

# Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System

## Supplemental Instructions

September 2011

### Editing of Data by Respondents

The Federal Reserve requires validation checks to be performed by respondents as part of the electronic submission process for the FR Y-9 series of reports. This process requires bank holding companies (BHCs) to perform published validity and quality checks on data (so-called edits) by the filing deadline. Respondents are encouraged to file reports electronically as soon as possible, rather than waiting until the submission deadline. Validity and quality edits are provided at the end of the reporting instructions for the FR Y-9C, FR Y-9LP, FR Y-9SP and FR Y-9ES. Additional information regarding this submission process may be found on the web site: [www.frbservices.org/centralbank/reportingcentral/index.html](http://www.frbservices.org/centralbank/reportingcentral/index.html). For example, see this website for information on guidelines for resolving edits and a document addressing frequently asked questions (FAQ).

### Trust Preferred Securities and Limits on Restricted Core Capital Elements

On March 10, 2005, the Federal Reserve announced the amendment of its risk-based capital standards for bank holding companies to allow the continued inclusion of outstanding and prospective issuances of trust preferred securities in the tier 1 capital of bank holding companies, subject to stricter quantitative limits and qualitative standards. The Federal Reserve also revised the quantitative limits applied to the aggregate amount of qualifying cumulative perpetual preferred stock, qualifying trust preferred securities, and Class B and Class C minority interest<sup>1</sup> (collectively, restricted core capital elements) included in the tier 1 capital of bank holding companies. These new quantitative limits were scheduled to become effective on March 31, 2009. However, on March 23, 2009, the Federal Reserve adopted a rule extending the compliance date for the tighter limits to March 31, 2011 in light of stressful financial conditions and the severely constrained ability of bank holding companies to raise additional capital in the markets. Accordingly, the instructions for items affected by the implementation of the tighter limits have been updated.

### Goodwill Impairment Testing

In September 2011, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) No. 2011-08, “Testing Goodwill for Impairment,” to address concerns about the cost and complexity of the existing goodwill impairment test in ASC Topic 350, Intangibles-Goodwill and Other (formerly FASB Statement No. 142, “Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets”). The ASU’s amendments to ASC Topic 350 will be effective for annual and interim goodwill impairment tests performed for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2011 (i.e., for annual or interim tests performed on or

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<sup>1</sup> Class B minority interest in consolidated subsidiaries is defined as qualifying cumulative perpetual preferred stock directly issued by a consolidated U.S. depository institution or foreign bank subsidiary. Class C minority interest in consolidated subsidiaries is defined as qualifying common stockholders’ equity or perpetual preferred stock issued by a consolidated subsidiary that is neither a U.S. depository institution nor a foreign bank.

after January 1, 2012, for bank holding companies with a calendar year fiscal year). Early adoption of the ASU is permitted. Bank holding companies should adopt ASU 2011-08 for FR Y-9 reporting purposes in accordance with the standard's effective date and early adoption provisions.

Under ASU 2011-08, a bank holding company has the option of first assessing qualitative factors to determine whether it is necessary to perform the two-step quantitative goodwill impairment test described in ASC Topic 350. If, after considering all relevant events and circumstances, a bank holding company determines it is not more likely than not (that is, a likelihood of 50 percent or less) that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount (including goodwill), then the bank holding company does not need to perform the two-step goodwill impairment test. (In other words, if it is more likely than not - a likelihood of more than 50 percent - that the fair value of a reporting unit is greater than its carrying amount, a bank holding company would not have to test the unit's goodwill for impairment.) If the bank holding company instead concludes that the opposite is true (that is, it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount), then it is required to perform the first step and, if necessary, the second step of the two-step goodwill impairment test. Under ASU 2011-08, a bank holding company may choose to bypass the qualitative assessment for any reporting unit in any period and proceed directly to performing the first step of the two-step goodwill impairment test. The ASU includes examples of events and circumstances that a bank holding company should consider in evaluating whether it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount.

For additional information, please refer to ASU 2011-08, which is available at <http://www.fasb.org/jsp/FASB/Page/SectionPage&cid=1176156316498>.

### **Accounting for Loan Participations**

Amendments to ASC Topic 860, Transfers and Servicing, resulting from Accounting Standards Update No. 2009-16 (formerly FASB Statement No. 166, "Accounting for Transfers of Financial Assets") modified the criteria that must be met in order for a transfer of a portion of a financial asset, such as a loan participation, to qualify for sale accounting. These changes apply to transfers of loan participations on or after the effective date of amended ASC Topic 860 (January 1, 2010, for bank holding companies with a calendar year fiscal year), including advances under lines of credit that are transferred on or after the effective date even if the line of credit agreements were entered into before the effective date. Bank holding companies with a calendar year fiscal year must account for transfers of loan participations on or after January 1, 2010, in accordance with amended ASC Topic 860. In general, loan participations transferred before the effective date of amended ASC Topic 860 are not affected by this accounting standard. The Glossary entry for "Transfers of Financial Assets" in the FR Y-9C instructions incorporates the provisions of amended ASC Topic 860 and addresses related reporting issues, including a discussion of the reporting treatment of loan participations in accordance with amended ASC Topic 860. In particular, the Glossary entry discusses the reporting of transfers of loans guaranteed by the Small Business Administration (SBA). It describes the SBA's previously longstanding requirement obligating the transferor of the guaranteed portion of an SBA loan at a premium to refund the premium to the transferee if the loan is repaid within 90 days of the

transfer. The Glossary entry notes that this premium refund obligation is a form of recourse, which causes the transferred guaranteed portion of the loan to not meet the definition of a “participating interest” for this 90-day period during which the transfer must be accounted for as a secured borrowing. Thereafter, assuming the transferred guaranteed portion and the retained unguaranteed portion of the SBA loan then meet the definition of a “participating interest,” the transfer of the guaranteed portion can be accounted for as a sale if all of the conditions for sale accounting in amended ASC Topic 860 are met.

