b **Fair value (of structured notes).** Report the fair (market) value of structured notes reported in Memorandum item 4.a above. The fair value of these securities will have been reported in columns B and D of the body of Schedule RC-B. Do not combine or otherwise net the fair value of any structured note with the fair or book value of any related asset, liability, or derivative instrument.

~~—5— Not applicable.~~

~~NOTE: Memorandum items 6.a through 6.g are to be completed semiannually in the June and December reports only.~~

~~—6— **Structured financial products by underlying collateral or reference assets.** Report in the appropriate columns of the appropriate subitems the amortized cost and fair value of all structured financial products (as defined in Schedule RC-B, item 5.b, above) not held for trading by the predominant type of collateral or reference assets supporting the product. For each column, the sum of Memorandum items 6.a through 6.g must equal the sum of Schedule RC-B, items 5.b.(1) through 5.b.(3).~~

~~—6.a— **Trust preferred securities issued by financial institutions.** Report in the appropriate columns the amortized cost and fair value of structured financial products supported predominantly by trust preferred securities issued by financial institutions.~~

~~—6.b— **Trust preferred securities issued by real estate investment trusts.** Report in the appropriate columns the amortized cost and fair value of structured financial products supported predominantly by trust preferred securities issued by real estate investment trusts.~~

Memoranda**Item No. Caption and Instructions**

- ~~6.c **Corporate and similar loans.** Report in the appropriate columns the amortized cost and fair value of structured financial products supported predominantly by corporate and similar loans.~~
- ~~Exclude securities backed by loans that are commonly regarded as asset-backed securities rather than collateralized loan obligations in the marketplace (report in Schedule RC-B, item 5.a).~~
- ~~6.d **1-4 family residential MBS issued or guaranteed by U.S. government-sponsored enterprises (GSEs).** Report in the appropriate columns the amortized cost and fair value of structured financial products supported predominantly by 1-4 family residential mortgage-backed securities issued or guaranteed by U.S. government-sponsored enterprises.~~
- ~~6.e **1-4 family residential MBS not issued or guaranteed by GSEs.** Report in the appropriate columns the amortized cost and fair value of structured financial products supported predominantly by 1-4 family residential mortgage-backed securities not issued or guaranteed by U.S. government-sponsored enterprises.~~
- ~~6.f **Diversified (mixed) pools of structured financial products.** Report in the appropriate columns the amortized cost and fair value of structured financial products supported predominantly by diversified (mixed) pools of structured financial products. Include such products as CDOs squared and cubed (also known as "pools of pools").~~
- ~~6.g **Other collateral or reference assets.** Report in the appropriate columns the amortized cost and fair value of structured financial products supported predominantly by other types of collateral or reference assets not identified above.~~

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

NOTE: Memorandum items 7.a. and 7.b. are to be completed semiannually in the June and December reports only.

- 7 Purchased credit-impaired loans held for investment accounted for in accordance with FASB ASC Subtopic 310-30.** Report in the appropriate subitem the outstanding balance and amount of "purchased credit-impaired loans" reported as held for investment in Schedule RC-C, Part I, items 1 through 9, and accounted for in accordance with ASC Subtopic 310-30, Receivables – Loans and Debt Securities Acquired with Deteriorated Credit Quality (formerly AICPA Statement of Position 03-3, "Accounting for Certain Loans or Debt Securities Acquired in a Transfer"). Purchased credit-impaired loans are loans that a bank has purchased, including those acquired in a purchase business combination, where there is evidence of deterioration of credit quality since the origination of the loan and it is probable, at the purchase date, that the bank will be unable to collect all contractually required payments receivable. Loans held for investment are those that the bank has the intent and ability to hold for the foreseeable future or until maturity or payoff.
- 7.a Outstanding balance.** Report the outstanding balance of all purchased credit-impaired loans reported as held for investment in Schedule RC-C, Part I, items 1 through 9. The outstanding balance is the undiscounted sum of all amounts, including amounts deemed principal, interest, fees, penalties, and other under the loan, owed to the bank at the report date, whether or not currently due and whether or not any such amounts have been charged off by the bank. However, the outstanding balance does not include amounts that would be accrued under the contract as interest, fees, penalties, and other after the report date.
- 7.b Amount included in Schedule RC-C, Part I, items 1 through 9.** Report the amount of, i.e., the recorded investment in, all purchased credit-impaired loans reported as held for investment. The recorded investment in these loans will have been included in Schedule RC-C, Part I, items 1 through 9.

NOTE: Memorandum item 8.a is to be completed semiannually in the June and December reports only. Memorandum items 8.b and 8.c are to be completed annually in the December report only.

- 8 Closed-end loans with negative amortization features secured by 1-4 family residential properties.** Report in the appropriate subitem the amount of closed-end loans with negative amortization features secured by 1-4 family residential properties and, if certain criteria are met, the maximum remaining amount of negative amortization contractually permitted on these loans and the total amount of negative amortization included in the amount of these loans. Negative amortization refers to a method in which a loan is structured so that the borrower's minimum monthly (or other periodic) payment is contractually permitted to be less than the full amount of interest owed to the lender, with the unpaid interest added to the loan's principal balance. The contractual terms of the loan provide that if the borrower allows the principal balance to rise to a pre-specified amount or maximum cap, the loan payments are then recast to a fully amortizing schedule. Negative amortization features may be applied to either adjustable rate mortgages or fixed rate mortgages, the latter commonly referred to as graduated payment mortgages (GPMs).

Exclude reverse 1-4 family residential mortgage loans as described in the instructions for Schedule RC-C, Part I, item 1.c.

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

NOTE: Memorandum item 8.a is to be completed by all banks semiannually in the June and December reports only.

- 8.a Total amount of closed-end loans with negative amortization features secured by 1-4 family residential properties (included in Schedule RC-C, Part I, items 1.c.(2)(a) and (b)).** Report the total amount of, i.e., the recorded investment in, closed-end loans secured by 1-4 family residential properties whose terms allow for negative amortization. The amounts included in this item will also have been reported in Schedule RC-C, Part I, items 1.c.(2)(a) and (b).

NOTE: Memorandum items 8.b and 8.c are to be completed annually in the December report only by banks that had closed-end loans with negative amortization features secured by 1-4 family residential properties (as reported in Schedule RC-C, Part I, Memorandum item 8.a) as of the previous December 31 report date that exceeded the lesser of \$100 million or 5 percent of total loans and leases held for investment and held for sale (as reported in Schedule RC-C, Part I, item 12.) as of the previous December 31 report date.

- 8.b Total maximum remaining amount of negative amortization contractually permitted on closed-end loans secured by 1-4 family residential properties.** For all closed-end loans secured by 1-4 family residential properties whose terms allow for negative amortization (that were reported in Schedule RC-C, Part I, Memorandum item 8.a), report the total maximum remaining amount of negative amortization permitted under the terms of the loan contract (i.e., the maximum loan principal balance permitted under the negative amortization cap less the principal balance of the loan as of the quarter-end report date).
- 8.c Total amount of negative amortization on closed-end loans secured by 1-4 family residential properties included in the amount reported in Memorandum item 8.a above.** For all closed-end loans secured by 1-4 family residential properties whose terms allow for negative amortization, report the total amount of negative amortization included in the amount (i.e., the total amount of interest added to the original loan principal balance that has not yet been repaid) reported in Schedule RC-C, Part I, Memorandum item 8.a above. Once a loan reaches its maximum principal balance, the amount of negative amortization included in the amount should continue to be reported until the principal balance of the loan has been reduced through cash payments below the original principal balance of the loan.
- 9 Loans secured by 1-4 family residential properties in process of foreclosure.** Report the total unpaid principal balance of loans secured by 1-4 family residential properties) included in Schedule RC-C, Part I, item 1.c, for which formal foreclosure proceedings to seize the real estate collateral have started and are ongoing as of quarter-end, regardless of the date the foreclosure procedure was initiated. Loans should be classified as in process of foreclosure according to local requirements. If a loan is already in process of foreclosure and the mortgagor files a bankruptcy petition, the loan should continue to be reported as in process of foreclosure until the bankruptcy is resolved. Exclude loans where the foreclosure process has been completed and the bank reports the real estate collateral as "Other real estate owned" in Schedule RC, item 7. This item should include both closed-end and open-end 1-4 family residential mortgage loans that are in process of foreclosure.

10 and 11 Not applicable.

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

NOTE: Memorandum item 12 is to be completed semiannually in the June and December reports only.

- 12 Loans (not subject to the requirements of FASB ASC 310-30) and leases held for investment that were acquired in business combinations with acquisition dates in the current calendar year.** Report in the appropriate column the specified information on loans and leases held for investment purposes that were acquired in a business combination, as prescribed under ASC Topic 805, Business Combinations (formerly FASB Statement No. 141(R), "Business Combinations"), with an acquisition date in the current calendar year. The acquisition date is the date on which the bank obtains control¹ of the acquiree. If the reporting bank was acquired in a transaction during the calendar year pursuant to ASC Topic 805 and push down accounting was applied, report the specified information on the bank's loans and leases reported as held for investment after the application of push down accounting.

~~Acquired Loans and leases acquired in the current calendar year should be reported in this item each quarter after their acquisition date through the end of the calendar year of acquisition in the reports for June 30 and December 31 of the current calendar year, as appropriate, regardless of whether the bank still holds the loans and leases. For example, loans and leases acquired in a business combination with an acquisition date in the first six months of the current calendar year should be reported in this item in the June 30 and December 31 reports for the current calendar year; loans and leases acquired in the second six months of the current calendar year should be reported in the December 31 report for the current calendar year.~~

Exclude purchased credit-impaired loans held for investment that are accounted for in accordance with ASC Subtopic 310-30, Receivables – Loans and Debt Securities Acquired with Deteriorated Credit Quality (formerly AICPA Statement of Position 03-3, "Accounting for Certain Loans or Debt Securities Acquired in a Transfer") (report information on such loans in Schedule RC-C, Memorandum item 7). (For further information, see the Glossary entry for "purchased credit-impaired loans and debt securities.")

Column Instructions

Column A, Fair value of acquired loans and leases at acquisition date: Report in this column the total fair value of acquired loans and leases held for investment at the acquisition date (see the Glossary entry for "fair value").

Column B, Gross contractual amounts receivable at acquisition date: Report in this column the gross contractual amounts receivable, i.e., the total undiscounted amount of all uncollected contractual principal and contractual interest payments on the receivable, both past due, if any, and scheduled to be paid in the future, on the acquired loans and leases held for investment at the acquisition date.

¹ Control has the meaning of "controlling financial interest" in ASC Subtopic 810-10, Consolidation – Overall (formerly Accounting Research Bulletin No. 51, "Consolidated Financial Statements," as amended).

Item No. Caption and Instructions**6.d Loans to individuals for household, family, and other personal expenditures:**

6.d.(1) Credit cards. Report the quarterly average for credit cards (as defined for Schedule RC-C, Part I, item 6.a).

6.d.(2) Other. Report the quarterly average for loans to individuals for household, family, and other personal expenditures other than credit cards (as defined for Schedule RC-C, Part I, items 6.b, 6.c, and 6.d).

~~NOTE: Item 7 is to be completed by banks that have \$100 million or more in total assets.~~

~~7 Not applicable. Trading assets. Report the quarterly average for trading assets (as defined for Schedule RC, item 5). Trading assets include trading derivatives with positive fair values.~~

8 Lease financing receivables (net of unearned income). Report the quarterly average for lease financing receivables, net of unearned income (as defined for Schedule RC-C, Part I, item 10).

9 Total assets. Report the quarterly average for the bank's total assets, as defined for "Total assets," on Schedule RC, item 12, except that this quarterly average should reflect all debt securities (not held for trading) at amortized cost and available-for-sale equity securities with readily determinable fair values at the lower of cost or fair value, and equity securities without readily determinable fair values at historical cost. In addition, to the extent that net deferred tax assets included in the bank's total assets, if any, include the deferred tax effects of any unrealized holding gains and losses on available-for-sale debt securities, these deferred tax effects may be excluded from the determination of the quarterly average for total assets. If these deferred tax effects are excluded, this treatment must be followed consistently over time.

This item is not the sum of items 1 through 8 above.

Item No. Caption and Instructions

~~1.b~~ — Banks that have either \$300 million or more in total assets or \$300 million or more in credit card lines (as reported in Schedule RC, item 12, and Schedule RC-L, item 1.b, respectively, as of June 30 of the previous calendar year) should also report a breakdown of their credit card lines between unused consumer credit card lines (item 1.b.(1)) and other unused credit card lines (item 1.b.(2)). The sum of Schedule RC-L, items 1.b.(1) and 1.b.(2), must equal Schedule RC-L, item 1.b.

~~1.b.(1)~~ — ~~Unused consumer credit card lines.~~ Report the unused portions of all commitments to extend credit to individuals for household, family, and other personal expenditures through credit cards that are included in Schedule RC-L, item 1.b, above.

~~1.b.(2)~~ — ~~Other unused credit card lines.~~ Report the unused portions of all commitments to extend credit to customers through credit cards for purposes other than household, family, and other personal expenditures that are included in Schedule RC-L, item 1.b., above. Include, for example, unused credit card lines under "corporate" or "business" credit card programs under which credit cards are issued to one or more of a company's employees for business-related uses.

