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GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Throughout these instructions, *you* ***and*** *your* ***refers to the reporting savings association and its consolidated subsidiaries;*** *we* ***and*** *our* ***refers to the Office of Thrift Supervision.***

1. REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION OR ASSISTANCE

Please direct all requests for assistance in Thrift Financial Report (TFR) preparation to your assigned financial reporting analyst in the Office of Thrift Supervision (OTS) Financial Reporting Division (FRD), Dallas, Texas. If you do not know the name or phone number of your assigned FRD analyst, call Doris Jackson at 972-277-9618. If you have questions concerning the electronic filing software or transmission, call Cheyann Houts at 972-277-9617 or Doris Jackson at 972-277-9618.

OTS maintains a series of TFR questions and answers on its web site at **www.ots.treas.gov/ tfrqanda.html**. If you have a question for which you would like an e-mail response, please submit it to your financial reporting analyst or to **tfr.instructions@ots.treas.gov**.

You may request additional forms and instructions from the OTS by leaving a message at 202-906-6078 or by sending an e-mail to **tfr.instructions@ots.treas.gov**. Forms and instructions are also available on the OTS web site at **www.ots.treas.gov/tfrpage.html**.

2. FORMS

The TFR comprises the following schedules:

SC **Consolidated Statement of Condition: Assets, liabilities, and equity capital**

SO **Consolidated Statement of Operations: Income and expense**

VA **Consolidated Valuation Allowances and Related Data: Reconciliation of valuation allowances, charge-offs and recoveries, and other data on troubled assets**

PD **Consolidated Past Due and Nonaccrual: Information on delinquent and nonaccrual loans**

LD **Loan Data: Information on high loan-to-value loans secured by 1-4 family residential properties without PMI or government guarantee**

CC **Consolidated Commitments and Contingencies: Information on commitments and contingencies**

CF **Consolidated Cash Flow Information: Information on mortgage, deposit, and other activity affecting cash flow during the quarter**

SI Consolidated Supplemental Information: Information on deposits, liquidity, QTL, loans to insiders, reconciliation of equity capital, mutual fund sales, and other data

SQ Consolidated Supplemental Questions: Questions concerning structural and other activity during the quarter

SB Consolidated Small Business Loans: Data completed annually as of June 30 to comply with Section 122 of the FDIC Improvement Act

HC Thrift Holding Company: Summary of holding company financial data

CSS Subordinate Organization Schedule: Listing of information on all subordinate organizations and joint ventures completed annually at December 31

CCR Consolidated Capital Requirement: Balances necessary to compute the minimum capital requirement

CMR Consolidated Maturity and Rate: Information on interest rate and repricing/maturity characteristics of selected balance-sheet and off-balance-sheet items

3. FILING DATES

You should file all schedules except CMR electronically no later than the 30th day following the end of the reporting period. You must file Schedule CMR no later than the 45th day following the end of the reporting period.

OTS distributes a filing schedule for regulatory reports to each OTS-regulated institution at the beginning of each year. The filing schedule is also available on our web site at www.ots.treas.gov/tfrpage.html. You should refer to this schedule throughout the year. If you have any questions concerning the OTS filing schedule, please contact Doris Jackson at 972-277-9618.

4. FILING THE TFR

OTS provides all savings associations with software for the electronic filing of the TFR through its contractor, DPSC Software, Inc., a division of Netzee, Inc. The software facilitates the preparation, edit, and transmission of the TFR. Please direct your questions concerning electronic filing to the OTS Financial Reporting Division in Dallas, Texas, at 972-277-9617 or 972-277-9618. Direct your questions regarding hardware requirements to the DPSC technical helpline at 1-800-825-3772 or to its web site at **www.dpscsoftware.com**.

OTS provides all savings associations with an instruction manual and sample TFR forms. We also provide updates to the instruction manual quarterly as part of the ***Financial Reporting Bulletin***. You may obtain additional copies of the sample form and instruction manual from OTS by leaving a message at 202-906-6078 or by sending an e-mail to **tfr.instructions@ots.treas.gov**. You can also print copies of the sample form from the electronic filing software. Additionally, TFR forms and instructions and financial reporting bulletins are available on OTS's web site at **www.ots.treas.gov/ tfrpage.html**.

Reporting associations should retain at least one copy of the completed TFR for reference; do not send paper copies to the OTS in Washington. Section 7(b)(5) of the Federal Depository Institutions Act requires each insured depository institution to maintain records for verifying the correctness of the institution's insurance assessment for five years from the date of filing.

