

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System

Supplemental Instructions

September 2007

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.reportingandreserves.org under the heading BHC Modernization project. For example, see this website for information on guidelines for resolving edits and a document addressing frequently asked questions (FAQ).

Measurement of Fair Values in Stressed Market Conditions

The valuation of various assets and liabilities on the balance sheet – including trading assets and liabilities, available-for-sale securities, loans held for sale, assets and liabilities accounted for under the fair value option (which is discussed in the following section), and foreclosed assets – involves the use of fair values. During recent market stress events, the fair values of some financial instruments and nonfinancial assets have declined.

Institutions are reminded that the objective of a fair value measurement is to determine the price that would be received to sell an asset or transfer a liability in an orderly transaction (e.g., not a forced or distressed sale) at the balance sheet date. Accordingly, fair values should reflect current market conditions and consider recent transaction prices, where available. This fair value objective is generally applicable to all fair value measurements, whether or not a bank holding company has early adopted FASB Statement No. 157, *Fair Value Measurements*, which is discussed in the following section.

Fair Value Measurement and Fair Value Option

FASB Statement No. 157, *Fair Value Measurements* (FAS 157), issued in September 2006, defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring the fair value of assets and liabilities based on a three-level hierarchy, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. The FASB's three-level fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3). Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the reporting bank holding company has the ability to access at the measurement date (e.g., the FR Y-9C reporting date). Level 2 inputs are inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

According to FAS 157, observable inputs are inputs that reflect the assumptions market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability developed based on market data obtained from sources independent of the reporting entity. In contrast, unobservable inputs are inputs that reflect the reporting entity's own assumptions about the assumptions market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability developed based on the best information available in the circumstances.

FAS 157 is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007, and, with certain exceptions, is to be applied prospectively. Bank holding companies must adopt FAS 157 for regulatory reporting purposes in accordance with this effective date. Earlier adoption of FAS 157 is permitted as of the beginning of an earlier fiscal year, provided the bank holding company has not yet issued a financial statement or filed a FR Y-9C report for any period of that fiscal year. Thus, a bank holding company with a calendar year fiscal year could have chosen to adopt FAS 157 as of January 1, 2007, and report fair values in accordance with FAS 157 in its FR Y-9C report as originally filed for March 31, 2007. Otherwise, a calendar year bank holding company must adopt FAS 157 as of January 1, 2008. For those financial instruments identified in FAS 157 to which the standard must be applied retrospectively upon initial application, the effect of initially applying FAS 157 to these instruments should be recognized as a cumulative-effect adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings at the beginning of the fiscal year of adoption. This adjustment should be reported in Schedule HI-A, item 2, "Restatements due to corrections of material accounting errors and changes in accounting principles," and separately disclosed in the Notes to the Income Statement—Other, item 1.

FASB Statement No. 159, *The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities* (FAS 159), issued in February 2007, allows bank holding companies to report certain financial assets and liabilities at fair value with the changes in fair value included in earnings. In general, a bank holding company may elect the fair value option for an eligible financial asset or liability when it first recognizes the instrument on its balance sheet or enters into an eligible firm commitment. A bank holding company may also elect the fair value option for eligible items that exist on the effective date of FAS 159. A bank holding company's decision to elect the fair value option for an eligible item is irrevocable. A bank holding company that elects the fair value option is expected to apply sound risk management and control practices to the assets and liabilities that will be accounted for at fair value under the option.

FAS 159 is effective as of the beginning of a bank holding company's first fiscal year that begins after November 15, 2007, and should not be applied retrospectively to prior fiscal years, except as permitted in the standard's early adoption provisions. A bank holding company may adopt FAS 159 on a go forward basis as of the beginning of a fiscal year that begins on or before November 15, 2007, and elect the fair value option for existing eligible items as of that date, subject to the conditions set forth in the standard, which include deciding to adopt FAS 159 within 120 days of the beginning of the fiscal year of adoption and adopting all of the requirements of FAS 157 at the early adoption date of FAS 159 or earlier. Under the early adoption provisions of FAS 159, a bank holding company with a calendar year fiscal year was permitted to adopt this standard as of January 1, 2007, provided it decided to do so by April 30, 2007, and adopted FAS 157 on or before January 1, 2007. Thus, a bank holding company with a calendar year fiscal year that has not already adopted FAS 159 in accordance with its early

adoption provisions must now wait until January 1, 2008, to adopt this accounting standard.