1.c.(1) Commitments to fund commercial real estate, construction, and land development loans secured by real estate. Report in the appropriate subitem the unused portions of commitments to extend credit for the specific purpose of financing commercial and multifamily residential properties (e.g., business and industrial properties, hotels, motels, churches, hospitals, and apartment buildings), provided that such commitments, when funded, would be reportable as either loans secured by multifamily residential properties in Schedule RC-C, Part I, item 1.d, or loans secured by nonfarm nonresidential properties in Schedule RC-C, Part I, item 1.e.

Also include the unused portions of commitments to extend credit for the specific purpose of financing (a) land development (i.e., the process of improving land – laying sewers, water pipes, etc.) preparatory to erecting new structures or (b) the on-site construction of industrial, commercial, residential, or farm buildings, provided that such commitments, when funded, would be reportable as loans secured by real estate in Schedule RC-C, Part I, item 1.a, "Construction, land development, and other land loans." For purposes of this item, "construction" includes not only construction of new structures, but also additions or alterations to existing structures and the demolition of existing structures to make way for new structures. Also include in this item loan proceeds the bank is obligated to advance as construction progress payments.

Do not include general lines of credit that a borrower, at its option, may draw down to finance construction and land development (report in Schedule RC-L, item 1.c.(2) or item 1.e.(1), below, as appropriate).

1.c.(1)(a) 1-4 family residential construction loan commitments. Report the unused portions of commitments to extend credit for the specific purpose of constructing 1-4 family residential properties, provided that such commitments, when funded, would be reportable as loans secured by real estate in Schedule RC-C, Part I, item 1.a.(1), "1-4 family residential construction loans."

Item No. Caption and Instructions

1.c.(1)(b) Commercial real estate, other construction loan, and land development loan commitments. Report the unused portions of all other commitments to fund commercial real estate, construction, and land development loans secured by real estate (as defined for Schedule RC-L, item 1.c.(1)) other than commitments to fund 1-4 family residential construction (as defined for Schedule RC-L, item 1.c.(1)(a)).

1.c.(2) Commitments to fund commercial real estate, construction, and land development loans not secured by real estate. Report the unused portions of all commitments to extend credit for the specific purpose of financing commercial and residential real estate activities, e.g., acquiring, developing, and renovating commercial and residential real estate, provided that such commitments, when funded, would be reportable as "Commercial and industrial loans" in Schedule RC-C, Part I, item 4, or as "Other loans" in Schedule RC-C, Part I, item 9.b. Include in this item loan proceeds the bank is obligated to advance as construction progresses.

Such commitments generally may include:

- (1) commitments to extend credit for the express purpose of financing real estate ventures as evidenced by loan documentation or other circumstances connected with the loan; or
- (2) commitments made to organizations or individuals 80 percent of whose revenue or assets are derived from or consist of real estate ventures or holdings.

Exclude from this item all commitments that, when funded, would be reportable as "Loans secured by real estate" in Schedule RC-C, Part I, item 1. Also exclude commitments made to commercial and industrial firms where the sole purpose for the financing is to construct a factory or office building to house the company's operations or employees.

1.d ~~Not applicable. Securities underwriting. Report the unsold portion of the reporting bank's own takedown in securities underwriting transactions. Include note issuance facilities (NIFs) and revolving underwriting facilities (RUFs) in this item.~~

1.e **Other unused commitments.** Report in the appropriate subitem the unused portion of all commercial and industrial loan commitments, commitments for loans to financial institutions, and all other commitments not reportable in Schedule RC-L, items 1.a through 1.c.(2)d, above. Include commitments to extend credit through overdraft facilities or commercial lines of credit, retail check credit and related plans, and those overdraft protection programs in which the bank advises account holders of the available amount of protection.

1.e.(1) Commercial and industrial loans. Report the unused portions of commitments to extend credit for commercial and industrial purposes, i.e., commitments that, when funded, would be reportable as commercial and industrial loans in Schedule RC-C, Part I, item 4, "Commercial and industrial loans." Exclude unused credit card lines to commercial and industrial enterprises (report in Schedule RC-L, item 1.b, and, if applicable, item 1.b.(2), above).

1.e.(2) Loans to financial institutions. Report the unused portions of commitments to extend credit to financial institutions, i.e., commitments that, when funded, would be reportable either as loans to depository institutions in Schedule RC-C, Part I, item 2, "Loans to depository institutions and acceptances of other banks," or as loans to nondepository financial institutions in Schedule RC-C, Part I, item 9.a, "Loans to nondepository financial institutions."

Item No. Caption and Instructions

1.e.(3) All other unused commitments. Report the unused portions of commitments not reportable in Schedule RC-L, items 1.a through 1.e.(2), above.

Include commitments to extend credit secured by 1-4 family residential properties, except (a) revolving, open-end lines of credit secured by 1-4 family residential properties (e.g., home equity lines), which should be reported in Schedule RC-L, item 1.a, above, (b) commitments for 1-4 family residential construction and land development loans (that are secured by such properties), which should be reported in Schedule RC-L, item 1.c.(1), above, and (c) commitments that meet the definition of a derivative and must be accounted for in accordance with ASC Topic 815, Derivatives and Hedging (formerly FASB Statement No. 133, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities," as amended), which should be reported in Schedule SU, item 1.

Also include note issuance facilities (NIFs), revolving underwriting facilities (RUFs), and the unsold portion of the reporting bank's own takedown in securities underwriting transactions.

2 and 3 General Instructions for Standby Letters of Credit – Originating banks must report in items 2 and 3 the full amount outstanding and unused of financial and performance standby letters of credit, respectively. Include those standby letters of credit that are collateralized by cash on deposit, that have been acquired from others, and in which participations have been conveyed to others where (a) the originating and issuing bank is obligated to pay the full amount of any draft drawn under the terms of the standby letter of credit and (b) the participating banks have an obligation to partially or wholly reimburse the originating bank, either directly in cash or through a participation in a loan to the account party.

For syndicated standby letters of credit where each bank has a direct obligation to the beneficiary, each bank must report only its share in the syndication. Similarly, if several banks participate in the issuance of a standby letter of credit under a bona fide binding agreement which provides that (a) regardless of any event, each participant shall be liable only up to a certain percentage or to a certain amount and (b) the beneficiary is advised and has agreed that each participating bank is only liable for a certain portion of the entire amount, each bank shall report only its proportional share of the total standby letter of credit.

For a financial or performance standby letter of credit that is in turn backed by a financial standby letter of credit issued by another bank, each bank must report the entire amount of the standby letter of credit it has issued in either item 2 or item 3 below, as appropriate.

2 Financial standby letters of credit. Report the amount outstanding and unused as of the report date of all financial standby letters of credit (and all legally binding commitments to issue financial standby letters of credit) issued by any office of the bank. A financial standby letter of credit irrevocably obligates the bank to pay a third-party beneficiary when a customer (account party) fails to repay an outstanding loan or debt instrument. (See the Glossary entry for "letter of credit" for further information.)

Exclude from financial standby letters of credit:

- (1) Financial standby letters of credit where the beneficiary is a consolidated subsidiary of the reporting bank.
- (2) Performance standby letters of credit.
- (3) Signature or endorsement guarantees of the type associated with the clearing of negotiable instruments or securities in the normal course of business.

Item No. Caption and Instructions

9 (cont.) (6) The gross amount (stated in U.S. dollars) of all spot foreign exchange contracts committing the reporting bank to purchase foreign (non-U.S.) currencies and U.S. dollar exchange that are outstanding as of the report date. A spot contract is an agreement for the immediate delivery, usually within two business days or less (depending on market convention), of a foreign currency at the prevailing cash market rate. For information on the reporting of spot foreign exchange contracts, refer to the instructions for Schedule RC-L, item 8, in the instructions for the FFIEC 031 and FFIEC 041 Call Reports.

10 **All other off-balance sheet assets.** Report to the extent feasible and practicable all significant types of off-balance sheet assets not covered in other items of this schedule. Exclude all items which are required to be reported as assets on the balance sheet of the Consolidated Report of Condition (Schedule RC), contingent assets arising in connection with litigation in which the reporting bank is involved, and assets held in or administered by the reporting bank's trust department.

Report only the aggregate amount of those types of "other off-balance sheet assets" that individually exceed 10 percent of the bank's total equity capital reported in Schedule RC, item 27.a. If the bank has no types of "other off-balance sheet assets" that individually exceed 10 percent of total equity capital for which the reporting is feasible and practicable, report a zero.

NOTE: items 10.b through 10.e are to be reported semiannually in the June and December reports only.

Disclose in items 10.b through 10.e each type of "other off-balance sheet assets" reportable in this item, and dollar amount of the off-balance sheet asset, that individually exceeds 25 percent of the bank's total equity capital reported in Schedule RC, item 27.a. For each type of off-balance sheet asset that exceeds this disclosure threshold, describe the asset with a clear and concise caption in items 10.b through 10.e. These descriptions should not exceed 50 characters in length (including space between words).

Include as "other off-balance sheet assets" such items as:

- (1) Contracts for the sale of when-issued securities that are excluded from the requirements of ASC Topic 815, Derivatives and Hedging (formerly FASB Statement No. 133, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities," as amended), (and therefore not reported as forward contracts in Schedule RC-L, item 12.b, below), and accounted for on a settlement-date basis.
- (2) Internally developed intangible assets.

NOTE: Items 11.a and 11.b are to be reported semiannually in the June and December reports only.

11 **Year-to-date merchant credit card sales volume.** Merchant processing is the settlement of credit card transactions for merchants. It is a separate and distinct business line from credit card issuing. Merchant processing activity involves obtaining authorization for credit card sales transactions, gathering sales information from the merchant, collecting funds from the card-issuing bank or business, and crediting the merchants' accounts for their sales.

An acquiring bank is a bank that initiates and maintains contractual agreements with merchants, agent banks, and third parties (e.g., independent sales organizations and member service providers) for the purpose of accepting and processing credit card transactions. An acquiring bank has liability for chargebacks for the merchants' sales activity.

Item No. Caption and Instructions

- 1.b Number of executive officers, directors, and principal shareholders to whom the amount of all extensions of credit by the reporting bank (including extensions of credit to related interests) equals or exceeds the lesser of \$500,000 or 5 percent of total capital as defined for this purpose in agency regulations.** Report the number of executive officers, directors, and principal shareholders of the reporting bank to whom the amount of all extensions of credit by the reporting bank outstanding as of the report date equals or exceeds the lesser of \$500,000 or five percent of total capital as defined for this purpose in regulations issued by the bank's primary federal bank supervisory authority.

For purposes of this item, the amount of all extensions of credit by the reporting bank to an executive officer, director, or principal shareholder includes all extensions of credit by the reporting bank to the related interests of the executive officer, director, or principal shareholder. Furthermore, an extension of credit made by the reporting bank to *more than one* of its executive officers, directors, principal shareholders, or related interests thereof must be included in full in the amount of all extensions of credit for *each* such executive officer, director, or principal shareholder.

- 2 Intangible assets ~~other than goodwill~~.** Report in the appropriate subitem the carrying amount of intangible assets ~~other than goodwill~~. Intangible assets primarily result from business combinations accounted for under the acquisition method in accordance with ASC Topic 805, Business Combinations (formerly FASB Statement No. 141(R), "Business Combinations"), from acquisitions of portions or segments of another institution's business such as mortgage servicing portfolios and credit card portfolios, and from the sale or securitization of financial assets with servicing retained.

An identifiable intangible asset with a finite life (other than a servicing asset) should be amortized over its estimated useful life and should be reviewed at least quarterly to determine whether events or changes in circumstances indicate that its carrying amount may not be recoverable. If this review indicates that the carrying amount may not be recoverable, the identifiable intangible asset should be tested for recoverability (impairment) in accordance with ASC Topic 360, Property, Plant, and Equipment (formerly FASB Statement No. 144, "Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets"). An impairment loss shall be recognized if the carrying amount of the identifiable intangible asset is not recoverable and this amount exceeds the asset's fair value. The carrying amount is not recoverable if it exceeds the sum of the undiscounted expected future cash flows from the identifiable intangible asset. An impairment loss is recognized by writing the identifiable intangible asset down to its fair value (which becomes the new accounting basis of the intangible asset), with a corresponding charge to expense (which should be reported in Schedule RI, item 7.c.(2)). Subsequent reversal of a previously recognized impairment loss is prohibited.

An identifiable intangible asset with an indefinite useful life should not be amortized, but should be tested for impairment at least annually in accordance with ASC Topic 350, Intangibles-Goodwill and Other (formerly FASB Statement No. 142, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets").