5. AMENDING THE TFR

To have amendments included in the first public release of the OTS data file, you must transmit them within **50 calendar days** of the end of the quarter; that is, within 20 days after the TFR due date. Amendments submitted after the 50-day period should have the approval of OTS – FRD in Dallas – before transmission. In no case can OTS process amendments beyond 140 days after the end of the quarter. **With every amendment you file, you must also send a user note explaining the reason for the amendment.**

Corrections for material errors in prior-period TFRs should be treated in one of the following ways depending on the time period being corrected:

1. If you can file an amendment within 140 days of the end of the quarter being corrected, transmit the amendment correcting the TFR in which the error occurred after you discuss it with your FRD analyst in Dallas.
2. If the correction is to an income statement in a quarter that can no longer be amended and is within the current calendar year, include the correction with the current TFR in the same data field that would have carried it in the original report. If the adjustment distorts yields or results in negative numbers in fields that do not permit negatives, include the amendment in Other Noninterest Income, SO490, or Other Noninterest Expense, SO580.
3. If the correction is to an income statement for a quarter from a prior calendar year that can no longer be amended, make the adjustment directly to retained earnings on SI670, Other Adjustments to Equity Capital.

You should file TFR amendments electronically, rather than by phone or fax. Amendments filed electronically automatically update your copy of the filing software. Please direct questions regarding the electronic filing of amended TFRs to the OTS Financial Reporting Division in Dallas, Texas, at 972-277-9617 or 972-277-9618.

The amendment filing deadlines above also apply to amending Schedule CMR. All amendments to Schedule CMR must be submitted within 140 days of the end of the quarter.

6. REPORTING BASIS

You must prepare the TFR on a consolidated basis in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). Report subordinate organizations that are not GAAP-consolidated subsidiaries using the equity or cost methods of accounting. **Subordinate organization** is defined by OTS regulation. It includes any corporation, partnership, business trust, association, joint venture, pool, syndicate, or other similar business organization in which a savings association has a direct or indirect ownership interest. It excludes an ownership interest that qualifies as a pass-through investment pursuant to 12 CFR § 560.32 and is so designated by the reporting savings association. GAAP-consolidated subsidiaries as defined in 12 CFR § 559.2 mean entities in which a savings association has a direct or indirect ownership interest and whose assets are consolidated with those of the savings association for purposes of reporting under GAAP.

You should apply GAAP unless we specifically state otherwise in these instructions. Accordingly, the instructions for each data field reflect, to the extent possible, GAAP applicable to savings associations. Note, however, that financial statements of savings associations prepared in accordance with GAAP have flexible presentation formats and may require significantly less detail on a less frequent basis than the TFR. The TFR collects additional detail to facilitate supervision by the OTS and to provide uniform information on industry activities. Certain GAAP reporting and presentation concepts may not be consistent with the conventions and frequency of the TFR. In these cases, the TFR instructions override GAAP presentation practices.

The amounts reported on the TFR must be readily reconcilable to the savings association's books and records.

7. EXEMPTION FROM FILING SCHEDULE CMR

Savings associations with less than $300 million in assets and with risk-based capital ratios in excess of 12 percent for two consecutive quarters are exempt from filing Schedule CMR. All savings associations newly regulated by the OTS are exempt from filing Schedule CMR for the first two quarters that they are under OTS regulation.

Savings associations lose their exemption from filing Schedule CMR if they do not meet the exemption criteria for two consecutive quarters. A savings association must file Schedule CMR beginning the quarter after the second consecutive quarter in which it does not meet the criteria. For example, if a savings association fails the criteria in March and June, it must file Schedule CMR for the September quarter and each quarter thereafter.

A savings association will also lose its exemption if the OTS Regional Director requires it to file Schedule CMR. The filing must continue until the Regional Director reinstates the exemption in writing.

8. TFR PREPARATION

a. Reporting associations should round all dollar amounts to the nearest thousand. If any balance sheet data field or other balance as of the end of the reporting period is less than $500, enter a **1** in the data field to indicate that the amount is not zero. This does not apply to the data fields representing income, expense, and other activity. Where necessary for balancing purposes, make adjustments to the appropriate **other** category.

b. Certain data fields that we indicate in the instructions and forms as being deducted should not be input as negative; these data fields will be subtracted by the electronic filing software. Indicate these data fields as negative only when the instructions say that the netting of certain amounts within these data fields might result in an amount that should be added rather than subtracted. We identify these data fields in italics on the form and mention them in the accompanying instructions.

c. You should check all data and prove all totals before and after input. Cross-check data fields that should agree with other data fields. All edit failures indicated in the electronic filing software should be thoroughly verified and corrected where necessary prior to submission. Explain edit exceptions with the user note function of the filing software.

d. Persons knowledgeable of the overall financial condition and operations of the savings association should review the final TFR. The Officers' and Directors' Certification at the front of the paper copy of the TFR must be signed by an officer and three directors of the savings association for each TFR submitted, including amendments. You must retain this certification form and have it available for inspection by OTS.

e. Indicate the name and telephone number of the person we should contact if questions arise concerning the TFR. This person should be familiar with OTS's reporting requirements. When someone other than the savings association's personnel prepares the TFR, the contact should be someone who can either answer questions or can quickly obtain such answers from savings association personnel. The name and address of the TFR contact must be correct because we use it to distribute quarterly TFR mailings.