Bank holding companies should note that the SBA eliminated its premium refund requirement for transfers of guaranteed portions of SBA loans at a premium effective for loan transfers settled on or after February 15, 2011. The elimination of this obligation removes the key factor that had been preventing the guaranteed and unguaranteed portions of an SBA loan from meeting the definition of a “participating interest” in a transfer of the guaranteed portion at a premium. With the elimination of this obligation from transfers at a premium on or after February 15, 2011, the transferred guaranteed portion and the retained unguaranteed portion of the SBA loan should now normally meet the definition of a “participating interest” on the transfer date. Assuming that is the case, the transfer of the guaranteed portion of an SBA loan should now be able to be accounted for as a sale on the transfer date, with immediate recognition of any gain or loss on the sale in earnings, if all of the conditions for sale accounting set forth in ASC Topic 860 are met.

### **Troubled Debt Restructurings and Current Market Interest Rates**

Many institutions are restructuring or modifying the terms of loans through workout programs, renewals, extensions, or other means to provide payment relief for those borrowers who have suffered deterioration in their financial condition. Such loan restructurings may include, but are not limited to, reductions in principal or accrued interest, reductions in interest rates, and extensions of the maturity date. Modifications may be executed at the original contractual interest rate on the loan, a current market interest rate, or a below-market interest rate. Many of these loan modifications meet the definition of a troubled debt restructuring (TDR).

Bank holding companies should note that, effective as of the March 31, 2011, reporting date, the FR Y-9C items in which loans that are TDRs were reported in prior quarters – Memorandum item 1 in Schedule HC-N, Past Due and Nonaccrual Loans, Leases, and Other Assets, or Memorandum item 1 in Schedule HC-C, Loans and Lease Financing Receivables, depending on whether a loan is or is not in compliance with its modified terms – were revised to include breakdowns of these TDRs by loan category. In addition, consumer loans that have undergone TDRs, which were previously exempt from being reported in the Memorandum items for TDRs, must now be reported in these items.

The TDR accounting and reporting standards are set forth 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,” as amended). This guidance specifies that a restructuring of a debt constitutes a TDR if, at the date of restructuring, the creditor for economic or legal reasons related to a debtor’s financial difficulties grants a concession to the debtor that it would not otherwise consider. The creditor’s concession may include a restructuring of the terms of a debt to alleviate the burden of the debtor’s near-term cash

requirements, such as a modification of terms to reduce or defer cash payments required of the debtor in the near future to help the debtor attempt to improve its financial condition and eventually be able to pay the creditor.

The stated interest rate charged the borrower after a loan restructuring may be greater than or equal to interest rates available in the marketplace for similar types of loans to nontroubled borrowers at the time of the restructuring. Some institutions have concluded that these restructurings are not TDRs; however, this conclusion may be inappropriate. In reaching this conclusion, these institutions may not have considered all of the facts and circumstances associated with the loan modification besides the interest rate. An interest rate on a modified loan greater than or equal to those available in the marketplace for similar credits does not in and of itself preclude a modification from being designated as a TDR. Rather, when evaluating a loan modification to a borrower experiencing financial difficulties, an analysis of all facts and circumstances is necessary to determine whether the bank holding company has made a concession to the borrower with respect to the market interest rate or has made some other type of concession that could trigger TDR accounting and disclosure (for example, terms or conditions outside of the bank holding company's policies or common market practices) If TDR accounting and disclosure is appropriate, the bank holding company must determine how the modified or restructured loan should be reported.

Generally, a restructured loan yields a current market interest rate if the restructuring agreement specifies an interest rate greater than or equal to the rate that the institution was willing to accept at the time of the restructuring for a new loan with comparable risk. A restructured loan does not yield a market interest rate simply because the interest rate charged under the restructuring agreement has not been reduced. In addition, when a modification results in an increase (either temporary or permanent) in the contractual interest rate, the increased interest rate cannot be presumed to be an interest rate that is at or above market. Therefore, in determining whether a loan has been modified at a market interest rate, an institution should analyze the borrower's current financial condition and compare the rate on the modified loan to rates the institution would charge customers with similar financial characteristics on similar types of loans. This determination requires the use of judgment and should include an analysis of credit history and scores, loan-to-value ratios or other collateral protection, the borrower's ability to generate cash flow sufficient to meet the repayment terms, and other factors normally considered when underwriting and pricing loans.

Likewise, a change in the interest rate on a modified or restructured loan does not necessarily mean that the modification is a TDR. For example, a creditor may lower the interest rate to maintain a relationship with a debtor that can readily obtain funds from other sources. To be a TDR, the borrower must also be experiencing financial difficulties. The evaluation of whether a borrower is experiencing financial difficulties is based upon individual facts and circumstances and requires the use of judgment when determining if a modification of the borrower's loan should be accounted for and reported as a TDR.

An institution that restructures a loan to a borrower experiencing financial difficulties at a rate below a market interest rate has granted a concession to the borrower that results in the restructured loan being a TDR. (As noted above, other types of concessions could also result in

a TDR.) In the FR Y-9C report, until a loan that is a TDR is paid in full or otherwise settled, sold, or charged off, the loan must be reported the appropriate loan category in Schedule HC-C, items 1 through 9, and in the appropriate loan category in:

- Schedule HC-C, Memorandum item 1, if it is in compliance with its modified terms, or
- Schedule HC-N, Memorandum item 1, if it is not in compliance with its modified terms.

However, a loan that is a TDR (for example, because of a modification that includes a reduction in principal) that yields a market interest rate at the time of restructuring and is in compliance with its modified terms need not continue to be reported as a TDR in Schedule HC-C, Memorandum item 1, in calendar years after the year in which the restructuring took place. To be considered in compliance with its modified terms, a loan that is a TDR must be in accrual status and must be current or less than 30 days past due on its contractual principal and interest payments under the modified repayment terms.