- 2.a Mortgage servicing assets.** Report the carrying amount of mortgage servicing assets, i.e., contracts to service loans secured by real estate (as defined for Schedule RC-C, Part I, item 1, in the Glossary entry for "Loans secured by real estate") under which the estimated future revenues from contractually specified servicing fees, late charges, and other ancillary revenues are expected to more than adequately compensate the servicer for performing the servicing. A mortgage servicing contract is either (a) undertaken in conjunction with selling or securitizing the mortgages being serviced or (b) purchased or assumed separately. For mortgage servicing assets accounted for under the amortization method, the carrying amount is the unamortized cost of acquiring the mortgage servicing contracts, net of any

Item No. Caption and Instructions

2.a related valuation allowances. For mortgage servicing assets accounted for under the fair value method, the carrying amount is the fair value of the mortgage servicing contracts. Exclude servicing assets resulting from contracts to service financial assets other than loans secured by real estate (report nonmortgage servicing assets in Schedule RC-M, item 2.~~cb~~). For further information, see the Glossary entry for "servicing assets and liabilities."

2.a.(1) **Estimated fair value of mortgage servicing assets.** Report the estimated fair value of the capitalized mortgage servicing assets reported in Schedule RC-M, item 2.a.

According to ASC Topic 820, Fair Value Measurement (formerly FASB Statement No. 157, "Fair Value Measurements"), fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset in an orderly transaction between market participants in the asset's principal (or most advantageous) market at the measurement date. For purposes of this item, the reporting bank should determine the fair value of mortgage servicing assets in the same manner that it determines the fair value of these assets for other financial reporting purposes, consistent with the guidance in ASC Topic 820.

2.b ~~**Purchased credit card relationships and nonmortgage servicing assets**~~**Goodwill.** Report the carrying amount of goodwill as adjusted for any impairment losses and, if the private company goodwill accounting alternative has been elected, the amortization of goodwill. Except when this accounting alternative has been elected, goodwill should not be amortized. However, regardless of whether goodwill is amortized, it must be tested for impairment as described in the Glossary entry for "goodwill." See "acquisition method" in the Glossary entry for "business combinations" for guidance on the recognition and initial measurement of goodwill acquired in a business combination. Report the carrying amount of purchased credit card relationships plus the carrying amount of nonmortgage servicing assets.

~~Purchased credit card relationships represent the right to conduct ongoing credit card business dealings with the cardholders. In general, purchased credit card relationships are an amount paid in excess of the value of the purchased credit card receivables. Such relationships arise when the reporting bank purchases existing credit card receivables and also has the right to provide credit card services to those customers. Purchased credit card relationships may also be acquired when the reporting bank purchases an entire depository institution.~~

~~Purchased credit card relationships shall be carried at amortized cost. Management of the institution shall review the carrying amount at least quarterly, adequately document this review, and adjust the carrying amount as necessary. This review should determine whether unanticipated acceleration or deceleration of cardholder payments, account attrition, changes in fees or finance charges, or other events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the purchased credit card relationships may not be recoverable. If this review indicates that the carrying amount may not be recoverable, the intangible asset should be tested for recoverability, and any impairment loss should be recognized, as described in the instruction for Schedule RC-M, item 2.~~

~~Nonmortgage servicing assets are contracts to service financial assets, other than loans secured by real estate (as defined for Schedule RC-C, Part I, item 1) under which the estimated future revenues from contractually specified servicing fees, late charges, and other ancillary revenues are expected to more than adequately compensate the servicer for performing the servicing. A nonmortgage servicing contract is either (a) undertaken in conjunction with selling or securitizing the nonmortgage financial assets being serviced or (b) purchased or assumed separately. For nonmortgage servicing assets accounted for under the amortization method, the carrying amount is the unamortized cost of acquiring the nonmortgage servicing contracts, net of any related valuation allowances. For nonmortgage servicing assets accounted for under the fair value method, the carrying amount is the fair value of the nonmortgage servicing contracts. For further information, see the Glossary entry for "servicing assets and liabilities."~~

Item No. Caption and Instructions

2.c **All other identifiable intangibles.** Report the carrying amount of all other specifically identifiable intangible assets such as core deposit intangibles, ~~and favorable leasehold rights, purchased credit card relationships, and nonmortgage servicing assets. Exclude goodwill, which should be reported in Schedule RC, item 10.a.~~

~~*Purchased credit card relationships* represent the right to conduct ongoing credit card business dealings with the cardholders. In general, purchased credit card relationships are an amount paid in excess of the value of the purchased credit card receivables. Such relationships arise when the reporting bank purchases existing credit card receivables and also has the right to provide credit card services to those customers. Purchased credit card relationships may also be acquired when the reporting bank purchases an entire depository institution.~~

~~Purchased credit card relationships shall be carried at amortized cost. Management of the institution shall review the carrying amount at least quarterly, adequately document this review, and adjust the carrying amount as necessary. This review should determine whether unanticipated acceleration or deceleration of cardholder payments, account attrition, changes in fees or finance charges, or other events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the purchased credit card relationships may not be recoverable. If this review indicates that the carrying amount may not be recoverable, the intangible asset should be tested for recoverability, and any impairment loss should be recognized, as described in the instruction for Schedule RC-M, item 2.~~

~~*Nonmortgage servicing assets* are contracts to service financial assets, other than loans secured by real estate (as defined for Schedule RC-C, Part I, item 1) under which the estimated future revenues from contractually specified servicing fees, late charges, and other ancillary revenues are expected to more than adequately compensate the servicer for performing the servicing. A nonmortgage servicing contract is either (a) undertaken in conjunction with selling or securitizing the nonmortgage financial assets being serviced or (b) purchased or assumed separately. For nonmortgage servicing assets accounted for under the amortization method, the carrying amount is the unamortized cost of acquiring the nonmortgage servicing contracts, net of any related valuation allowances. For nonmortgage servicing assets accounted for under the fair value method, the carrying amount is the fair value of the nonmortgage servicing contracts. For further information, see the Glossary entry for "servicing assets and liabilities."~~

2.d **Total.** Report the sum of items 2.a, 2.b, and 2.c. This amount must equal Schedule RC, item 10-b, ~~"Other i~~ntangible assets."

3 **Other real estate owned.** Report in the appropriate subitem the net book value of all real estate other than (1) bank premises owned or controlled by the bank and its consolidated subsidiaries (which should be reported in Schedule RC, item 6) and (2) direct and indirect investments in real estate ventures (which should be reported in Schedule RC, item 9).

Also exclude real estate property collateralizing a fully or partially government-guaranteed mortgage loan for which the institution has received physical possession and 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"), were met upon foreclosure. In such a situation, rather than recognizing other real estate owned upon foreclosure, the institution must recognize a separate "other receivable," which should be measured based on the amount of the loan balance (principal and interest) expected to be recovered from the guarantor. Report such a receivable in Schedule RC-F, item 6, "All other assets." For further information, see the Glossary entry for "Foreclosed assets."

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- 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.

~~Exclude 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, delinquent "GNMA loans" (report in Schedule RC-M, item 3.f, or, if the conditions specified in ASC Subtopic 310-40 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 Foreclosed properties from "GNMA loans."** Report the net book value of all other real estate owned resulting from foreclosures on real estate collateralizing delinquent "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.gf Total.** Report the sum of items 3.a through 3.fe. This amount must equal Schedule RC, item 7, "Other real estate owned."

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- 1.g** **Total loans restructured in troubled debt restructurings included in Schedule RC-N, items 1 through 7, above.** For columns A through C, report the sum of Memorandum items 1.a.(1) through 1.f. Exclude amounts reported in Memorandum items 1.f.(1) through 1.f.(5) when calculating the total in this Memorandum item 1.g.
- 2** **Loans to finance commercial real estate, construction, and land development activities included in Schedule RC-N, items 4 and 7, above.** Report in the appropriate column the amount of loans to finance commercial real estate, construction, and land development activities ***not secured by real estate*** included in Schedule RC-C, part I, Memorandum item 3, that are past due 30 days or more or are in nonaccrual status as of the report date. Such loans will have been included in items 4 and 7 of Schedule RC-N above. Exclude from this item all loans secured by real estate included in item 1 of Schedule RC-N above.
- 3** Not applicable.

NOTE: Memorandum item 4 is to be completed by:

- banks with \$300 million or more in total assets, and
- banks with less than \$300 million in total assets that have loans to finance agricultural production and other loans to farmers, as defined for Schedule RC-C, Part I, item 3, exceeding five percent of total loans and leases held for investment and held for sale (Schedule RC-C, Part I, item 12).

- 4** **Loans to finance agricultural production and other loans to farmers.** Report in the appropriate column the amount of all loans to finance agricultural production and other loans to farmers included in Schedule RC-C, Part I, item 3, that are past due 30 days or more or are in nonaccrual status as of the report date. Such loans will have been included in Schedule RC-N, item 7, above.

NOTE: Memorandum item 5 is to be completed semiannually in the June and December reports only.

- 5** **Loans and leases held for sale.** Report in the appropriate column the carrying amount of all loans and leases classified as held for sale included in Schedule RC, item 4.a, whether measured at the lower of cost or fair value or at fair value under a fair value option, that are past due 30 days or more or are in nonaccrual status as of the report date. Such loans and leases will have been included in one or more of the loan and lease categories in items 1 through 8 of Schedule RC-N above and would, therefore, exclude any loans classified as trading assets and included in Schedule RC, item 5.

- 6** Not applicable.

NOTE: Memorandum items 7, 8, 9.a, and 9.b are to be reported semiannually in the June and December reports only.

- 7** **Additions to nonaccrual assets during the ~~previous six months~~quarter.** Report the aggregate amount of all loans, leases, debt securities, and other assets (net of unearned income) that have been placed in nonaccrual status during the ~~calendar quarters~~six months ending on the semiannual (i.e., June 30 or December 31) report date for this item. Include those assets placed in nonaccrual status during ~~the quarter~~this six month period that are included as of the quarter-endcurrent report date in Schedule RC-N, column C, items 1 through 8 and 10. Also include those assets placed in nonaccrual status during ~~the this six month period~~quarter that, before the current ~~quarter-end~~semiannual report date for this item, have been sold, paid off, charged-off, settled through foreclosure or concession of collateral (or any other disposition of the nonaccrual asset) or have been returned to accrual status. In other words, the aggregate amount of assets placed in nonaccrual status since the prior semiannual report date ~~quarter-end~~ that should be reported in this item should not be reduced, for example, by

Memoranda**Item No. Caption and Instructions**

- 7** any charge-offs or sales of such nonaccrual assets. If a given asset is placed in nonaccrual status more than once during the six month period ending on the current semiannual report date~~quarter~~, report the amount of the asset only once.
- (cont.)
- 8** **Nonaccrual assets sold during the previous six months**~~quarter~~. Report the total of the outstanding balances of all loans, leases, debt securities, and other assets held in nonaccrual status (i.e., reportable in Schedule RC-N, column C, items 1 through 8 and 10) that were sold during the six months calendar quarter~~ending on the semiannual (i.e., June 30 or December 31)~~ report date for this item. The amount to be included in this item is the outstanding balance (net of unearned income) of each nonaccrual asset at the time of its sale. Do not report the sales price of the nonaccrual assets and do not include any gains or losses from the sale. For purposes of this item, only include those transfers of nonaccrual assets that meet the criteria for a sale as set forth in ASC Topic 860, Transfers and Servicing (formerly FASB Statement No. 140, "Accounting for Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Extinguishments of Liabilities," as amended). For further information, see the Glossary entry for "transfers of financial assets."
- 9** **Purchased credit-impaired loans accounted for in accordance with FASB ASC 310-30 (former AICPA Statement of Position 03-3)**. Report in the appropriate subitem and column the outstanding balance and amount of "purchased credit-impaired loans" reported as held for investment in Schedule RC-C, Part I, Memorandum items 7.a and 7.b, respectively, that are past due 30 days or more or are in nonaccrual status as of the report date. The amount of such loans will have been included by loan category in items 1 through 7 of Schedule RC-N, above. Purchased credit-impaired loans are accounted for in accordance with ASC Subtopic 310-30, Receivables – Loans and Debt Securities Acquired with Deteriorated Credit Quality (formerly AICPA Statement of Position 03-3, "Accounting for Certain Loans or Debt Securities Acquired in a Transfer"). Purchased credit-impaired loans are loans that an institution has purchased, including those acquired in a purchase business combination, where there is evidence of deterioration of credit quality since the origination of the loan and it is probable, at the purchase date, that the institution will be unable to collect all contractually required payments receivable. Loans held for investment are those that the institution has the intent and ability to hold for the foreseeable future or until maturity or payoff.
- For guidance on determining the delinquency and nonaccrual status of purchased credit-impaired loans accounted for individually and purchased credit-impaired loans with common risk characteristics that are aggregated and accounted for as a pool, refer to the "Definitions" section of the Schedule RC-N instructions and the Glossary entry for "purchased credit-impaired loans and debt securities."
- 9.a** **Outstanding balance**. Report in the appropriate column the outstanding balance of all purchased credit-impaired loans reported as held for investment in Schedule RC-C, Part I, Memorandum item 7.a, that are past due 30 days or more or are in nonaccrual status as of the report date. The outstanding balance is the undiscounted sum of all amounts, including amounts deemed principal, interest, fees, penalties, and other under the loan, owed to the institution at the report date, whether or not currently due and whether or not any such amounts have been charged off by the institution. However, the outstanding balance does not include amounts that would be accrued under the contract as interest, fees, penalties, and other after the report date.
- 9.b** **Amount included in Schedule RC-N, items 1 through 7, above**. Report in the appropriate column the amount of all purchased credit-impaired loans reported as held for investment in Schedule RC-C, Part I, Memorandum item 7.b, that are past due 30 days or more or are in nonaccrual status as of the report date.