If, in connection with its substantive adoption of FAS 159, a bank holding company elects the fair value option for eligible items that exist on the effective date of its adoption of this accounting standard, the bank holding company must report the effect of the first remeasurement of these existing items to fair value as a cumulative-effect adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings at the beginning of the fiscal year of adoption. The difference between the carrying amount and the fair value of eligible items for which the fair value option is elected at the effective date should be removed from the balance sheet (Schedule HC) and included in the cumulative-effect adjustment. This adjustment should be reported in Schedule HI-A, item 2, “Restatements due to corrections of material accounting errors and changes in accounting principles,” and separately disclosed in the Notes to the Income Statement—Other, item 1.

On April 17, 2007, the Center for Audit Quality (CAQ), which is affiliated with the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants, issued Alert No. 2007-14, *FAS 159 Early Adoption Date Approaching – Factors to Consider* (http://www.thecaq.org/newsroom/pdfs/CAQPressRelease_041807a.pdf). The Alert summarized the principles and objectives of the fair value option as set forth in FAS 159 and provides factors to consider in determining whether an entity has substantively adopted FAS 159 on a go forward basis. Although the CAQ’s Alert was directed to auditors and public companies, the factors concerning the evaluation of an entity’s purported early adoption of FAS 159 are equally appropriate for nonpublic institutions. For regulatory reporting purposes, bank holding companies are expected to meet the principles and objectives of FAS 159 when applying the fair value option and should consider the information contained in the CAQ’s Alert.

The Federal Reserve is considering the regulatory capital implications of the use of a fair value option, including the fair value option in FASB Statements No. 155 and No. 156, which are discussed in later sections of these Supplemental Instructions. Except as discussed below, changes in the fair value of assets and liabilities to which a fair value option is applied that are recognized in earnings should be reflected in Tier 1 capital, pending further guidance from the Federal Reserve. For a liability to which a fair value option is applied, bank holding companies should consider the effect of a change in their own creditworthiness on the fair value of the liability. The Federal Reserve has determined that bank holding companies should exclude from Tier 1 capital the cumulative change in the fair value of liabilities accounted for under a fair value option that is included in retained earnings (Schedule HC, item 26.a) and is attributable to changes in the bank holding company's own creditworthiness. For regulatory capital purposes, this excluded portion of the change in fair value is, in essence, an adjustment to the bank holding company’s reported retained earnings and should be reported in Schedule HC-R, item 7.b, so that it is taken into account in determining the Tier 1 capital subtotal (reported in Schedule HC-R, item 8) that is used to determine the regulatory capital limits on such items as servicing assets, deferred tax assets, and credit-enhancing interest-only strips.

Schedule HC-Q, Financial Assets and Liabilities Measured at Fair Value

FR Y-9C Schedule HC-Q, Financial Assets and Liabilities Measured at Fair Value, is to be completed by bank holding companies that have adopted FAS 157 and either (1) have elected the fair value option under FAS 159 or under FASB Statements No. 155 or 156, which are discussed in later sections of these Supplemental Instructions, or (2) are required to complete Schedule HC-D, Trading Assets and Liabilities (bank holding companies that meet this criteria but do not meet criteria (1) must complete *only* Schedule HC-Q items 2 and 5, and leave items 1, 2.a, 3, 4, 6 and 7 blank). This schedule captures fair value data on total trading assets and liabilities and on those other assets, liabilities, and loan commitments to which the fair value option is being applied. Accordingly, bank holding companies should not include data in Schedule HC-Q on securities reported as available-for-sale on the FR Y-9C balance sheet (Schedule HC, item 2(b)) or on derivatives held for purposes other than trading that are reported as “Other assets” or “Other liabilities” (Schedule HC, item 11, or item 20). In general, when reporting total fair values in column A of Schedule HC-Q, bank holding companies should include the total of their Level 1, Level 2, and Level 3 fair value measurements, not just the fair values measured under Levels 2 and 3 that are reported in columns B and C of the schedule. Bank holding companies are permitted to offset the fair value amounts reported in column A in accordance with FASB Interpretation No. 39, *Offsetting of Amounts Related to Certain Contracts*, and FASB Interpretation No. 41, *Offsetting of Amounts Related to Certain Repurchase and Reverse Repurchase Agreements*, as described below.