A loan restructured in a TDR is an impaired loan. Thus, all TDRs must be measured for impairment in accordance with ASC Subtopic 310-10, Receivables – Overall (formerly FASB Statement No. 114, “Accounting by Creditors for Impairment of a Loan,” as amended), and the Glossary entry for “Loan Impairment.”

For further information, see the Glossary entry for “Troubled Debt Restructurings” and the instructions for Schedules HC-C and HC-N.

### **Troubled Debt Restructurings and Accounting Standards Update No. 2011-02**

In April 2011, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) No. 2011-02, “A Creditor’s Determination of Whether a Restructuring Is a Troubled Debt Restructuring,” to provide additional guidance to help creditors determine whether a concession has been granted to a borrower and whether a borrower is experiencing financial difficulties. The guidance is also intended to reduce diversity in practice in identifying and reporting TDRs. This ASU is effective for public companies for interim and annual periods beginning on or after June 15, 2011, and should be applied retrospectively to the beginning of the annual period of adoption for purposes of identifying TDRs. The measurement of impairment for any newly identified TDRs resulting from retrospective application will be applied prospectively in the first interim or annual period beginning on or after June 15, 2011. (For most public bank holding companies, the ASU takes effect July 1, 2011, but retrospective application begins as of January 1, 2011.) Nonpublic companies should apply the new guidance for annual periods ending after December 15, 2012, including interim periods within those annual periods. (For most nonpublic bank holding companies, the ASU will take effect January 1, 2012.) Early adoption of the ASU is permitted for both public and nonpublic entities. Nonpublic entities that adopt early are subject to a retrospective identification requirement.

Bank holding companies are expected to continue to follow the accounting and reporting guidance on TDRs in the preceding section of these Supplemental Instructions and in the FR Y-9C instruction book. To the extent the guidance in the ASU differs from a bank holding company’s existing accounting policies and practices for identifying TDRs, the bank holding

company will be expected to apply the ASU for FR Y-9C reporting purposes in accordance with the standard's effective date and transition provisions, which are outlined above. To the extent that a bank holding company's existing accounting policies and practices are consistent with guidance in the ASU, the bank holding company should continue to follow its existing policies and practices.

ASU 2011-02 reiterates that the two conditions mentioned in the preceding section "Troubled Debt Restructurings and Current Market Interest Rates" must exist in order for a loan modification to be deemed a TDR: (1) a company must grant a concession to the borrower as part of the modification and (2) the borrower must be experiencing financial difficulties. The ASU explains that a company may determine that a borrower is experiencing financial difficulties if it is probable that the borrower will default on any of its debts in the foreseeable future. The borrower does not have to be in default at the time of the modification. Other possible factors that should be considered in evaluating whether a borrower is experiencing financial difficulties is if the borrower has declared (or is in the process of declaring) bankruptcy, the creditor does not expect the borrower's cash flows to be sufficient to service its debt under the existing terms, or there is substantial doubt about an entity's ability to continue as a going concern.

Another important aspect of the ASU is that it prohibits financial institutions from using the effective interest rate test included in the TDR guidance for borrowers in ASC Subtopic 470-60, Debt – Troubled Debt Restructurings by Debtors, when determining whether the creditor has granted a concession as part of a loan modification. However, as explained in ASU 2011-02, if a borrower does not have access to funds at a market rate of interest for similar debt, the rate on the modified loan is considered to be a below-market rate and may be an indicator that the company has granted a concession to the borrower.

Furthermore, the ASU provides new guidance regarding insignificant delays in payment as part of a loan modification. If, after analysis of all facts and circumstances, a creditor determines that a delay in payment is insignificant, the creditor has not granted a concession to the borrower. This determination requires judgment and should consider many factors, including, but not limited to, the amount of the delayed payments in relation to the loan's unpaid principal or collateral value, the frequency of payments due on the loan, the original contractual maturity, and the original expected duration of the loan.

For additional information, bank holding companies should refer to ASU 2011-02, which is available at <http://www.fasb.org/jsp/FASB/Page/SectionPage&cid=1176156316498>.

### **Reporting Term Deposits**

The Federal Reserve Banks offer interest-bearing term deposits to eligible institutions through the Term Deposit Facility (TDF). A term deposit is a deposit with a specific maturity date. Term deposits offered through the TDF should be treated as balances due from a Federal Reserve Bank for FR Y-9C reporting purposes. Accordingly, term deposits should be reported in Schedule HC, Consolidated Balance Sheet, item 1.b, "Interest-bearing balances." The earnings on these term deposits should be reported in Schedule HI, Consolidated Income Statement, item

1.c, “Interest income on balances due from depository institutions.”

### **Reporting Purchased Subordinated Securities in Schedule HC-S**

In item 9 of Schedule HC-S, Servicing, Securitization, and Asset Sale Activities, the Federal Reserve collects data on the maximum amount of bank holding companies’ credit exposures arising from credit enhancements they have provided to other institutions’ securitization structures, including those used in structured finance programs (other than asset-backed commercial paper programs, which are covered in Memorandum item 3 of the schedule). The types of credit enhancements to be reported in item 9 include purchased subordinated securities. Examples of purchased subordinated securities include, but are not limited to, the mezzanine and subordinate tranches of private-label mortgage-backed securities and collateralized debt obligations. A so-called senior tranche of a securitization or structured finance program is not a subordinated security provided it cannot absorb credit losses prior to another designated senior tranche.

Bank holding companies should ensure that they report in Schedule HC-S, item 9, the carrying value of their holdings of purchased subordinated securities issued in connection with other institutions’ securitization and structured finance transactions (other than asset-backed commercial paper programs). Holdings of purchased subordinated securities that serve as credit enhancements for asset-backed commercial paper programs should be reported in Memorandum item 3.a of Schedule HC-S.