**Draft Revisions to the Call Report Instructions
for the Proposed Instructional Revision for the
Reporting of Assets as “Past Due”**

SCHEDULE RC-N – PAST DUE AND NONACCRUAL LOANS, LEASES, AND OTHER ASSETS

General Instructions

Report on a fully consolidated basis all loans, leases, debt securities, and other assets that are past due or are in nonaccrual status, regardless of whether such credits are secured or unsecured and regardless of whether such credits are guaranteed or insured by the U.S. Government or by others. For assets that are past due or in nonaccrual status, report the balance sheet amount of the asset in Schedule RC-N, i.e., the amount at which the asset is reported in the applicable asset category on Schedule RC, Balance Sheet (e.g., in item 4.b, "Loans and leases held for investment"), not simply the asset's delinquent payments. Loan amounts should be reported net of unearned income to the extent that they are reported net of unearned income in Schedule RC-C. All lease, debt security, and other asset amounts must be reported net of unearned income.

For purposes of these reports, "GNMA loans" are residential mortgage loans insured or guaranteed by the Federal Housing Administration (FHA), the Department of Agriculture 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. When an institution services GNMA loans after it has securitized the loans in a transfer accounted for as a sale, ASC Topic 860, Transfers and Servicing (formerly FASB Statement No. 140, "Accounting for Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Extinguishments of Liabilities," as amended) requires the institution to bring individual delinquent GNMA loans that it previously accounted for as sold back onto its books as loan assets when, under the GNMA Mortgage-Backed Securities Guide, the loan meets GNMA's specified delinquency criteria and is eligible for repurchase. This rebooking of GNMA loans is required regardless of whether the institution, as seller-servicer, intends to exercise the repurchase (buy-back) option. A seller-servicer must report all delinquent rebooked GNMA loans that have been repurchased or are eligible for repurchase as past due in Schedule RC-N in accordance with their contractual repayment terms. In addition, if an institution services GNMA loans, but was not the transferor of the loans that were securitized, and purchases individual delinquent loans out of the GNMA securitization, the institution must report the purchased loans as past due in Schedule RC-N in accordance with their contractual repayment terms even though the institution was not required to record the delinquent GNMA loans as assets prior to purchasing the loans. Such delinquent GNMA loans should be reported in items 1.c, 11, and 11.b of Schedule RC-N.

Definitions

Past Due – The past due status of a loan or other asset should be determined in accordance with its contractual repayment terms. For purposes of this schedule, grace periods allowed by the bank after a loan or other asset technically has become past due but before the imposition of late charges are not to be taken into account in determining past due status. Furthermore, loans, leases, debt securities, and other assets are to be reported as past due when either interest or principal is unpaid in the following circumstances:

- (1) Closed-end installment loans, amortizing loans secured by real estate, and ~~any other loans, and lease financing receivables, and debt securities~~ with payments scheduled monthly, as well as open-end credit such as credit cards, check credit, and other revolving credit plans with payments scheduled monthly, are to be reported as past due if a payment is not received by the end of the day immediately preceding the asset's next payment due date when the borrower is in arrears two or more monthly payments. ~~(At a bank's option, loans and leases with payments scheduled monthly may be reported as past due when one scheduled payment is due and unpaid for 30 days or more.)~~ Other multipayment obligations with payments scheduled other than

Definitions (cont.)

monthly are to be reported as past due if a payment is not received by the end of the day immediately preceding the 30th day after the obligation's payment due date, when one scheduled payment is due and unpaid for 30 days or more.

Examples of Reporting as Past Due in These Circumstances:

- A monthly loan payment is due April 1. With no payment received by the end of the day on April 30, which is the day immediately preceding the loan's next payment due date, the loan would be considered 30 days past due for reporting purposes as of April 30. With no monthly payment received by May 31, the loan would be 61 days past due as of May 31. With no monthly payment received by June 30, the loan would be 91 days past due as of June 30. For the June 30 Call Report, if this loan has not been placed in nonaccrual status, it would be reported in the 90 days or more past due category in Schedule RC-N.
- A monthly loan payment is due April 15. With no payment received by April 30, the loan is not a full month past due, so it would not be considered past due for reporting purposes until May 14, which is the day immediately preceding the loan's next payment due date. The loan will be 46 days past due if payment has not been received as of May 31 and 76 days past due if payment has not been received as of June 30. For the June 30 Call Report, if this loan has not been placed in nonaccrual status, it would be reported in the 30 through 89 days past due and still accruing category in Schedule RC-N.

~~(2) Open-end credit such as credit cards, check credit, and other revolving credit plans are to be reported as past due when the customer has not made the minimum payment for two or more billing cycles.~~

~~(32) Single payment and demand notes, debt securities, and other assets providing for the payment of interest at stated intervals are to be reported as past due after one interest payment is due and unpaid for 30 days or more.~~

~~(43) Single payment notes, debt securities, and other assets providing for the payment of interest at maturity are to be reported as past due after maturity if interest or principal remains unpaid for 30 days or more.~~

~~(54) Unplanned overdrafts are to be reported as past due if the account remains continuously overdrawn for 30 days or more.~~

For purposes of this schedule, banks should use one of two methods to recognize partial payments on "retail credit," i.e., open-end and closed-end credit extended to individuals for household, family, and other personal expenditures, including consumer loans and credit cards, and loans to individuals secured by their personal residence, including home equity and home improvement loans. A payment equivalent to 90 percent or more of the contractual payment may be considered a full payment in computing delinquency. Alternatively, a bank may aggregate payments and give credit for any partial payment received. For example, if a regular monthly installment is \$300 and the borrower makes payments of only \$150 per month for a six-month period, the loan would be \$900 (\$150 shortage times six payments), or three monthly payments past due. A bank may use either or both methods for its retail credit, but may not use both methods simultaneously with a single loan.

When accrual of income on a purchased credit-impaired loan accounted for individually or a purchased credit-impaired debt security is appropriate, the delinquency status of the individual asset should be determined in accordance with its contractual repayment terms for purposes of reporting the amount of the loan or debt security as past due in the appropriate items of Schedule RC-N, column A or B. When accrual of income on a pool of purchased credit-impaired loans with common risk characteristics is appropriate, delinquency status should be determined individually for each loan in the pool in accordance with the individual loan's contractual repayment terms for purposes of reporting the amount of individual

Definitions (cont.)

Restructured in Troubled Debt Restructurings – A troubled debt restructuring is a restructuring of a loan in which a bank, for economic or legal reasons related to a borrower's financial difficulties, grants a concession to the borrower that it would not otherwise consider. For purposes of this schedule, the concession consists of a modification of terms, such as a reduction of the loan's stated interest rate, principal, or accrued interest or an extension of the loan's maturity date at a stated interest rate lower than the current market rate for new debt with similar risk, regardless of whether the loan is secured or unsecured and regardless of whether the loan is guaranteed by the government or by others.

Once an obligation has been restructured in a troubled debt restructuring, it continues to be considered a troubled debt restructuring until paid in full or otherwise settled, sold, or charged off (or meets the conditions discussed under "Accounting for a Subsequent Restructuring of a Troubled Debt Restructuring" in the Glossary entry for "troubled debt restructurings). However, if a restructured obligation is in compliance with its modified terms and the restructuring agreement specifies an interest rate that at the time of the restructuring is greater than or equal to the rate that the bank was willing to accept for a new extension of credit with comparable risk, the loan need not continue to be reported as a troubled debt restructuring in calendar years after the year in which the restructuring took place. A loan extended or renewed at a stated interest rate equal to the current interest rate for new debt with similar risk is not considered a troubled debt restructuring. Also, a loan to a third party purchaser of "other real estate owned" by the reporting bank for the purpose of facilitating the disposal of such real estate is not considered a troubled debt restructuring.

For further information, see the Glossary entry for "troubled debt restructurings."

Column Instructions

The columns of Schedule RC-N are mutually exclusive. Any given loan, lease, debt security, or other asset should be reported in only one of columns A, B, and C. Information reported for any given derivative contract should be reported in only column A or column B.

Report in columns A and B of Schedule RC-N the balance sheet amounts of (not just the delinquent payments on) loans, leases, debt securities, and other assets that are past due and upon which the bank continues to accrue interest, as follows:

- (1) In column A, report closed-end ~~monthly~~ installment loans, amortizing loans secured by real estate, other loans, lease financing receivables, debt securities, and open-end credit with payments scheduled monthly on which a scheduled payment has not been received by the end of the day immediately preceding the next payment due date through the 89th day after the asset's payment due date in arrears two or three monthly payments; other multipayment obligations with payments scheduled other than monthly on which a ~~when one~~ scheduled payment has not been received by the end of the day immediately preceding the 30th day through the 89th day after the asset's payment due date is due and unpaid for 30 through 89 days; single payment and demand notes, debt securities, and other assets providing for payment of interest at stated intervals after one interest payment is due and unpaid for 30 through 89 days; single payment notes, debt securities, and other assets providing for payment of interest at maturity, on which interest or principal remains unpaid for 30 through 89 days after maturity; unplanned overdrafts, whether or not the bank is accruing interest on them, if the account remains continuously overdrawn for 30 through 89 days.
- (2) In column B, report the loans, lease financing receivables, debt securities, and other assets as specified above on which payment is due and unpaid for 90 days or more.

Include in columns A and B, as appropriate, all loans, leases, debt securities, and other assets which, subsequent to their restructuring by means of a modification of terms, have become 30 days or more past

**Draft Revisions to the Call Report Instructions
for the Proposed Revisions to
Address Changes in the Accounting for
Equity Securities and Other Equity Investments**

Item No. Caption and Instructions

- 1.b Income from lease financing receivables.** Report all income from direct financing and leveraged leases reportable in Schedule RC-C, Part I, item 10, "Lease financing receivables (net of unearned income)." (See the Glossary entry for "lease accounting.")

Exclude from income from lease financing receivables:

- (1) Any investment tax credit associated with leased property (include in Schedule RI, item 9, "Applicable income taxes (on item 8)").
- (2) Provision for possible losses on leases (report in Schedule RI, item 4, "Provision for loan and lease losses").
- (3) Rental fees applicable to operating leases for furniture and equipment rented to others (report as "Other noninterest income" in Schedule RI, item 5.l).

- 1.c Interest income on balances due from depository institutions.** Report all income on assets reportable in Schedule RC, item 1.b, "Interest-bearing balances due from depository institutions," including interest-bearing balances maintained to satisfy reserve balance requirements, excess balances, and term deposits due from Federal Reserve Banks. Include interest income earned on interest-bearing balances due from depository institutions that are reported at fair value under a fair value option.

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

For institutions that have adopted FASB Accounting Standards Update No. 2016-01 (ASU 2016-01), which includes provisions governing the accounting for investments in equity securities and eliminates the concept of available-for-sale equity securities (see the Note preceding the instructions for Schedule RI, item 8.b), include dividend income on equity securities with readily determinable fair values not held for trading that are reportable in Schedule RC, item 2.c.

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

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

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

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

Exclude from interest and dividend income on securities:

- (1) Realized gains (losses) on held-to-maturity securities and on available-for-sale securities (report in Schedule RI, items 6.a and 6.b, respectively).

(2) Net unrealized holding gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities (include the amount of such net unrealized holding gains (losses) in Schedule RC, item 26.b, "Accumulated other comprehensive income," and the calendar year-to-date change in such net unrealized holding gains (losses) in Schedule RI-A, item 10, "Other comprehensive income").

(3) For institutions that have adopted ASU 2016-01, realized and unrealized gains (losses) on equity securities with readily determinable fair values not held for trading (report in Schedule RI, item 8.b).

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1.d (cont.) ~~(34)~~ Income from advances to, or obligations of, majority-owned subsidiaries not consolidated, associated companies, and those corporate joint ventures over which the bank exercises significant influence (report as "Noninterest income" in the appropriate subitem of Schedule RI, item 5).

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

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

1.d.(3) **Interest and dividend income on all other securities.** Report income from all securities reportable in Schedule RC-B, item 3, "Securities issued by states and political subdivisions in the U.S.," item 5, "Asset-backed securities and structured financial products," and item 6, "Other debt securities," and and For institutions that have not adopted ASU 2016-01, include income from all securities reportable in Schedule RC-B, item 7, "Investments in mutual funds and other equity securities with readily determinable fair values." For institutions that have adopted ASU 2016-01, include income from all securities reportable in Schedule RC, item 2.c, "Equity securities with readily determinable fair values not held for trading."

Exclude from interest and dividend income on all other securities:

- (1) Income from equity securities that do not have readily determinable fair values (report as "Other interest income" in Schedule RI, item 1.g).
- (2) The bank's proportionate share of the net income or loss from its investments in the stock of unconsolidated subsidiaries, associated companies, and those corporate joint ventures over which the bank exercises significant influence (report income or loss before discontinued operations as "Noninterest income" in the appropriate subitem of Schedule RI, item 5, and report the results of discontinued operations in Schedule RI, item 11).