Under FAS 159, securities that a bank holding company has elected to report at fair value under the fair value option are reported as trading securities even though management did not acquire the securities principally for the purpose of selling them in the near term or for other trading purposes. Thus, such securities, whether held on the date of adoption of FAS 159 or acquired thereafter, should be reported in Schedule HC-Q in both item 2, “Trading assets,” and item 2.a, “Nontrading securities at fair value with changes in fair value reported in current earnings.”

Trading assets reported in Schedule HC, item 5, include derivatives with a positive fair value resulting from the “marking to market” of derivative contracts held for trading purposes as of the report date. Similarly, trading liabilities reported in Schedule HC, item 15, include derivatives with a negative fair value held for trading purposes as of the report date. Derivative contracts with the same counterparty that have positive and negative fair values and meet the criteria for a valid right of setoff contained in FASB Interpretation No. 39 (e.g., those contracts subject to a qualifying master netting agreement) may be reported on a net basis in items 5 or 15 of Schedule HC, as appropriate. Schedule HC-Q, items 2 and 5, column A, must equal total trading assets and total trading liabilities reported in Schedule HC, items 5 and 15, respectively. Therefore, Schedule HC-Q, items 2 and 5, column A, should include derivatives held for trading purposes whose fair values have been reported on a net basis for balance sheet purposes. In contrast, however, bank holding companies should report fair value amounts for derivatives held for trading purposes in Schedule HC-Q, items 2 and 5, column B (Level 2 fair value measurements) and column C (Level 3 fair value measurements) on a gross basis. If reporting such derivatives in columns B and C on a gross basis causes a bank holding company not to pass any FR Y-9C validation criteria (quality edits), then the bank holding company should indicate this gross versus net reporting of derivative fair values in its edit explanations for these quality

edits. This approach also applies to repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements reported in Schedule HC-Q, items 2, 3, 5, and 6, with the same counterparty that have positive and negative fair values and meet the criteria for a valid right of setoff contained in FASB Interpretation No. 41.

FASB Statement No. 158 on Defined Benefit Postretirement Plans

FASB Statement No. 158, *Employers' Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans* (FAS 158), issued in September 2006, 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 applies FAS 158, the postretirement plan amounts recognized on the bank holding company's balance sheet before applying FAS 158 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.

Bank holding companies that sponsor single-employer defined benefit postretirement plans must adopt FAS 158 for regulatory reporting purposes in accordance with the standard's effective date and transition provisions. Accordingly, bank holding companies that have "publicly traded equity securities," as defined in FAS 158, must initially recognize the funded status of these plans as of the end of the fiscal year ending after December 15, 2006. All other bank holding companies must initially recognize the funded status of these plans as of the end of the fiscal year ending after June 15, 2007. Thus, bank holding companies that have a calendar year fiscal year must adopt FAS 158 as of December 31, 2006, if they have "publicly traded equity securities" and as of December 31, 2007, if they do not. Early adoption of FAS 158 is permitted, but must be for all of an institution's benefit plans. For FR Y-9C reporting purposes, bank holding companies should report the adjustments to the ending balance of AOCI from initially applying FAS 158 as of the end of their fiscal year, net of tax, in item 12, "Other comprehensive income," of Schedule HI-A, Changes in Equity Capital.

In addition, according to an interim decision announced by the banking agencies on December 14, 2006, bank holding companies should reverse the effects of FAS 158 for regulatory capital purposes, including for purposes of reporting and measuring the leverage ratio and risk-based capital. The intent of the reversal is to neutralize the effect 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 adoption and application of FAS 158. For FR Y-9C 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.