### **Prepaid Deposit Insurance Assessments**

On November 12, 2009, the FDIC Board of Directors adopted a final rule requiring insured depository institutions (except those that are exempted) to prepay an FDIC-determined estimate of their quarterly risk-based deposit insurance assessments for the fourth quarter of 2009, and for all of 2010, 2011, and 2012, on December 30, 2009. Each institution’s regular risk-based deposit insurance assessment for the third quarter of 2009, which is paid in arrears, also was paid on December 30, 2009. The original full amount of each institution’s prepaid assessment was included on its Quarterly Certified Statement Invoice for the third quarter 2009 Insurance Period, which was available on *FDICconnect*, the FDIC’s e-business portal, as of December 15, 2009.

Each bank holding company should record the estimated expense for its bank subsidiary’s regular quarterly risk-based assessment for each calendar quarter through a charge to expense during that quarter and a corresponding credit to its prepaid assessments asset (or to an accrued expense payable if it has no prepaid assessments asset). As a result of the interaction between the prepaid assessments and the regularly quarterly assessments, the remaining amount of the prepaid assessments asset that a bank holding company should report as a prepaid expense in its September 30, 2011, FR Y-9C report normally should be:

- The remaining balance of “Prepaid Assessments Credits” shown on the Summary Statement of Assessment Credits page of the bank subsidiary’s Quarterly Certified Statement Invoice for the April 1 through June 30, 2011, Insurance Period, which was available on *FDICconnect* as of September 15, 2011;

- Less the estimated amount of the bank subsidiary's regular quarterly assessment for the third quarter of 2011 (which should have been accrued as a charge to expense during the third quarter of 2011). The quarterly assessment for the third quarter of 2011 should be estimated based on the provisions of the FDIC's February 2011 final rule that redefined the deposit insurance assessment base for all insured institutions and revised the assessment system for large institutions. For further information on this final rule, see FDIC Financial Institution Letter FIL-8-2011 dated February 9, 2011, which can be accessed at <http://www.fdic.gov/news/news/financial/2011/fil11008.html>.

An institution's prepaid expense asset should be reported in Schedule HC-F, item 6, "All other assets." The year-to-date deposit insurance assessment expense for 2011 should be reported in Schedule HI, item 7.d, "Other noninterest expense."

When completing Schedule HC-R, Regulatory Capital, a bank holding company may assign a zero-percent risk weight to the amount of its consolidated prepaid deposit insurance assessments asset in item 42 of this schedule.

For further information on the FDIC's prepaid assessments final rule, refer to FDIC Financial Institution Letter (FIL) 63-2009 at <http://www.fdic.gov/news/news/financial/2009/fil09063.html>.

For further guidance on reporting regular quarterly deposit insurance assessments, refer to the Call Report Supplemental Instructions for September 30, 2009, at [http://www.ffiec.gov/PDF/FFIEC\\_forms/FFIEC031\\_041\\_suppinst\\_200909.pdf](http://www.ffiec.gov/PDF/FFIEC_forms/FFIEC031_041_suppinst_200909.pdf).

### **Consolidated Variable Interest Entities**

The assets and liabilities of a bank holding company's consolidated variable interest entities (VIEs), if any, should be reported on the FR Y-9C balance sheet (Schedule HC) in the balance sheet category appropriate to the asset or liability. Similarly, the interest and noninterest income and expenses of consolidated VIEs, including provisions for loan and lease losses, should be reported on the FR Y-9C income statement (Schedule HI) in the category appropriate to the income or expense. In addition, bank holding companies must report data on the assets and liabilities of their consolidated VIEs in new FR Y-9C Schedule HC-V, Variable Interest Entities.

In Schedule HC-V, a bank holding company must report separately by balance sheet category (a) the assets of its consolidated VIEs that can be used only to settle obligations of the consolidated VIE and (b) the liabilities of its consolidated VIEs for which creditors do not have recourse to the general credit of the primary beneficiary. A bank holding company must also report the total amounts of all other assets and all other liabilities of its consolidated VIEs that do not meet these conditions. For further information, please refer to the instructions for Schedule HC-V in the FR Y-9C instruction book.

In addition, when the assets of a consolidated VIE can be used only to settle obligations of that VIE, these assets are considered pledged assets for FR Y-9C reporting purposes. Accordingly, held-to-maturity and available-for-sale securities, held-for-sale and held-for-investment loans and leases, and trading assets of consolidated VIEs that can be used only for this purpose should be reported as pledged assets in Schedule HC-B, Memorandum item 1; Schedule HC-C,



Memorandum item 14; and Schedule HC-D, Memorandum item 4, respectively.

### **Accounting Standards Codification™**

In June 2009, the FASB issued Statement No. 168, *The FASB Accounting Standards Codification™ and the Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles* (FAS 168), to establish the FASB Codification as the single source of authoritative nongovernmental U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (U.S. GAAP). The FASB Codification reorganizes existing U.S. accounting and reporting standards issued by the FASB and other related private-sector standard setters, and all guidance contained in the FASB Codification carries an equal level of authority. All previously existing accounting standards documents are superseded as described in FAS 168. All other accounting literature not included in the FASB Codification is nonauthoritative. The FASB Codification can be accessed at <http://asc.fasb.org/> .

The FASB Codification is effective for interim and annual periods ending after September 15, 2009. The Federal Reserve has incorporated the FASB Codification references throughout the entire FR Y-9C, FR Y-9LP and FR Y-9SP instruction books while retaining references to the pre-Codification standards. In addition, the banking agencies have published on the FFIEC's Web site a list of all pre-Codification references to authoritative accounting literature found in the Call Report instruction book (as of March 2010) and the corresponding FASB Codification references, and this list may be useful for FR Y-9 reporting purposes. This reference guide can be accessed at [http://www.ffiec.gov/pdf/ffiec\\_forms/CodificationIntroduction\\_201006.pdf](http://www.ffiec.gov/pdf/ffiec_forms/CodificationIntroduction_201006.pdf).