1.e Not applicable.

1.f **Interest income on federal funds sold and securities purchased under agreements to resell.** Report the gross revenue from assets reportable in Schedule RC, item 3, "Federal funds sold and securities purchased under agreements to resell." Include interest income earned on federal funds sold and securities purchased under agreements to resell that are reported at fair value under a fair value option.

Report the expense of federal funds purchased and securities sold under agreements to repurchase in Schedule RI, item 2.b; do not deduct from the gross revenue reported in this item. However, if amounts recognized as payables under repurchase agreements have been offset against amounts recognized as receivables under reverse repurchase agreements and reported as a net amount in Schedule RC, Balance Sheet, in accordance with ASC Subtopic 210-20, Balance Sheet – Offsetting (formerly FASB Interpretation No. 41, "Offsetting of Amounts Related to Certain Repurchase and Reverse Repurchase Agreements"), the income and expense from these agreements may be reported on a net basis in Schedule RI, Income Statement.

Item No. Caption and Instructions

1.g Other interest income. Report interest and dividend income on assets other than those assets properly reported in Schedule RC, items 1 through 4. Include interest income on receivables arising from foreclosures on fully and partially government-guaranteed mortgage loans that are reportable in Schedule RC-F, item 6. Include dividend income on "Equity ~~securities that do not have investments without~~ readily determinable fair values" that are reportable in Schedule RC-F, item 4. Also include interest income on interest-only strips receivable (not in the form of a security) that are reportable in Schedule RC-F, item 3. However, exclude interest and dividends on venture capital investments (loans and securities), which should be reported in item 5.I, below.

Include interest income on trading assets that are reportable in Schedule RC, item 5, including accretion of discount on assets held for trading that have been issued on a discount basis, such as U.S. Treasury bills and commercial paper.

Exclude gains (losses) and fees from trading assets, which should be reported as trading revenue in Schedule RI, item 5.I, "Other noninterest income." Also exclude revaluation adjustments from the periodic marking to fair value of derivative contracts held for trading purposes, which should be reported as trading revenue in Schedule RI, item 5.I. The effect of the periodic net settlements on these derivative contracts should be included as part of the revaluation adjustments from the periodic marking to market of the contracts.

1.h Total interest income. Report the sum of items 1.a.(6) through 1.g.

2 Interest expense:

2.a Interest on deposits. Report in the appropriate subitem all interest expense, including amortization of the cost of merchandise or property offered in lieu of interest payments, on deposits reportable in Schedule RC, item 13.a.(2), "Interest-bearing deposits in domestic offices,".

Exclude the cost of gifts or premiums (whether in the form of merchandise, credit, or cash) given to depositors at the time of the opening of a new account or an addition to, or renewal of, an existing account (report in Schedule RI, item 7.d, "Other noninterest expense").

Include as interest expense on the appropriate category of deposits finders' fees, brokers' fees, and other fees related to any type of interest-bearing brokered deposit account (e.g., money market deposit accounts) that represent an adjustment to the interest rate paid on deposits the reporting bank acquires through brokers. If these fees are paid in advance and are material, they should be capitalized and amortized over the term of the related deposits. However, exclude fees levied by brokers that are, in substance, retainer fees or that otherwise do not represent an adjustment to the interest rate paid on brokered deposits (e.g., flat fees to administer the account) (report such fees in Schedule RI, item 7.d, "Other noninterest expense").

Also include interest expense incurred on deposits that are reported at fair value under a fair value option. Deposits with demand features (e.g., demand and savings deposits) are generally not eligible for the fair value option.

Deduct from the gross interest expense of the appropriate category of time deposits penalties for early withdrawals, or portions of such penalties, that represent the forfeiture of interest accrued or paid to the date of withdrawal. If material, portions of penalties for early

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5.k Net gains (losses) on sales of other assets. Report the amount of net gains (losses) on sales and other disposals of assets not required to be reported elsewhere in the income statement (Schedule RI). Include net gains (losses) on sales and other disposals of premises and fixed assets; personal property acquired for debts previously contracted (such as automobiles, boats, equipment, and appliances); and coins, art, and other similar assets.

For institutions that have not adopted FASB Accounting Standards Update No. 2016-01 (ASU 2016-01), which includes provisions governing the accounting for investments in equity securities (see the Note preceding the instructions for Schedule RI, item 8.b), Also include net gains (losses) on sales of, and other-than-temporary impairment losses on, equity securities that do not have investments without readily determinable fair values and are not held for trading. Do not include net gains (losses) on sales and other disposals of held-to-maturity securities, available-for-sale securities, loans and leases (either directly or through securitization), trading assets, and other real estate owned (report these net gains (losses) in the appropriate items of Schedule RI).

For institutions that have adopted ASU 2016-01, do not include:

- (1) Unrealized holding gains (losses) on equity securities and other equity investments without readily determinable fair values not held for trading that are measured at fair value through earnings.
- (2) Impairment, if any, plus or minus changes resulting from observable price changes on equity securities and other equity investments without readily determinable fair values not held for trading for which this measurement election is made.

These amounts should be reported in Schedule RI, item 8.b. Also do not include net gains (losses) on sales and other disposals of held-to-maturity securities, available-for-sale debt securities, equity securities with readily determinable fair values not held for trading, loans and leases (either directly or through securitization), trading assets, and other real estate owned (report these net gains (losses) in the appropriate items of Schedule RI).

5.l Other noninterest income. Report all operating income of the bank for the calendar year to date not required to be reported elsewhere in Schedule RI.

Disclose in Schedule RI-E, items 1.a through 1.l, each component of other noninterest income, and the dollar amount of such component, that is greater than \$100,000 and exceeds 3 percent of the other noninterest income reported in this item. If net losses have been reported in this item for a component of "Other noninterest income," use the absolute value of such net losses to determine whether the amount of the net losses is greater than \$100,000 and exceeds 3 percent of "Other noninterest income" and should be reported in Schedule RI-E, item 1. (The absolute value refers to the magnitude of the dollar amount without regard to whether the amount represents net gains or net losses.)

For each component of other noninterest income that exceeds the disclosure threshold in the preceding paragraph and for which a preprinted caption has not been provided in Schedule RI-E, items 1.a through 1.i, describe the component with a clear but concise caption in Schedule RI-E, items 1.j through 1.l. These descriptions should not exceed 50 characters in length (including spacing between words).

For disclosure purposes in Schedule RI-E, items 1.a through 1.i, when components of "Other noninterest income" reflect a single credit for separate "bundled services" provided through third party vendors, disclose such amounts in the item with the preprinted caption that most closely describes the predominant type of income earned, and this categorization should be used consistently over time.

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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. Also include in this item other-than-temporary impairment losses on individual held-to-maturity securities that must be recognized in earnings. For further information on the accounting for impairment of held-to-maturity securities, see the Glossary entry for "securities activities." If the amount to be reported in this item is a net loss, report it with a minus (-) sign.

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

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

For institutions that have adopted FASB Accounting Standards Update No. 2016-01 (ASU 2016-01), which includes provisions governing the accounting for investments in equity securities and eliminates the concept of available-for-sale equity securities (see the Note preceding the instructions for Schedule RI, item 8.b), include realized gains (losses) only on available-for-sale debt securities in item 6.b. Report realized and unrealized gains (losses) during the year-to-date reporting period on equity securities with readily determinable fair values not held for trading in Schedule RI, item 8.b.

Exclude from this item:

(1) (a) For institutions that have not adopted ASU 2016-01, the change in net unrealized holding gains (losses) on available-for-sale debt and equity securities during the calendar year to date (report in Schedule RI-A, item 10, "Other comprehensive income").

(b) For institutions that have adopted ASU 2016-01, the change in net unrealized holding gains (losses) on available-for-sale debt securities during the calendar year to date (report in Schedule RI-A, item 10, "Other comprehensive income").

(2) Realized gains (losses) on held-to-maturity securities (report in Schedule RI, item 6.a, above) and on trading securities (report as trading revenue in Schedule RI, item 5.l, "Other noninterest income").

7 Noninterest expense:

7.a Salaries and employee benefits. Report salaries and benefits of all officers and employees of the bank and its consolidated subsidiaries including guards and contracted guards, temporary office help, dining room and cafeteria employees, and building department

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7.d Exclude from other noninterest expense:
(cont.)

- (1) Material expenses incurred in the issuance of subordinated notes and debentures (capitalize such expenses and amortize them over the life of the related notes and debentures using the effective interest method and report the expense in Schedule RI, item 2.c, "Other interest expense"). For further information, see the Glossary entry for "Debt issuance costs."
- (2) Expenses incurred in the sale of preferred and common stock (deduct such expenses from the sale proceeds and credit the net amount to the appropriate stock account. For perpetual preferred and common stock only, report the net sales proceeds in Schedule RI-A, item 5, "Sale, conversion, acquisition, or retirement of capital stock, net").
- (3) Depreciation and other expenses related to the use of bank-owned automobiles, airplanes, and other vehicles for bank business (report in Schedule RI, item 7.b, "Expenses of premises and fixed assets").
- (4) Write-downs of the cost basis of individual held-to-maturity and available-for-sale securities for other-than-temporary impairments (report in Schedule RI, item 6.a, "Realized gains (losses) on held-to-maturity securities," and item 6.b, "Realized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities," respectively).
- (5) Revaluation adjustments to the carrying value of all assets and liabilities reported in Schedule RC at fair value under a fair value option. Banks should report these net decreases (increases) in fair value on servicing assets and liabilities in Schedule RI, item 5.f, and on financial assets and liabilities (including trading assets and liabilities) in Schedule RI, item 5.l. Interest income earned and interest expense incurred on these financial assets and liabilities should be excluded from the net decreases (increases) in fair value and reported in the appropriate interest income or interest expense items on Schedule RI.

7.e **Total noninterest expense.** Report the sum of items 7.a through 7.d.

-8.a **Income (loss) before ~~unrealized holding gains (losses) on equity securities not held for trading, applicable income taxes, and discontinued operations.~~** Report the ~~bank's institution's~~ pretax ~~operating~~ income from continuing operations before unrealized holding gains (losses) on equity securities not held for trading. This amount is determined by taking item 3, "Net interest income," minus item 4, "Provision for loan and lease losses," plus item 5.m, "Total noninterest income," plus item 6.a, "Realized gains (losses) on held-to-maturity securities," plus item 6.b, "Realized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities," minus item 7.e, "Total noninterest expense." If the result is negative, report it with a minus (-) sign.

NOTE: Item 8.b is to be completed only by institutions that have adopted FASB Accounting Standards Update No. 2016-01 (ASU 2016-01), which includes provisions governing the accounting for investments in equity securities and eliminates the concept of available-for-sale equity securities. ASU 2016-01 requires holdings of equity securities (except those accounted for under the equity method or that result in consolidation), including other ownership interests (such as partnerships, unincorporated joint ventures, and limited liability companies), to be measured at fair value with changes in the fair value recognized through net income. However, an institution may choose to measure equity securities and other equity investments that do not have readily determinable fair values 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.

Institutions that have not adopted ASU 2016-01 should leave item 8.b blank and report their unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale equity securities during the year-to-date reporting period in Schedule RI-A, item 10, "Other comprehensive income").

For institutions that are public business entities, as defined in U.S. GAAP, ASU 2016-01 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim periods within those fiscal years. For example, an institution with a calendar year fiscal year that is a public business entity must begin to apply ASU 2016-01 in its Call Report for March 31, 2018. For all other institutions, ASU 2016-01 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018, and interim periods within fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019. For example, an institution with a calendar year fiscal year that is not a public business entity must begin to apply ASU 2016-01 in its Call Report for December 31, 2019. Early application of ASU 2016-01 is permitted for all institutions that are not public business entities as of fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim periods within those fiscal years.

8.b Unrealized holding gains (losses) on equity securities not held for trading. Report unrealized holding gains (losses) during the year-to-date reporting period on equity securities with readily determinable fair values not held for trading. Include unrealized holding gains (losses) during the year-to-date reporting period on equity securities and other equity investments without readily determinable fair values not held for trading that are measured at fair value through earnings. Also include impairment, if any, plus or minus changes resulting from observable price changes during the year-to-date reporting period on equity securities and other equity investments without readily determinable fair values not held for trading for which this measurement election is made).

If an institution sells an equity security or other equity investment, but had not yet recorded the change in value to the point of sale since the last value change was recorded, include the change in value of the equity security or other equity investment to the point of sale in this item.

8.c Income (loss) before applicable income taxes and discontinued operations. Report the institution's pretax income from continuing operations as the sum of Schedule RI, item 8.a, "Income (loss) before unrealized holding gains (losses) on equity securities not held for trading, applicable income taxes, and discontinued operations," and Schedule RI, item 8.b, "Unrealized holding gains (losses) on equity securities not held for trading." If the amount is negative, report it with a minus (-) sign.

9 Applicable income taxes (on item 8.c). Report the total estimated federal, state, and local income tax expense applicable to item 8.c, "Income (loss) before applicable income taxes and discontinued operations." Include both the current and deferred portions of these income taxes. If the amount is a tax benefit rather than tax expense, report it with a minus (-) sign.