For purposes of calculating risk-based capital and the leverage ratio, bank holding companies should also adjust their assets for the amount of the AOCI offset affecting assets. 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, a benefit plan surplus asset recognized as an offset to AOCI and 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 this amount as a positive number in item 26 of Schedule HC-R. 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.

FASB Interpretation No. 48 on Uncertain Tax Positions

FASB Interpretation No. 48, *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes* (FIN 48), was issued in June 2006 as an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109, *Accounting for Income Taxes*. Under FIN 48, the term “tax position” refers to “a position in a previously filed tax return or a position expected to be taken in a future tax return that is reflected in measuring current or deferred income tax assets and liabilities.” FIN 48 further states that a “tax position can result in a permanent reduction of income taxes payable, a deferral of income taxes otherwise currently payable to future years, or a change in the expected realizability of deferred tax assets.”

According to FIN 48, a bank holding company should initially recognize the effects of a tax position in its financial statements when, based on the technical merits, it is more likely than not (i.e., a likelihood of more than 50 percent) that the position will be sustained upon examination by the taxing authority, including the resolution of any related appeals or litigation. The more-likely-than-not evaluation must consider the facts, circumstances, and information available at the report date. When a tax position meets the more-likely-than-not recognition threshold, it should initially and subsequently be measured as the largest amount of tax benefit greater than 50 percent likely of being realized upon ultimate settlement with a taxing authority that has full knowledge of all relevant information. FIN 48 also provides guidance on subsequent recognition, derecognition, and measurement of tax positions, including the effect of changes in judgment, and on the recognition of interest and penalties. The June 2007 FR Y-9C reporting instructions were updated to include a revised Glossary entry for “Income Taxes” that includes

guidance on FIN 48.

Bank holding companies must adopt FIN 48 for regulatory reporting purposes for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006. FIN 48 permitted earlier adoption as of the beginning of an earlier fiscal year, provided the bank holding company had not yet issued a financial statement or filed a regulatory report for any period of that fiscal year. Because FIN 48 was issued in June 2006, i.e., after the filing of the March 31, 2006, FR Y-9C or FR Y-9LP reports, a bank holding company with a calendar year fiscal year may not adopt FIN 48 early and must begin to apply this interpretation as of January 1, 2007.

FASB Statement No. 156 on Servicing

FASB Statement No. 156, *Accounting for Servicing of Financial Assets* (FAS 156), issued in March 2006, requires all separately recognized servicing assets and liabilities to be initially measured at fair value. It then permits an entity to choose to subsequently measure each class of servicing assets and liabilities at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in earnings. If fair value is not elected, each class of servicing is subsequently accounted for using the amortization method that applied to all servicing assets and liabilities prior to the issuance of FAS 156. An entity identifies its classes of servicing assets and liabilities based on the availability of market inputs for estimating their fair value, its method for managing the risks of its servicing assets and liabilities, or both. An entity's election of the fair value option for a class of servicing is irreversible. The election can be made for an individual class of servicing assets and liabilities upon adoption of FAS 156 or at the beginning of any subsequent fiscal year. The June 2007 FR Y-9C reporting instructions were updated to include revised Glossary entries for "Servicing Assets and Liabilities" and "Transfers of Financial Assets" that incorporate the provisions of FAS 156.

Bank holding companies must adopt FAS 156 for FR Y-9 series reporting purposes as of the beginning of their first fiscal year that begins after September 15, 2006. Earlier adoption of FAS 156 was permitted as of the beginning of an earlier fiscal year, provided the bank holding company had not yet issued a financial statement or filed a FR Y-9 report for any period of that fiscal year. Thus, a bank holding company with a calendar year fiscal year must adopt FAS 156 as of January 1, 2007, unless it elected earlier adoption and applied FAS 156 in its originally filed March 31, 2006, FR Y-9C/FR Y-9LP, or its June 30, 2006, FR Y-9SP.