### **Other-Than-Temporary Impairment**

When the fair value of an investment in an individual available-for-sale or held-to-maturity security is less than its cost basis, the impairment is either temporary or other-than-temporary. To determine whether the impairment is other-than-temporary, a bank holding company must apply the applicable accounting guidance as discussed in the Glossary entry for "Securities Activities."

For regulatory capital purposes, any other-than-temporary impairment losses on both held-to-maturity and available-for-sale debt securities related to factors other than credit that are reported, net of applicable taxes, in Schedule HC, item 26.b, "Accumulated other comprehensive income," should be included in Schedule HC-R, item 2, together with the net unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities that are reported in item 2. Furthermore, when determining the regulatory capital limit for deferred tax assets, a bank holding company may, but is not required to, adjust the reported amount of its deferred tax assets for any deferred tax assets arising from other-than-temporary impairment losses reported, net of applicable taxes, in Schedule HC, item 26.b in accumulated other comprehensive income. A bank holding company must follow a consistent approach over time with respect to this adjustment to the reported amount of deferred tax assets.

In addition, when risk-weighting a held-to-maturity debt security for which an other-than-temporary impairment loss related to factors other than credit was previously recognized in other comprehensive income, include the carrying value of the debt security, as described above, in

column A of Schedule HC-R, item 35. Then include the pre-tax amount of this impairment loss that has not yet been accreted from accumulated other comprehensive income to the carrying value of the security as a negative number in column B of Schedule HC-R, item 35, and include the amortized cost of the security, as defined in FSP FAS 115-2, in the appropriate risk-weight category column of item 35 (provided the security is not a purchased subordinated security that is not eligible for the ratings-based approach). Under FAS 115-2, amortized cost is the security's previous amortized cost as of the date of the most recently recognized other-than-temporary impairment loss less the amount of impairment loss recognized in earnings adjusted for subsequent accretion of interest income and payments received on the security.

### **Treasury Department's Community Development Capital Initiative Program**

On February 3, 2010, the U.S. Treasury Department announced the creation of the Community Development Capital Initiative (CDCI) program under the Troubled Asset Relief Program (TARP) mandated by the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008 (<http://www.treasury.gov/press-center/press-releases/Pages/hp1207.aspx>). The CDCI program was designed to improve access to credit for small businesses. This new TARP program enabled the Treasury Department to invest lower-cost capital in Community Development Financial Institutions (CDFIs) that lend to small businesses in the country's hardest-hit communities.

For bank holding companies (other than those that are Subchapter S) approved for participation in the CDCI program, the Treasury Department purchased perpetual preferred stock. Bank holding companies that chose to participate in the program were not required to issue warrants so long as they received \$100 million or less in total funding. The perpetual preferred stock issued to the Treasury Department should be reported on the FR Y-9C report Notes to the Balance Sheet—Other, item 4 [for the FR Y-9SP, Notes to the Financial Statements, item 1] and included in balance sheet (Schedule HC) item 23, "Perpetual preferred stock and related surplus." [For the FR Y-9LP, Schedule PC, item 20.a; for the FR Y-9SP, Schedule SC, item 16.a] The perpetual preferred stock issued by bank holding companies to the Treasury Department is cumulative but for regulatory capital purposes is treated and reported the same as noncumulative perpetual preferred stock as an unrestricted core capital element included in Tier 1 capital. It should be included in the amount reported for "Total equity capital" in item 1 of Schedule HC-R, Regulatory Capital, and included in Schedule HC-R, memoranda item 3.a, "Noncumulative perpetual preferred stock."

Proceeds from a bank holding company's issuance to the Treasury Department of noncumulative perpetual preferred stock during the calendar year-to-date reporting period should be included in Schedule HI-A, item 5.a, "Sale of perpetual preferred stock, gross." [For the FR Y-9LP, Schedule PI-A, part III, item 9, "Proceeds from issuance of preferred stock."] Note that the accretion of any applicable discount (par or liquidation value of preferred stock less the carrying value) is treated as quarterly dividend payments until the 5 year discounted dividend period is over. The quarterly accretion of the discount is reported in Schedule HI-A, item 10, "LESS: Cash dividends declared on preferred stock."

For bank holding companies that have elected to be taxed under Subchapter S or are organized in mutual form, the full amount of all subordinated debt securities issued to the Treasury

Department under the CDCI program should be reported in Schedule HC, item 19.a, “Subordinated notes and debentures,” in the Notes to the Balance Sheet—Other, item 4, and in Schedule HC-R, item 6.b, “Qualifying restricted core capital elements (other than cumulative perpetual preferred stock).” [For the FR Y-9LP, Schedule PC, item 16, “Subordinated notes and debentures;” for the FR Y-9SP, Schedule SC, item 11, “Long-term borrowings,” and the Notes to the Financial Statements, item 1]. The full amount of such CDCI subordinated debt securities, as well as the full amount of the substantially similar junior subordinated notes issued to the Treasury Department under the Capital Purchase Program of the Troubled Asset Relief Program under the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008, are included on this line and are includable in tier 1 capital. However, other restricted core capital elements (e.g., trust preferred securities) that are includable in tier 1 capital subject to the quantitative limit for restricted core capital elements are only included on this line to the extent there is capacity for such inclusion in tier 1 capital within the limit applicable to restricted core capital elements included in the bank holding company’s tier 1 capital.

### **Treasury Department’s Capital Purchase Program**

On October 14, 2008, the U.S. Treasury Department announced a Capital Purchase Program (CPP) under the Troubled Asset Relief Program mandated by the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008 (<http://www.treasury.gov/press-center/press-releases/Pages/hp1207.aspx>). The CPP was designed to encourage U.S. financial institutions to build capital to buttress the financial strength of the banking system, increase the flow of financing to U.S. businesses and consumers and support the U.S. economy.