Include as applicable income taxes all taxes based on a net amount of taxable revenues less deductible expenses. Exclude from applicable income taxes all taxes based on gross revenues or gross receipts (report such taxes in Schedule RI, item 7.d, "Other noninterest expense").

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9 Include income tax effects of changes in tax laws or rates. Also include the effect of changes (cont.) in the valuation allowance related to deferred tax assets resulting from a change in estimate of the realizability of deferred tax assets, excluding the effect of any valuation allowance changes related to unrealized holding gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities that are charged or credited directly to the separate component of equity capital for "Accumulated other comprehensive income" (Schedule RC, item 26.b).

Include the tax benefit of an operating loss carryforward or carryback for which the source of the income or loss in the current year is reported in Schedule RI, item 8, "Income (loss) before applicable income taxes and discontinued operations."

Also include the dollar amount of any material adjustments or settlements reached with a taxing authority (whether negotiated or adjudicated) relating to disputed income taxes of prior years.

Exclude the estimated federal, state, and local income taxes applicable to:

- (1) Schedule RI, item 11, "Discontinued operations, net of applicable income taxes."
- (2) Schedule RI-A, item 2, "Cumulative effect of changes in accounting principles and corrections of material accounting errors."
- (3) Schedule RI-A, item 10, "Other comprehensive income."

Refer to the Glossary entry for "income taxes" for additional information.

10 **Income (loss) before discontinued operations.** Report Schedule RI, item 8.c, "Income (loss) before applicable income taxes and discontinued operations," minus Schedule RI, item 9, "Applicable income taxes (on item 8)." If the amount is negative, report it with a minus (-) sign.

11 **Discontinued operations, net of applicable income taxes.** Report the results of discontinued operations, if any, net of applicable income taxes, as determined in accordance with the provisions of ASC Subtopic 205-20, Presentation of Financial Statements – Discontinued Operations (formerly FASB Statement No. 144, "Accounting for the Impairment of Long-Lived Assets"). If the amount reported in this item is a net loss, report it with a minus (-) sign. State the dollar amount of the results of, and describe each of, the reporting institution's discontinued operations included in this item and the applicable income tax effect in Schedule RI-E, item 3.

12 **Net income (loss) attributable to bank and noncontrolling (minority) interests.** Report the sum of Schedule RI, items 10 and 11. If this amount is a net loss, report it with a minus (-) sign.

13 **LESS: Net income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling (minority) interests.** Report that portion of consolidated net income reported in Schedule RI, item 12, above, attributable to noncontrolling interests in consolidated subsidiaries of the bank. A noncontrolling interest, also called a minority interest, is the portion of equity in a bank's subsidiary not attributable, directly or indirectly, to the parent bank. If the amount reported in this item is a net loss, report it with a minus (-) sign.

14 **Net income (loss) attributable to bank.** Report Schedule RI, item 12, less item 13. If this amount is a net loss, report it with a minus (-) sign.

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NOTE: Item 2.c is to be completed only by institutions that have adopted FASB Accounting Standards Update No. 2016-01 (ASU 2016-01), which includes provisions governing the accounting for investments in equity securities, including investment in mutual funds, and eliminates the concept of available-for-sale equity securities. ASU 2016-01 requires holdings of equity securities (except those accounted for under the equity method or that result in consolidation), including other ownership interests (such as partnerships, unincorporated joint ventures, and limited liability companies), to be measured at fair value with changes in the fair value recognized through net income. However, an institution may choose to measure equity securities and other equity investments that do not have readily determinable fair values 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.

Institutions that have not adopted ASU 2016-01 should leave item 2.c blank and report their holdings of equity securities with readily determinable fair values not held for trading as available-for-sale equity securities in Schedule RC-B, item 7, and in Schedule RC, item 2.b.

For institutions that are public business entities, as defined in U.S. GAAP, ASU 2016-01 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim periods within those fiscal years. For example, an institution with a calendar year fiscal year that is a public business entity must begin to apply ASU 2016-01 in its Call Report for March 31, 2018. For all other institutions, ASU 2016-01 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018, and interim periods within fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019. For example, an institution with a calendar year fiscal year that is not a public business entity must begin to apply ASU 2016-01 in its Call Report for December 31, 2019. Early application of ASU 2016-01 is permitted for all institutions that are not public business entities as of fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim periods within those fiscal years.

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

According to ASC Topic 321, the fair value of an equity security is readily determinable if sales prices or bid-and-asked quotations are currently available on a securities exchange registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) or in the over-the-counter market, provided that those prices or quotations for the over-the-counter market are publicly reported by the National Association of Securities Dealers Automated Quotations systems or by OTC Markets Group Inc. ("Restricted stock" meets that definition if the restriction terminates within one year.) The fair value of an equity security traded only in a foreign market is readily determinable if that foreign market is of a breadth and scope comparable to one of the U.S. markets referred to above. The fair value of an investment in a mutual fund (or in a structure similar to a mutual fund, i.e., a limited partnership or a venture capital entity) is readily determinable if the fair value per share (unit) is determined and published and is the basis for current transactions.

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

Include in this item common stock and perpetual preferred stock of the Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae), common stock and perpetual preferred stock of the

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

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

- (1) Paid-in stock of a Federal Reserve Bank (report as an equity investment without a readily determinable fair value in Schedule RC-F, item 4).
- (2) Stock of a Federal Home Loan Bank (report as an equity investment without a readily determinable fair value in Schedule RC-F, item 4).
- (3) Common and preferred stocks that do not have readily determinable fair values, such as stock of bankers' banks and Class B voting common stock of the Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation (Farmer Mac) (report in Schedule RC-F, item 4).
- (4) Preferred stock that by its terms either must be redeemed by the issuing enterprise or is redeemable at the option of the investor (i.e., redeemable or limited-life preferred stock), including trust preferred securities subject to mandatory redemption (report such preferred stock as an other debt security in Schedule RC-B, item 6).
- (5) "Restricted stock," i.e., equity securities for which sale is restricted by governmental or contractual requirement (other than in connection with being pledged as collateral), except if that requirement terminates within one year or if the holder has the power by contract or otherwise to cause the requirement to be met within one year (if the restriction does not terminate within one year, report "restricted stock" as an equity investment without a readily determinable fair value in Schedule RC-F, item 4).
- (6) Participation certificates issued by a Federal Intermediate Credit Bank, which represent nonvoting stock in the bank (report as an equity investment without a readily determinable fair value in Schedule RC-F, item 4).
- (7) Minority interests held by the reporting institution in any companies not meeting the definition of associated company (report as equity investments without readily determinable fair values in Schedule RC-F, item 4), except minority holdings that indirectly represent bank premises (report in Schedule RC, item 6) or other real estate owned (report in Schedule RC, item 7), provided that the fair value of any capital stock representing the minority interest is not readily determinable. (See the Glossary entry for "subsidiaries" for the definition of associated company.)
- (8) Equity holdings in those corporate joint ventures over which the reporting institution does not exercise significant influence (report as equity investments without readily determinable fair value in Schedule RC-F, item 4), except equity holdings that indirectly represent bank premises (report in Schedule RC, item 6) or other real estate owned (report in Schedule RC, item 7). (See the Glossary entry for "subsidiaries" for the definition of corporate joint venture.)
- (9) Holdings of capital stock of and investments in unconsolidated subsidiaries, associated companies, and those corporate joint ventures over which the reporting bank exercises significant influence (report in Schedule RC, item 8, "Investments in unconsolidated subsidiaries and associated companies").

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6 Premises and fixed assets. Report the book value, less accumulated depreciation or amortization, of all premises, equipment, furniture and fixtures purchased directly or acquired by means of a capital lease. Any method of depreciation or amortization conforming to accounting principles that are generally acceptable for financial reporting purposes may be used. However, depreciation for premises and fixed assets may be based on a method used for federal income tax purposes if the results would not be materially different from depreciation based on the asset's estimated useful life.

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

Include as premises and fixed assets:

- (1) Premises that are actually owned and occupied (or to be occupied, if under construction) by the bank, its branches, or its consolidated subsidiaries.
- (2) Leasehold improvements, vaults, and fixed machinery and equipment.
- (3) Remodeling costs to existing premises.
- (4) Real estate acquired and intended to be used for future expansion.
- (5) Parking lots that are used by customers or employees of the bank, its branches, and its consolidated subsidiaries.
- (6) Furniture, fixtures, and movable equipment of the bank, its branches, and its consolidated subsidiaries.
- (7) Automobiles, airplanes, and other vehicles owned by the bank and used in the conduct of its business.
- (8) The amount of capital lease property (with the bank as lessee): premises, furniture, fixtures, and equipment. See the discussion of accounting with bank 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 bank, its branches, or its consolidated subsidiaries. For institutions that have adopted ASU 2016-01 (see the Note preceding the instructions for Schedule RC, item 2.c), 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").

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(cont.)

- (3) Real estate originally acquired and held for investment by the bank or a consolidated subsidiary that has been sold under contract and accounted for under the deposit method of accounting in accordance with ASC Subtopic 360-20, Property, Plant, and Equipment – Real Estate Sales (formerly FASB Statement No. 66, “Accounting for Sales of Real Estate”). Under this method, the seller does not record notes receivable, but continues to report the real estate and any related existing debt on its balance sheet. The deposit method is used when a sale has not been consummated and is commonly used when recovery of the carrying value of the property is not reasonably assured. If the full accrual, installment, cost recovery, reduced profit, or percentage-of-completion method of accounting under ASC Subtopic 360-20 is being used to account for the sale, the receivable resulting from the sale of the real estate should be reported as a loan in Schedule RC-C and any gain on the sale should be recognized in accordance with ASC Subtopic 360-20.
- (4) Any other loans secured by real estate and advanced for real estate acquisition, development, or investment purposes if the reporting bank in substance has virtually the same risks and potential rewards as an investor in the borrower's real estate venture.
- (5) Investments in subsidiaries that have not been consolidated; associated companies; corporate joint ventures, unincorporated joint ventures, and general partnerships over which the bank exercises significant influence; and noncontrolling investments in certain limited partnerships and limited liability companies (described in the Glossary entry for “equity method of accounting”) that are primarily engaged in the holding of real estate for development, resale, or other investment purposes. The entities in which these investments have been made are collectively referred to as “investees.” Investments by the bank in these investees may be in the form of common or preferred stock, partnership interests, loans or other advances, bonds, notes, or debentures. Such investments shall be reported using the equity method of accounting. For further information on the equity method, see the instruction to Schedule RC, item 8, above.
- (6) Investments in corporate joint ventures, unincorporated joint ventures, and general partnerships over which the bank does not exercise significant influence and investments in limited partnerships and limited liability companies that are so minor that the bank has virtually no influence over the partnership or company, where the entity in which the investment has been made is primarily engaged in the holding of real estate for development, resale, or other investment purposes. For institutions that have adopted ASU 2016-01 (see the Note preceding the instructions for Schedule RC, item 2.c), report such investments at (i) fair value or (ii) if chosen by the reporting institution for an equity investment that does not have a readily determinable fair value, at cost minus impairment, if any, plus or minus changes resulting from observable price changes in orderly transactions for the identical or a similar investment of the same issuer.

10 Intangible assets:

- 10.a Goodwill.** Report the carrying amount of goodwill as adjusted for any impairment losses and, if the private company goodwill accounting alternative has been elected, the amortization of goodwill. Except when this accounting alternative has been elected, goodwill should not be amortized. However, regardless of whether goodwill is amortized, it must be tested for impairment as described in the Glossary entry for “goodwill.” See “acquisition method” in the Glossary entry for “business combinations” for guidance on the recognition and initial measurement of goodwill acquired in a business combination.

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- 6.b**
(cont.)
- (3) Debt securities issued by international organizations such as the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank), Inter-American Development Bank, and Asian Development Bank.
- (4) Preferred stock of non-U.S.-chartered corporations that by its terms either must be redeemed by the issuing enterprise or is redeemable at the option of the investor (i.e., redeemable or limited-life preferred stock).

NOTE: Item 7 is to be completed only by institutions that have not adopted FASB Accounting Standards Update No. 2016-01 (ASU 2016-01), which includes provisions governing the accounting for investments in equity securities, including investment in mutual funds, and eliminates the concept of available-for-sale equity securities. ASU 2016-01 requires holdings of equity securities with readily determinable fair values (except those accounted for under the equity method or that result in consolidation) to be measured at fair value with changes in the fair value recognized through net income.

Institutions that have adopted ASU 2016-01 should leave item 7 blank and report their holdings of equity securities with readily determinable fair values not held for trading in Schedule RC, item 2.c.

For institutions that are public business entities, as defined in U.S. GAAP, ASU 2016-01 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim periods within those fiscal years. For example, an institution with a calendar year fiscal year that is a public business entity must begin to apply ASU 2016-01 in its Call Report for March 31, 2018. For all other institutions, ASU 2016-01 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018, and interim periods within fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019. For example, an institution with a calendar year fiscal year that is not a public business entity must begin to apply ASU 2016-01 in its Call Report for December 31, 2019. Early application of ASU 2016-01 is permitted for all institutions that are not public business entities as of fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim periods within those fiscal years.