FASB Statement No. 155 on Hybrid Financial Instruments

FASB Statement No. 155, *Accounting for Certain Hybrid Financial Instruments* (FAS 155), issued in February 2006, requires bifurcation of certain derivatives embedded in interests in securitized financial assets and permits fair value measurement (i.e., a fair value option) for any hybrid financial instrument that contains an embedded derivative that would otherwise require bifurcation under paragraphs 12 and 13 of FASB Statement No. 133, *Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities* (FAS 133). Bifurcation is required when the economic characteristics and risks of the embedded derivative are not clearly and closely related economically to the economic characteristics and risks of the host contract and certain other conditions are met. Under the fair value option in FAS 155, a bank holding company may

irrevocably elect to initially and subsequently measure an eligible hybrid financial instrument in its entirety at fair value, with changes in fair value recognized in earnings, rather than bifurcating the instrument and accounting for the embedded derivative separately from the host contract. The election can be made on an instrument-by-instrument basis, but must be supported by appropriate documentation. In addition, FAS 155 clarifies which interest-only and principal-only strips are not subject to FAS 133. The June 2007 FR Y-9C reporting instructions were updated to include revised Glossary entries for “Derivative Contracts” and “Equity-Indexed Certificates of Deposit” that incorporate the provisions of FAS 155. The Glossary entry for “Derivative Contracts” also includes additional information on embedded derivatives and FAS 133.

For FR Y-9 series reporting purposes, FAS 155 must be applied to all financial instruments acquired, issued, or subject to a remeasurement event (as defined in the standard) occurring after the beginning of a bank holding company’s first fiscal year that begins after September 15, 2006. The fair value option may also be applied upon adoption of FAS 155 to a bank holding company’s existing hybrid financial instruments that had been bifurcated prior to adoption. Earlier adoption of FAS 155 was permitted as of the beginning of an earlier fiscal year, provided the bank holding company had not yet issued a financial statement or filed a FR Y-9 series report for any period of that fiscal year. Thus, a bank holding company with a calendar year fiscal year must adopt FAS 155 as of January 1, 2007, unless it elected earlier adoption and applied FAS 155 in its originally filed March 31, 2006, FR Y-9C/FR Y-9LP report, or in its originally filed June 30, 2006, FR Y-9SP report.

Following a bank holding company’s adoption of FAS 155, hybrid financial instruments to which the fair value option has been applied should not be reclassified as trading assets or trading liabilities for reporting parent-only financial statement purposes (FR Y-9LP, FR Y-9SP) solely due to the election of this option. Such hybrid financial instruments should continue to be reported in the asset or liability category appropriate to the instrument. If a hybrid financial instrument to which the fair value option has been applied is an available-for-sale security, it should be included in available-for-sale securities on the balance sheet (FR Y-9LP: Schedule PC, item 2; FR Y-9SP: Schedule SC, item 2) and the security’s fair value should be reported in (FR Y-9LP: Schedule PC-B, item 11.a; FR Y-9SP: Schedule SC-M, item 7.a.). Changes in the fair value of hybrid financial instruments to which the fair value option is applied should be aggregated and reported in each FR Y-9 report consistently in the income statement either as “Other noninterest income” (FR Y-9C: Schedule HI, item 5.1; FR Y-9LP: Schedule PI, item 1.e; FR Y-9SP: Schedule SI, item 4). If the amount exceeds the disclosure threshold on the FR Y-9C, it should be separately identified in Schedule HI, memorandum item 6.i.

For risk-based capital purposes, when the fair value option is applied to a hybrid financial instrument that is an asset, the embedded derivative should not be bifurcated from the host contract when completing Schedule HC-R. For a hybrid financial instrument for which the embedded derivative is bifurcated, a bank holding company should treat the host contract and the embedded derivative separately for risk-based capital purposes.

FASB Statement No. 123 (Revised 2004) and 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 (www.federalreserve.gov/boarddocs/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 (www.federalreserve.gov/boarddocs/reportforms/supplemental/SI.FRY9.200606.pdf).

FASB Interpretation No. 46 (Revised), *Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities*

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 (www.federalreserve.gov/boarddocs/reportforms/supplemental.cfm?WhichFormID=FR_Y-9C).

Reporting of Trust Preferred Securities

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 (www.federalreserve.gov/boarddocs/reportforms/supplemental.cfm?WhichFormID=FR_Y-9C).

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 (www.federalreserve.gov/boarddocs/reportforms/supplemental.cfm?WhichFormID=FR_Y-9C).