For bank holding companies (other than those that are Subchapter S) approved for participation in the CPP, the Treasury Department purchased senior perpetual preferred stock and warrants to purchase common stock or senior perpetual preferred stock, depending on whether the bank holding company’s common stock is “publicly traded.” For such bank holding companies that are not publicly traded, the Treasury Department’s intent was to immediately exercise the warrants for senior perpetual preferred stock (“warrant preferred stock”). The senior perpetual preferred stock issued to the Treasury Department, including warrant preferred stock, should be reported on FR Y-9C Schedule HC-M, item 24.a, “Issuances associated with the U.S. Department of Treasury Capital Purchase Program: Senior perpetual preferred stock or similar items,” [for the FR Y-9SP, Schedule SC-M, item 23.a] and included in balance sheet (Schedule HC) item 23, “Perpetual preferred stock and related surplus.” [For the FR Y-9LP, Schedule PC, item 20.a; for the FR Y-9SP, Schedule SC, item 16.a] Senior perpetual preferred stock issued by bank holding companies to the Treasury Department is cumulative but for regulatory capital purposes is treated and reported the same as noncumulative perpetual preferred stock as an unrestricted core capital element included in Tier 1 capital. It should be included in the amount reported for “Total equity capital” in item 1 of Schedule HC-R, Regulatory Capital, and included in Schedule HC-R, memoranda item 3.a, “Noncumulative perpetual preferred stock.”

Warrants issued by a publicly traded bank holding company should be included in equity capital on the balance sheet (Schedule HC) provided (1) the bank holding company has sufficient authorized but unissued shares of the common stock to allow exercise of the warrants and (2) any other necessary shareholder approvals have been obtained prior to either the issuance of the

warrants or the end of the fiscal quarter in which the warrants are issued. The amount assigned to warrants classified as equity capital should be reported in Schedule HC-M, item 24.b, “Issuances associated with the U.S. Department of Treasury Capital Purchase Program: Warrants to purchase common stock or similar items,” [for the FR Y-9SP, Schedule SC-M, item 23.b] and included in Schedule HC, item 25, “Surplus.” [For the FR Y-9LP, Schedule PC, item 20.c; for the FR Y-9SP, Schedule SC, item 16.b, “Common stock (including related surplus)”] Warrants that are not eligible to be classified as equity capital should also be reported in Schedule HC-M, item 24.b [for the FR Y-9SP, Schedule SC-M, item 23.b] and included in balance sheet item 20, “Other liabilities.” [For the FR Y-9LP, Schedule PC, item 17; for the FR Y-9SP, Schedule SC, item 13]

Proceeds from a bank holding company’s issuance to the Treasury Department of noncumulative perpetual preferred stock during the calendar year-to-date reporting period should be included in Schedule HI-A, item 5.a, “Sale of perpetual preferred stock, gross.” [For the FR Y-9LP, Schedule PI-A, part III, item 9, “Proceeds from issuance of preferred stock.”] Proceeds from warrants eligible to be classified as equity capital during the calendar year-to-date reporting period should be included in Schedule HI-A, item 6.a, “Sale of common stock, gross.” [For the FR Y-9LP, Schedule PI-A, part III, item 7, “Proceeds from issuance of common stock.”] Note that the accretion of any applicable discount (par or liquidation value of preferred stock less the carrying value) is treated as quarterly dividend payments until the 5 year discounted dividend period is over. The quarterly accretion of the discount is reported in Schedule HI-A, item 10, “LESS: Cash dividends declared on preferred stock.”

For bank holding companies that have elected to be taxed under Subchapter S or are organized in mutual form, the full amount of all subordinated debt securities issued to the Treasury Department under the CPP should be reported in Schedule HC, item 19.a, “Subordinated notes and debentures,” in Schedule HC-M, item 24.a, “Issuances associated with the U.S. Department of Treasury Capital Purchase Program: Senior perpetual preferred stock or similar items,” and in Schedule HC-R, item 6.b, “Qualifying restricted core capital elements (other than cumulative perpetual preferred stock).” [For the FR Y-9LP, Schedule PC, item 16, “Subordinated notes and debentures;” for the FR Y-9SP, Schedule SC, item 11, “Long-term borrowings,” and Schedule SC-M, item 23.a, “Issuances associated with the U.S. Department of Treasury Capital Purchase Program: Senior perpetual preferred stock or similar items.”] The full amount of such subordinated debt securities, as well as the full amount of the substantially similar junior subordinated notes issued to the Treasury Department under the Community Development Capital Initiative program of the Troubled Asset Relief Program under the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008, are included on this line and are includable in tier 1 capital. However, other restricted core capital elements (e.g., trust preferred securities) that are includable in tier 1 capital subject to the quantitative limit for restricted core capital elements are only included on this line to the extent there is capacity for such inclusion in tier 1 capital within the limit applicable to restricted core capital elements included in bank holding company’s tier 1 capital.

### **Reporting Defined Benefit Postretirement Plans**

ASC Subtopic 715-20, Compensation-Retirement Benefits – Defined Benefit Plans-General (formerly FASB Statement No. 158, “Employers’ Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and

Other Postretirement Plans” (FAS 158)) requires a bank holding company that sponsors a single-employer defined benefit postretirement plan, such as a pension plan or health care plan, to recognize the funded status of each such plan on its balance sheet. An overfunded plan is recognized as an asset while an underfunded plan is recognized as a liability. As of the end of the fiscal year when a bank holding company initially applied former FAS 158, the previously recognized postretirement plan amounts must be adjusted to recognize gains or losses, prior service costs or credits, and transition assets or obligations that have not yet been included in the net periodic benefit cost of its plans. These adjustment amounts are recognized directly in equity capital as components of the ending balance of accumulated other comprehensive income (AOCI), net of tax. Thereafter, a bank holding company must recognize certain gains and losses and prior service costs or credits that arise during each reporting period, net of tax, as a component of other comprehensive income (OCI) and, hence, AOCI. Postretirement plan amounts carried in AOCI are adjusted as they are subsequently recognized in earnings as components of the plans’ net periodic benefit cost. For further information on accounting for defined benefit postretirement plans, bank holding companies should refer to FAS 158; FASB Statement No. 87, *Employers’ Accounting for Pensions*; and FASB Statement No. 106, *Employers’ Accounting for Postretirement Benefits Other Than Pensions* all of which are codified in ASC Topic 715, Compensation-Retirement Benefits.