SCHEDULE SC – CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CONDITION

*Throughout these instructions, **you** and **your** refers to the reporting savings association and its consolidated subsidiaries; **we** and **our** refers to the Office of Thrift Supervision.*

Complete this Statement of Condition, Schedule SC, on a consolidated basis from the savings association downward. Do not consolidate your holding company in this statement of condition. You should apply generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) unless we specifically state otherwise in these instructions.

ASSETS

In general, report all assets adjusted for specific valuation allowances (SVAs), charge-offs, unamortized yield adjustments, unearned income, loans-in-process (LIP), unamortized deferred gains and losses on hedging transactions closed prior to adoption of SFAS No. 133, and the accumulated gain or loss (change in fair value) on the asset attributable to the designated risk being hedged on a qualifying fair-value hedge under SFAS No. 133.

CASH, DEPOSITS, AND INVESTMENT SECURITIES

In accordance with SFAS No. 115, *Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities*, securities reported on SC130, SC140, SC150, SC180, and SC185 fall into one of the following categories:

1. **Held-to-maturity securities:** Applies to debt securities only if there is a positive intent and ability to hold these securities to maturity. You must report held-to-maturity securities at amortized cost.
2. **Trading securities:** Applies to securities purchased and held for sale in the near term. You must report trading securities at fair value, with unrealized gains or losses reported in earnings on SO485.
3. **Available-for-sale securities:** Applies to securities not classified as trading or as held-to-maturity. You must report available-for-sale securities at fair value. The unrealized gains and losses of available-for-sale securities are excluded from earnings and reported, net of taxes, as a separate component of equity capital on SC860.

SC10: Total

The electronic filing software will compute this line as the sum of SC110 through SC191 less SC198.

SC110: Cash and Non-interest-earning Deposits

Report the total amount of cash, cash items, and non-interest-earning deposits.

Include:

1. Non-interest-earning deposits in a bank or savings association under the control of a supervisory authority.
2. Cash items in the process of collection, such as redeemed U.S. Savings Bonds.
3. Checks or drafts in the process of collection that are drawn on another depository institution, Federal Reserve Bank, Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLBank), or the U.S. government.

Do not include:

1. Checks drawn against zero-balance accounts or accounts not routinely maintained with sufficient balances to cover checks drawn in the normal course of business. Report on SC710, Deposits.
2. All other accounts with credit balances that do not have the right of offset. Report on SC760, Other Borrowings.

SC130: U.S. Government, Agency, and Agency Securities

Report nonmortgage debt instruments issued by the U.S. government, its agencies, and sponsored enterprises.

Include:

1. Interest-only and principal-only strips.
2. U.S. Treasury bills, certificates, notes, and bonds.
3. Nonmortgage debt issued by FHLBanks, Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae), Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (Freddie Mac), and Government National Mortgage Association (Ginnie Mae).
4. Federal agency debt securities, such as those of: Small Business Administration (SBA) nonmortgage pools, Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA), Federal Farm Credit Bank, Federal Land Bank, Federal Intermediate Credit Bank, Student Loan Marketing Association (Sallie Mae), and the Export-Import Bank.
5. Financing Corporation (FICO) bonds.
6. U.S. government and agency securities pledged as collateral on margin accounts for futures and options.

Do not include:

1. Investments in mutual funds that invest in U.S. government, agency, and sponsored enterprise securities. Report on SC140, Equity Securities.
2. Stock of FHLBanks. Report on SC690, Other Assets as Code 01.
3. Equity securities issued by sponsored enterprises of the U.S. government, such as Freddie Mac preferred stock. Report on SC140.
4. Securities issued by state and local governments. Report on SC180.
5. Securities purchased under a repurchase or dollar-repurchase agreement. Report on SC170, Federal Funds Sold and Securities Purchased Under Agreements to Resell.

6. Mortgage-backed instruments and derivatives issued or guaranteed by Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac, or Ginnie Mae. Report on SC217.

SC140: Equity Securities Subject to SFAS No. 115

Report all investments in equity securities that have readily determinable fair values and that are accounted for pursuant to SFAS No. 115.

Include:

1. Common and preferred stock that has a readily determinable market value, including Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae stock.
2. Shares of all mutual funds, including those restricting their investments to debt instruments, such as U.S. government, agency, and sponsored enterprise securities.