- 7 Investments in mutual funds and other equity securities with readily determinable fair values.** Report in columns C and D the historical cost and fair value, respectively, of all investments in mutual funds and other equity securities (as defined in ASC Topic 320, Investments-Debt and Equity Securities (formerly FASB Statement No. 115, "Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities")) with readily determinable fair values. Such securities include, but are not limited to, money market mutual funds, mutual funds that invest solely in U.S. Government securities, common stock, and perpetual preferred stock. Perpetual preferred stock does not have a stated maturity date and cannot be redeemed at the option of the investor, although it may be redeemable at the option of the issuer.

According to ASC Topic 320, the fair value of an equity security is readily determinable if sales prices or bid-and-asked quotations are currently available on a securities exchange registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) or in the over-the-counter market, provided that those prices or quotations for the over-the-counter market are publicly reported by the National Association of Securities Dealers Automated Quotations systems or by Pink Sheets LLC/OTC Markets Group Inc. ("Restricted stock" meets that definition if the restriction terminates within one year.) The fair value of an equity security traded only in a foreign market is readily determinable if that foreign market is of a breadth and scope comparable to one of the U.S. markets referred to above. The fair value of an investment in a mutual fund is readily determinable if the fair value per share (unit) is determined and published and is the basis for current transactions.

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

Item No. Caption and Instructions**4 Equity securities that do not have investments without readily determinable fair values.**

Report the ~~reporting institution's historical cost of~~ equity securities ~~and other equity investments~~ without readily determinable fair values ~~that are not reportable in other items on the Call Report balance sheet (Schedule RC).~~ ~~An equity security does not have a readily determinable fair value if sales prices or bid-and-asked quotations are not currently available on a securities exchange registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) or are not publicly reported by the National Association of Securities Dealers Automated Quotations systems or by OTC Markets Group Inc.~~ ~~The fair value of an equity security traded only in a foreign market is not readily determinable if that foreign market is not of a breadth and scope comparable to one of the U.S. markets referred to above.~~

~~Equity investments that do not have readily determinable fair values may have been purchased by the reporting institution or acquired for debts previously contracted.~~

~~For institutions that have not adopted FASB Accounting Standards Update No. 2016-01 (ASU 2016-01), which includes provisions governing the accounting for investments in equity securities (see the Note preceding the instructions for Schedule RC, item 2.c), report equity securities and other equity investments without readily determinable fair values at historical cost.~~ These equity securities are outside the scope of ASC Topic 320, Investments-Debt and Equity Securities (formerly FASB Statement No. 115, "Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities").

~~For institutions that have adopted ASU 2016-01, report equity securities and other equity investments without readily determinable fair values at (i) fair value or (ii) if chosen by the reporting institution for an individual 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.~~ These equity securities are within the scope of ASC Topic 321, Investments-Equity Securities, or ASC Topic 323, Investments-Equity Method and Joint Ventures.

~~Although Federal Reserve Bank stock and Federal Home Loan Bank stock do not have readily determinable fair values, they are outside the scope of ASC Topics 321 and 323. In accordance with ASC Subtopic 942-325, Financial Services-Depository and Lending – Investments-Other, Federal Reserve Bank stock and Federal Home Loan Bank stock are carried at cost and evaluated for impairment.~~

~~An equity security does not have a readily determinable fair value if sales or bid-and-asked quotations are not currently available on a securities exchange registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and are not publicly reported by the National Association of Securities Dealers Automated Quotations systems or the National Quotation Bureau. The fair value of an equity security traded only in a foreign market is not readily determinable if that foreign market is not of a breadth and scope comparable to one of the U.S. markets referenced above.~~

~~Equity securities that do not have readily determinable fair values may have been purchased by the reporting bank or acquired for debts previously contracted.~~

Include in this item:

- (1) ~~Paid-in stock of a~~ Federal Reserve Bank stock.
- (2) ~~Stock of a~~ Federal Home Loan Bank stock.

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

1 Interest-bearing balances due from depository institutions. Report the quarterly average for interest-bearing balances due from depository institutions (as defined for Schedule RC, item 1.b, "Interest-bearing balances").

2 U.S. Treasury securities and U.S. Government agency obligations (excluding mortgage-backed securities). Report the quarterly average of the amortized cost of the bank's held-to-maturity and available-for-sale U.S. Treasury and Government agency obligations (as defined for Schedule RC-B, items 1 and 2, columns A and C).

3 Mortgage-backed securities. Report the quarterly average of the amortized cost of the bank's held-to-maturity and available-for-sale mortgage-backed securities (as defined for Schedule RC-B, item 4, columns A and C).

4 All other debt securities and equity securities with readily determinable fair values not held for trading purposes.

For institutions that have not adopted FASB Accounting Standards Update No. 2016-01 (ASU 2016-01), which includes provisions governing the accounting for investments in equity securities, including investment in mutual funds, and eliminates the concept of available-for-sale equity securities (see the Note preceding Schedule RC-B, item 7), Report the quarterly average of the amortized cost of the bank institution's held-to-maturity and available-for-sale securities issued by states and political subdivisions in the U.S., asset-backed securities and structured financial products, and other debt securities (as defined for Schedule RC-B, items 3, 5, and 6, columns A and C) plus the quarterly average of the historical cost of the institution's investments in mutual funds and other equity securities with readily determinable fair values (as defined for Schedule RC-B, item 7, column C).

For institutions that have adopted ASU 2016-01, report the quarterly average of the amortized cost of the institution's held-to-maturity and available-for-sale securities issued by states and political subdivisions in the U.S., asset-backed securities and structured financial products, and other debt securities (as defined for Schedule RC-B, items 3, 5, and 6, columns A and C) plus the quarterly average of the fair value of the institution's investments in mutual funds and other equity securities with readily determinable fair values (as defined for Schedule RC, item 2.c).

5 Federal funds sold and securities purchased under agreements to resell. Report the quarterly average for federal funds sold and securities purchased under agreements to resell (as defined for Schedule RC, item 3).

6 Loans:

6.a Total loans. Report the quarterly average for total loans held for investment and held for sale (as defined for Schedule RC-C, Part I, sum of items 1 through 9, less item 11).

6.b Loans secured by real estate:

6.b.(1) Loans secured by 1-4 family residential properties. Report the quarterly average for loans secured by 1-4 family residential properties (as defined for Schedule RC-C, Part I, item 1.c).

Item No. Caption and Instructions**6.d Loans to individuals for household, family, and other personal expenditures:**

6.d.(1) Credit cards. Report the quarterly average for credit cards (as defined for Schedule RC-C, Part I, item 6.a).

6.d.(2) Other. Report the quarterly average for loans to individuals for household, family, and other personal expenditures other than credit cards (as defined for Schedule RC-C, Part I, items 6.b, 6.c, and 6.d).

NOTE: Item 7 is to be completed by banks that have \$100 million or more in total assets.

7 Trading assets. Report the quarterly average for trading assets (as defined for Schedule RC, item 5). Trading assets include trading derivatives with positive fair values.

8 Lease financing receivables (net of unearned income). Report the quarterly average for lease financing receivables, net of unearned income (as defined for Schedule RC-C, Part I, item 10).

9 Total assets.

For institutions that have not adopted FASB Accounting Standards Update No. 2016-01 (ASU 2016-01), which includes provisions governing the accounting for investments in equity securities, including investment in mutual funds, and eliminates the concept of available-for-sale equity securities (see the Note preceding the instructions for Schedule RC, item 2.c), report the quarterly average for the bank's total assets, as defined for "Total assets," on Schedule RC, item 12, except that this quarterly average should reflect:

- ~~a~~All debt securities (not held for trading) at amortized cost; ~~and~~
- ~~a~~Available-for-sale equity securities with readily determinable fair values **not held for trading** at the lower of cost or fair value; ~~i~~; and
- ~~e~~Equity securities **and other equity investments** without readily determinable fair values **not held for trading** at historical cost.

This exception for equity securities and other equity investments does not apply to those accounted for under the equity method or that result in consolidation.

For institutions that have adopted ASU 2016-01, report the quarterly average for the bank's total assets, as defined for "Total assets," on Schedule RC, item 12, except that this quarterly average should reflect:

- All debt securities not held for trading at amortized cost;
- Equity securities with readily determinable fair values not held for trading at fair value; and
- Equity securities and other equity investments without readily determinable fair values **not held for trading** as defined for "Total assets," report such securities and investments at their balance sheet carrying values (i.e., fair value or, if elected, 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).

This exception for equity securities and other equity investments does not apply to those accounted for under the equity method or that result in consolidation.

In addition, to the extent that net deferred tax assets included in the bank's total assets, if any, include the deferred tax effects of any unrealized holding gains and losses on available-for-sale debt securities, these deferred tax effects may be excluded from the determination of the quarterly average for total assets. If these deferred tax effects are excluded, this treatment must be followed consistently over time.

This item is not the sum of items 1 through 8 above.

Part I. (cont.)

Item No. Caption and Instructions

7 For example, in calendar year 2017, an institution will deduct 80 percent of intangible assets (other than goodwill and MSAs), net of associated DTLs, from common equity tier 1 capital. The institution must apply a 100 percent risk weight to the remaining 20 percent of the intangible assets that are not deducted.

8 **LESS: Deferred tax assets (DTAs) that arise from net operating loss and tax credit carryforwards, net of any related valuation allowances and net of DTLs.** Report the amount of DTAs that arise from net operating loss and tax credit carryforwards, net of associated valuation allowances and net of associated DTLs.

Transition provisions:

- (i) Determine the amount as described in the instructions for this item 8.
- (ii) Multiply the amount in (i) by the appropriate percent in column A of Table 4 below. Report this product in Schedule RC-R, Part I, item 8.
- (iii) Multiply the amount in (i) by the appropriate percent in column B of Table 4 below. Report this product as part of Schedule RC-R, Part I, item 24, “Additional tier 1 capital deductions.”

Table 4 – Deductions of DTAs that arise from net operating loss and tax credit carryforwards, net of any valuation allowances and net of DTLs; gain-on-sale in connection with a securitization exposure; defined benefit pension fund assets; changes in fair value of liabilities; and expected credit losses during the transition period

Transition period	Column A: Percentage of the adjustment applied to common equity tier 1 capital	Column B: Percentage of the adjustment applied to additional tier 1 capital
Calendar year 2017	80	20
Calendar year 2018 and thereafter	100	0

Note for Table 4: An institution may only take a deduction from additional tier 1 capital up to the amount of additional tier 1 capital before deductions, as reported in item 23, that the institution has. For example, if an institution does not have any additional tier 1 capital before deductions (i.e., the institution reports \$0 in item 23), then the entire deduction amount will be from common equity tier 1 capital. In this case, include the deduction amount that applies to additional tier 1 capital in item 24 and also include it in item 17, “LESS: Deductions applied to common equity tier 1 capital due to insufficient amounts of additional tier 1 capital and tier 2 capital to cover deductions.”

9 **AOCI-related adjustments.** Institutions that entered “1” for Yes in Schedule RC-R, Part I, item 3.a, must complete Schedule RC-R, Part I, items 9.a through 9.e, only. Institutions that entered “0” for No in Schedule RC-R, Part I, item 3.a, must complete Schedule RC-R, Part I, item 9.f, only.

9.a **LESS: Net unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities.**

For institutions that have not adopted ASU 2016-01, which includes provisions governing the accounting for investments in equity securities, including investment in mutual funds, and eliminates the concept of available-for-sale equity securities (see the Note preceding the instructions for Schedule RC, item 2.c), Report the amount of net unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale debt and equity securities, net of applicable income taxes, that is included in Schedule RC, item 26.b, “Accumulated other comprehensive income.” If the amount is a net gain, report it as a positive value in this item. If the amount is a net loss, report it as a negative value in this item.

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

9.a For such institutions, include in this item net unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale debt and equity securities reported in Schedule RC-B, items 1 through 7, columns C and D, and on those assets not reported in Schedule RC-B, that the bank accounts for like available-for-sale debt securities in accordance with applicable accounting standards (e.g., negotiable certificates of deposit and nonrated industrial development obligations).

For institutions that have adopted ASU 2016-01, report the amount of net unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale debt securities, net of applicable income taxes, that is included in Schedule RC, item 26.b, "Accumulated other comprehensive income." If the amount is a net gain, report it as a positive value in this item. If the amount is a net loss, report it as a negative value in this item.

For such institutions, include in this item net unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale debt securities reported in Schedule RC-B, items 1 through 6, columns C and D, and on those assets not reported in Schedule RC-B, that the bank accounts for like available-for-sale debt securities in accordance with applicable accounting standards (e.g., negotiable certificates of deposit and nonrated industrial development obligations).

NOTE: Item 9.b is to be completed only by institutions that have not adopted FASB Accounting Standards Update No. 2016-01 (ASU 2016-01), which includes provisions governing the accounting for investments in equity securities, including investment in mutual funds, and eliminates the concept of available-for-sale equity securities (see the Note preceding the instructions for Schedule RC, item 2.c).

Institutions that have adopted ASU 2016-01 should leave item 9.b blank.