In addition, according to an interim decision announced by the banking agencies on December 14, 2006, bank holding companies should reverse the effects on AOCI of FAS 158 for regulatory capital purposes, including for purposes of reporting and measuring the numerators and denominators for the leverage and risk-based capital ratios. The intent of the reversal is to neutralize the effect on AOCI of the application of FAS 158 on regulatory capital. Bank holding companies should exclude from regulatory capital any amounts recorded in AOCI resulting from the initial and subsequent application of both the funded status and measurement date provisions of FAS 158. For FR Y-9C reporting purposes, these excluded amounts should be reported in item 4 of Schedule HC-R, Regulatory Capital, together with the accumulated net gains (losses) on cash flow hedges. If the sum of the amounts included in AOCI (Schedule HC, item 26.b) for defined benefit postretirement plans under FAS 158 and for cash flow hedges represents a net gain (i.e., a net increase) in reported equity capital, this sum should be reported as a positive value in item 4 of Schedule HC-R. If the sum represents a net loss (i.e., a decrease) in reported equity capital, it should be reported as a negative number in item 4 of Schedule HC-R.

In addition, when determining the regulatory capital limit for deferred tax assets, a bank holding company may, but is not required to, adjust the amount of its deferred tax assets for any deferred tax assets or liabilities associated with any amounts recorded in AOCI resulting from the application of FAS 158 that are excluded from regulatory capital (and reported in Schedule HC-R, item 4) in accordance with the preceding guidance. A bank holding company must follow a consistent approach over time with respect to such adjustments.

For purposes of reporting and measuring the denominators for the risk-based and leverage ratios, bank holding companies should also adjust their assets for any amounts recorded in AOCI affecting assets resulting from the initial and subsequent application of the funded status and measurement date provisions of FAS 158. Specifically, assets recognized or derecognized as an adjustment to AOCI as part of the incremental effect of applying FAS 158 should be reported as

an adjustment to assets in item 42 of Schedule HC-R, column B, and should also be reported in item 26 of Schedule HC-R. For example, derecognition of an asset recorded as an offset to AOCI as part of the initial incremental effect of applying FAS 158 should be recorded as a negative amount in item 42, column B, of Schedule HC-R and as a positive amount in item 42, column F. This amount should also be added back to average total assets for leverage capital purposes by reporting it as a negative number in item 26 of Schedule HC-R. As another example, the portion of a benefit plan surplus asset that is included in Schedule HC, item 26.b as an increase to AOCI and is included in item 42, column A, of Schedule HC-R should be excluded from risk-weighted assets by reporting the amount as a positive number in item 42, column B. This amount should also be deducted from average total assets for leverage capital purposes by reporting the amount as a positive number in item 26 of Schedule HC-R. In addition, the adjustments for purposes of calculating risk-based capital and the leverage ratio described above should be adjusted for subsequent amortization of such amounts from AOCI into earnings.

### **Extended Net Operating Loss Carryback Period**

Bank holding companies should continue to follow the guidance on accounting for the extended net operating loss carryback period under the Worker, Homeownership, and Business Assistance Act of 2009, that was included in the FR Y-9C Supplemental Instructions for December 31, 2010. These instructions can be accessed via the Federal Reserve's Web site ([http://www.federalreserve.gov/reportforms/supplemental/SI\\_FRY9\\_201012.pdf](http://www.federalreserve.gov/reportforms/supplemental/SI_FRY9_201012.pdf)).

### **FASB Interpretation No. 48 on Uncertain Tax Positions**

Bank holding companies should continue to follow the guidance on accounting for uncertain tax positions under FASB Interpretation No. 48, that was included in the FR Y-9C Supplemental Instructions for December 31, 2009. These instructions can be accessed via the Federal Reserve's Web site ([http://www.federalreserve.gov/reportforms/supplemental/SI\\_FRY9\\_200912.pdf](http://www.federalreserve.gov/reportforms/supplemental/SI_FRY9_200912.pdf)).

### **Business Combinations and Noncontrolling (Minority) Interests**

Bank holding companies should continue to follow the guidance on accounting for business combinations and noncontrolling (minority) interests under FASB Statements Nos. 141(R) and 160, that was included in the FR Y-9C Supplemental Instructions for September 30, 2009. These instructions can be accessed via the Federal Reserve's Web site ([http://www.federalreserve.gov/reportforms/supplemental/SI\\_FRY9\\_200909.pdf](http://www.federalreserve.gov/reportforms/supplemental/SI_FRY9_200909.pdf)).

### **Fair Value Measurement and Fair Value Option**

Bank holding companies should continue to follow the guidance on fair value measurements under FASB Statement No. 157, *Fair Value Measurements*, and the guidance on implementing the fair value option under FASB Statement No. 159, *The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities*, that was included in the FR Y-9C Supplemental Instructions for June 30, 2009. These instructions can be accessed via the Federal Reserve's Web site

[http://www.federalreserve.gov/reportforms/supplemental/SI\\_FRY9\\_200906.pdf](http://www.federalreserve.gov/reportforms/supplemental/SI_FRY9_200906.pdf) ).