9.b **LESS: Net unrealized loss on available-for-sale preferred stock classified as an equity security under GAAP and available-for-sale equity exposures.** Report as a positive value the amount of any net unrealized loss on available-for-sale preferred stock classified as an equity security under GAAP and available-for-sale equity exposures, net of applicable income taxes, that is included in Schedule RC, item 26.b, "Accumulated other comprehensive income." Available-for-sale preferred stock classified as an equity security under GAAP and available-for-sale equity exposures are reported in Schedule RC-B, item 7, columns C and D, and include investments in mutual funds.

9.c **LESS: Accumulated net gains (losses) on cash flow hedges.** Report the amount of accumulated net gains (losses) on cash flow hedges, net of applicable income taxes, that is included in Schedule RC, item 26.b, "Accumulated other comprehensive income." The amount reported in item 9.c should include gains (losses) on cash flow hedges that are no longer effective but included in AOCI. If the amount is a net gain, report it as a positive value in this item. If the amount is a net loss, report it as a negative value in this item.

9.d **LESS: Amounts recorded in AOCI attributed to defined benefit postretirement plans resulting from the initial and subsequent application of the relevant GAAP standards that pertain to such plans.** Report the amounts recorded in AOCI, net of applicable income taxes, and included in Schedule RC, item 26.b, "Accumulated other comprehensive income," resulting from the initial and subsequent application of ASC Subtopic 715-20 (formerly FASB Statement No. 158, "Employers' Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans") to defined benefit postretirement plans (an institution may exclude the portion relating to pension assets deducted in Schedule RC-R, Part I, item 10.b). If the amount is a net gain, report it as a positive value in this item. If the amount is a net loss, report it as a negative value in this item.

Part I. (cont.)

Item No. Caption and Instructions

NOTE: Item 31 is to be completed only by institutions that have not adopted FASB Accounting Standards Update No. 2016-01 (ASU 2016-01), which includes provisions governing the accounting for investments in equity securities, including investment in mutual funds, and eliminates the concept of available-for-sale equity securities (see the Note preceding the instructions for Schedule RC, item 2.c).

Institutions that have adopted ASU 2016-01 should leave item 31 blank.

31 Unrealized gains on available-for-sale preferred stock classified as an equity security under GAAP and available-for-sale equity exposures includable in tier 2 capital.

(i) Institutions that entered “1” for “Yes” in Schedule RC-R, Part I, item 3.a:

Report the pretax net unrealized holding gain (i.e., the excess of fair value as reported in Schedule RC-B, item 7, column D, over historical cost as reported in Schedule RC-B, item 7, column C), if any, on available-for-sale preferred stock classified as an equity security under GAAP and available-for-sale equity exposures includable in tier 2 capital, subject to the limit in section 20(d) of the regulatory capital rules. The amount to be reported in this item equals 45 percent of the institution’s pretax net unrealized gains on available-for-sale preferred stock classified as an equity security under GAAP and available-for-sale equity exposures.

(ii) Institutions that entered “0” for “No” in Schedule RC-R, Part I, item 3.a:

Transition provisions for phasing out unrealized gains on available-for-sale preferred stock classified as an equity security under GAAP and available-for-sale equity exposures:

- (1) Determine the amount of net unrealized gains on available-for-sale preferred stock classified as an equity security under GAAP and available-for-sale equity exposures that an institution currently includes in tier 2 capital.
- (2) Multiply (1) by the percentage in Table 8 and include this amount in tier 2 capital.

Table 8 – Percentage of unrealized gains on available-for-sale preferred stock classified as an equity security under GAAP and available-for-sale equity exposures that may be included in tier 2 capital

Transition period	Percentage of unrealized gains on available-for-sale preferred stock classified as an equity security under GAAP and available-for-sale equity exposures that may be included in tier 2 capital
Calendar year 2017	9
Calendar year 2018 and thereafter	0

For example, during calendar year 2017, include up to 9 percent of net unrealized gains on available-for-sale preferred stock classified as an equity security under GAAP and available-for-sale equity exposures in tier 2 capital. During calendar year 2018 (and thereafter), this percentage goes down to zero.

32 Tier 2 capital before deductions. Report the sum of Schedule RC-R, Part I, items 27 through 31.

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

- 2.a**
(cont.)
- Any securities reported as “structured financial products” in Schedule RC-B, item 5.b, that are not securitization exposures and qualify for the 100 percent risk weight.
Note: Many of the structured financial products would be considered securitization exposures and must be reported in Schedule RC-R, Part II, item 9.a, for purposes of calculating risk-weighted assets.
 - The portion of any exposure reported in Schedule RC, item 2.a, that is secured by collateral or has a guarantee that qualifies for the 100 percent risk weight.
 - Also include all other HTM securities that do not qualify as securitization exposures reported in Schedule RC, item 2.a, that are not included in columns C through H and J.

- *In column J–150% risk weight*, include the exposure amounts of securities reported in Schedule RC-B, column A, that are past due 90 days or more or in nonaccrual status (except sovereign exposures), excluding those portions that are covered by qualifying collateral or eligible guarantees as described in §.37 and §.36, respectively, of the regulatory capital rules.
- For HTM securities that are directly and unconditionally guaranteed by foreign central governments or are exposures to foreign banks that do not qualify as securitization exposures and must be risk-weighted according to the Country Risk Classification (CRC) methodology, assign these exposures to risk-weight categories based on the CRC methodology described in the General Instructions for Schedule RC-R, Part II, and the instructions for Schedule RC-R, Part II, item 2.a, in the instructions for the FFIEC 031 and FFIEC 041 Call Reports.

- 2.b**
- Available-for-sale securities.** For institutions that have not adopted ASU 2016-01, which includes provisions governing the accounting for investments in equity securities, including investment in mutual funds, and eliminates the concept of available-for-sale (AFS) equity securities (see the Note preceding the instructions for Schedule RC, item 2.c), Report in column A the fair value of available-for-sale (AFS) debt and equity securities reported in Schedule RC, item 2.b, excluding those AFS securities that qualify as securitization exposures as defined in §.2 of the regulatory capital rules.

For institutions that have adopted ASU 2016-01, report in column A the fair value of AFS debt securities reported in Schedule RC, item 2.b, excluding those AFS debt securities that qualify as securitization exposures as defined in §.2 of the regulatory capital rules.

The fair value of those AFS securities reported in Schedule RC, item 2.b, that qualify as securitization exposures must be reported in Schedule RC-R, Part II, item 9.b, column A. The sum of Schedule RC-R, Part II, items 2.b and 9.b, column A, must equal Schedule RC, item 2.b.

Exposure amount to be used for purposes of risk weighting by a bank that has not made the Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (AOCI) opt-out election in Schedule RC-R, Part I, item 3.a:

For a security classified as AFS where the bank has not made the AOCI opt-out election (i.e., most AOCI is included in regulatory capital), the exposure amount to be risk weighted by the bank is:

- **For a debt security:** the carrying value, which is the value of the asset reported on the balance sheet of the bank determined in accordance with GAAP (i.e., the fair value of the AFS debt security) and in column A.

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

- 2.b**
(cont.) aggregate carrying value of the bank’s equity exposures is greater than 10 percent of total capital. Report in column R the exposure amount of these equity exposures to investment funds. Report in column S the risk-weighted asset amount of these equity exposures to investment funds as measured under the full look-through approach, the simple modified look-through approach, or the alternative modified look-through approach described in §.53 of the regulatory capital rules. All three of these approaches require a minimum risk weight of 20 percent. For further information, refer to the discussion of “Treatment of Equity Exposures” in the General Instructions for Schedule RC-R, Part II.
- For AFS securities that are directly and unconditionally guaranteed by foreign central governments or are exposures to foreign banks that do not qualify as securitization exposures and must be risk-weighted according to the Country Risk Classification (CRC) methodology, assign these exposures to risk-weight categories based on the CRC methodology described in the General Instructions for Schedule RC-R, Part II, and the instructions for Schedule RC-R, Part II, item 2.b, in the instructions for the FFIEC 031 and FFIEC 041 Call Reports.

NOTE: Item 2.c is to be completed only by institutions that have adopted FASB Accounting Standards Update No. 2016-01 (ASU 2016-01), which includes provisions governing the accounting for investments in equity securities, including investment in mutual funds, and eliminates the concept of available-for-sale equity securities (see the Note preceding the instructions for Schedule RC, item 2.c).

Institutions that have not adopted ASU 2016-01 should leave item 2.c blank and report their holdings of equity securities with readily determinable fair values not held for trading as available-for-sale equity securities in Schedule RC-R, Part II, item 2.b.

2.c Equity securities with readily determinable fair values not held for trading. Report in column A the fair value of equity securities with readily determinable fair values not held for trading reported in Schedule RC, item 2.c, excluding those AFS securities that qualify as securitization exposures as defined in §.2 of the regulatory capital rules.

Exposure amount to be used for purposes of risk weighting: For equity securities and preferred stock classified as an equity under GAAP with readily determinable fair values, the adjusted carrying value.^{11a}

- In column B, include the amount of:
 - Non-significant investments in the capital of unconsolidated financial institutions that are reported in Schedule RC, item 2.c, and have been deducted from capital in Schedule RC-R, Part I, item 11, item 24, and item 33.
 - Significant investments in the capital of unconsolidated financial institutions not in the form of common stock that are reported in Schedule RC, item 2.c, and have been deducted from capital in Schedule RC-R, Part I, item 24 and item 33.
 - Significant investments in the capital of unconsolidated financial institutions in the form of common stock reported in Schedule RC, item 2.c, that are subject to the 10 percent and 15 percent common equity tier 1 capital threshold limitations and have been deducted for risk-based capital purposes in Schedule RC-R, Part I, items 13 and 16.

^{11a} Adjusted carrying value applies only to equity exposures and is defined in §.51 of the regulatory capital rules. In general, it includes an on-balance sheet amount as well as application of conversion factors to determine on-balance sheet equivalents of any off-balance sheet commitments to acquire equity exposures. The adjusted carrying value of an on-balance sheet equity exposure, such as an equity security with a readily determinable fair value not held for trading, is equal to the carrying value of the equity exposure, i.e., the value of the asset on the balance sheet determined in accordance with U.S. GAAP. Refer to §.51 for the precise definition.

- In column I—100% risk weight, include the exposure amounts of publicly traded equity exposures with readily determinable fair values and equity exposures to investment funds with readily determinable fair values (including mutual funds) reported in Schedule RC, item 2.c, to the extent that the aggregate carrying value of the bank’s equity exposures does not exceed 10 percent of total capital. If the bank’s aggregate carrying value of equity exposures is greater than 10 percent of total capital, the bank must report the exposure amount of its equity exposures to investments funds with readily determinable fair values (including mutual funds) in column R (and the risk-weighted asset amount of such equity exposures in column S) and the exposure amount of its other equity exposures with readily determinable fair values in either columns L or N, as appropriate.
- In column K—250% risk weight, include the portion of Schedule RC, item 2.c, that represents the adjusted carrying value of exposures that are significant investments in the common stock of unconsolidated financial institutions that are not deducted from capital. For further information on the treatment of equity exposures, refer to §.51 to §.53 of the regulatory capital rules. This risk weight takes effect in 2018, and therefore this item is blocked from being completed until that time. Before 2018, report such significant investments in the 100 percent risk weight category.
- In column L—300% risk weight, for publicly traded equity securities with readily determinable fair values reported in Schedule RC, item 2.c, include the fair value of these equity securities as reported in Schedule RC, item 2.c.
- In column N—600% risk weight, for equity securities to investment firms with readily determinable fair values reported in Schedule RC, item 2.c, include the fair value of these equity securities as reported in Schedule RC, item 2.c.
- In columns R and S—Application of Other Risk-Weighting Approaches, include the bank’s equity exposures to investment funds with readily determinable fair values (including mutual funds) reported in Schedule RC, item 2.c, if the aggregate carrying value of the bank’s equity exposures is greater than 10 percent of total capital. Report in column R the exposure amount of these equity exposures to investment funds. Report in column S the risk-weighted asset amount of these equity exposures to investment funds as measured under the full look-through approach, the simple modified look-through approach, or the alternative modified look-through approach described in §.53 of the regulatory capital rules. All three of these approaches require a minimum risk weight of 20 percent. For further information, refer to the discussion of “Treatment of Equity Exposures” in the General Instructions for Schedule RC-R, Part II.

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

3.a Federal funds sold (in domestic offices). Report in column A the amount of federal funds sold reported in Schedule RC, item 3.a, excluding those federal funds sold that qualify as securitization exposures as defined in §.2 of the regulatory capital rules. The amount of those federal funds sold reported in Schedule RC, items 3.a, that qualify as securitization exposures are to be reported in Schedule RC-R, Part II, item 9.d, column A.

- In column C—0% risk weight, include the portion of Schedule RC, item 3.a, that is directly and unconditionally guaranteed by U.S. Government agencies. Also include the portion of any exposure reported in Schedule RC, item 3.a, that is secured by collateral or has a guarantee that qualifies for the zero percent risk weight.
- In column G—20% risk weight, include exposures to U.S. depository institution counterparties. Also include the portion of any exposure reported in Schedule RC, item 3.a, that is secured by collateral or has a guarantee that qualifies for the 20 percent risk weight.