### **Accounting for Share-based Payments**

Bank holding companies should continue to follow the guidance on accounting for share-based payments under FASB Statement No. 123 (Revised 2004), *Share-Based Payment* (FAS 123(R)), that was included in the FR Y-9C Supplemental Instructions for December 31, 2006. These instructions can be accessed via the Federal Reserve's Web site ([http://www.federalreserve.gov/reportforms/supplemental/SI\\_FRY9\\_200612.pdf](http://www.federalreserve.gov/reportforms/supplemental/SI_FRY9_200612.pdf) ).

### **Tobacco Transition Payment Program**

Bank holding companies should continue to follow guidance on the tobacco buyout program included in the FR Y-9C Supplemental Instructions for June 30, 2006, which can be accessed via the Federal Reserve's Web site (<http://www.federalreserve.gov/reportforms/supplemental/SI.FRY9.200606.pdf> ).

### **Commitments to Originate and Sell Mortgage Loans**

Bank holding companies should continue to follow the guidance provided on this subject in the FR Y-9C Supplemental Instructions provided for December 31, 2005. These Supplemental Instructions can be accessed via the Federal Reserve's Web site (<http://www.federalreserve.gov/reportforms/supplemental/SI.FRY9.200512.pdf> ).



## **Listing of Revisions**

### **Revisions to the FR Y-9C for September 2011**

#### **Report Form**

- (1) *Cover Page*. Updated the reporting date to September 30, 2011.
- (2) *Schedule HC, item 13.a.(1)*. Clarified footnote 1.
- (3) *Schedule HC-B, items 4.b.(1), 4.b.(2), 4.c.(2)*. Replaced reference to acronyms FNMA, FHLMC, or GNMA to more generally reference U.S. Government agencies or sponsored agencies. Added footnote describing examples of U.S. Government agencies and U.S. Government sponsored agencies.
- (4) *Schedule HC-D, items 4.b, 4.d*. Replaced reference to acronyms FNMA, FHLMC, or GNMA to more generally reference U.S. Government agencies or sponsored agencies. Added footnote describing examples of U.S. Government agencies and U.S. Government sponsored agencies.
- (5) *Schedule HC-E, item 1.a*. Changed “Demand deposits” caption to “Noninterest-bearing balances.” Added footnote to describe.
- (6) *Schedule HC-E, items 1.b, 2.b*. Inserted “Interest-bearing demand deposits” at beginning of caption, and added footnote to describe.
- (7) *Schedule HC-K, items 6 and 7*. Added footnote to indicate item includes interest-bearing demand deposits.

#### **Instructions Only**

- (1) *Schedule HI, memorandum item 9*. Clarified that only BHCs with \$100 billion or more in total assets and are required to complete Memorandum items 9(a) through 9(e) must complete Memorandum items 9(f) and 9(g).
- (2) *Schedule HC, items 13(a)(1) and 13(a)(2)*. Clarified that item 13(a)(1) includes noninterest-bearing demand deposits and item 13(a)(2) includes interest-bearing demand deposits.
- (3) *Schedule HC-B, memorandum item 1*. Clarified to include as pledged securities those securities held by consolidated variable interest entities (VIEs) that can be used only to settle obligations of the same consolidated VIE.
- (4) *Schedule HC-C, General Instructions and item 2*. Clarified that nonqualifying loan participations are reported in the loan category appropriate to the underlying loan, not as loans to depository institutions.
- (5) *Schedule HC-C, item 6*. Added certain clarifications regarding the reporting of automobile loans.
- (6) *Schedule HC-C, item 9*. Removed an outdated reference to Regulation U.
- (7) *Schedule HC-C, memorandum item 14*. Clarified to include as pledged loans those loans and leases held for sale or investment by consolidated variable interest entities (VIEs) that can be used only to settle obligations of the same consolidated VIE.
- (8) *Schedule HC-D, item 4.d*. Clarified that commercial mortgage pass-through securities guaranteed by the Small Business Administration are included in this item.



- (9) *Schedule HC-D, memorandum item 4(a)*. Clarified to include as pledged securities those securities held for trading purposes by consolidated variable interest entities (VIEs) that can be used only to settle obligations of the same consolidated VIE.
- (10) *Schedule HC-D, memorandum item 4(b)*. Clarified to include as pledged loans those loans and leases held for trading purposes by consolidated variable interest entities (VIEs) that can be used only to settle obligations of the same consolidated VIE.
- (11) *Schedule HC-F, items 5(a) and 5(c)*. Clarified circumstances when a hybrid account life insurance asset may be reported as a general account life insurance asset, and further defined a hybrid account life insurance asset.
- (12) *Schedule HC-K, General Instructions*. Clarified the calculation of averages when the BHC was the acquirer in a business combination.
- (13) *Schedule HC-R, item 9(b)*. Clarified the disallowed deferred tax assets calculation.
- (14) *Schedule HC-R, items 35 and 36*. Replaced reference to acronyms FNMA, FHLMC, or GNMA to more generally reference U.S. Government agencies or sponsored agencies.
- (15) *Glossary—Deposits*. Made several clarifications to indicate that demand deposits may be interest-bearing or noninterest-bearing.
- (16) *Glossary—Excess Balance Account*. Added new Glossary entry.
- (17) *Glossary—Pass-through Reserve Balances*. Added cross-reference to Excess Balance Account Glossary entry.

## **Revisions to the FR Y-9LP for September 2011**

### **Report Form**

- (1) *Cover Page*. Updated the reporting date to September 30, 2011.

### **Report Instructions**

- (1) *Schedule PC, item 16*. Clarified that a subordinated note or debenture is a form of debt issued by the bank holding company.

## **Revisions to the FR Y-11/S for September 2011**

### **Report Form**

(1) *Cover page*. Revised the reporting date to September 30, 2011.

### **Report Instructions**

(1) *General Instructions and Instructional Detail*. Incorporated references to the FASB Accounting Standards Codification (ASC).