Do not include:

1. FHLBank stock. Report on SC690, Other Assets as Code 01.
2. Other equity investments **not subject to SFAS No. 115,** including ownership interests in unconsolidated subordinate organizations and entities designated as pass-through investments, even though they are not subordinate organizations. Report on SC50, Investment in Unconsolidated Subordinate Organizations.
3. Your savings association's own treasury stock. Report as a reduction of capital on SC890, Other Components of Equity Capital.

SC150: Mortgage Derivative Securities

Report the outstanding balance, as determined in accordance with GAAP, of mortgage derivatives.

Include:

1. Mortgage derivatives issued by REMICs.
2. PO and IO strips of mortgage-backed securities, including those issued or guaranteed by Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac, and Ginnie Mae.
3. CMOs (collateralized mortgage obligations) including those collateralized by Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac, and Ginnie Mae pass-through securities.
4. Residuals of CMOs.
5. Securitized residual interests of mortgage derivatives.

Do not include:

1. PO and IO strips of U.S. government and agency nonmortgage debt instruments. Report on SC130.
2. Mortgage-backed bonds. Report on SC185.
3. Mortgage pool securities. Report on SC210 and SC215.
4. Securities collateralized by nonmortgage assets. Report on SC185.

SC162: Interest-Earning Deposits in FHLBs

Report all interest-earning checking accounts and time deposits (CDs) held with FHLBanks.

Do not include:

Accounts with credit balances that do not have the right of offset. Report on SC760, Other Borrowings, except for credit balances in zero-balance accounts, which are reported on SC710, Deposits.

SC166: Other Interest-Earning Deposits

Report all interest-earning checking accounts and time certificates held with banks and other depository institutions.

Do not include:

Accounts with credit balances that do not have the right of offset. Report on SC760, Other Borrowings, except for credit balances in zero-balance accounts, which are reported on SC710, Deposits.

SC170: Federal Funds Sold and Securities Purchased Under Agreements to Resell

Include:

1. The balance of excess Federal Funds invested.

2. Securities purchased under agreements to resell that do not meet the criteria for a sale under SFAS No. 140, including dollar-repurchase, fixed-coupon agreements. See SC730 for reporting requirements.

SC180: State and Municipal Obligations

Report debt securities issued by state and local governments.

SC185: Other Investment Securities

Report investment securities and other instruments not reported on SC110 through SC180 or SC50.

Include:

1. Investments in commercial paper and corporate debt securities.
2. Promissory notes.
3. Mortgage-backed bonds and notes.
4. Securities collateralized by nonmortgage loans such as credit cards, including securitized residual interests.

SC190: Accrued Interest Receivable

Report accrued interest and dividends receivable on investment securities reported on SC110 through SC185 if collection was probable at the time of accrual. Place investment securities on which collection of interest is not probable in a nonaccrual status.

SC199: General Valuation Allowances

Report all general valuation allowances established on investment securities that you reported on SC110 through SC190. You must include all valuation allowances in the reconciliation of valuation allowances in Schedule VA.

Do not include the following items, as these should directly adjust the asset balance:

1. Adjustments in the fair value of investment securities classified as trading or available-for-sale securities.
2. Specific valuation allowances.
3. Discounts and premiums on securities purchased at other than face value.

MORTGAGE POOL SECURITIES

A security must meet **all** of the following criteria for you to classify it as a mortgage pool security:

1. The underlying collateral qualifies as a mortgage.
2. The security provides each investor with a proportional ownership interest in the underlying collateral.
3. Payments received by the issuer are passed through to the investor proportionate to ownership interest and with the same timing with which they are received.

You should report a security that meets item 1 but not 2 or 3 on SC150, Mortgage Derivative Securities, unless it is a mortgage-backed bond, in which case you report it on SC185, Other Investment Securities. You should report a security collateralized by loans that meets items 2 and 3 but does not meet item 1 on SC185, Other Investment Securities. Report a debt security that does not meet any of the above or meets only item 2 or item 3, but not both, on SC185, Other Investment Securities, except for those government securities reported on SC130 and SC180.

If the subordinate piece of a senior-subordinated security (1) exists solely for the purpose of credit enhancements and not for redirecting cash flows, (2) is no larger than necessary to provide the credit enhancement, and (3) meets the criteria of mortgage pass-through securities, above, then the senior piece is essentially a pass-through security, and you should report it with mortgage pass-through securities.

In accordance with SFAS No. 115, *Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities*, mortgage-backed securities reported on SC210 and SC215 fall into one of the following three categories:

1. **Held-to-maturity securities:** Applies to mortgage-backed securities only if there is a positive intent and ability to hold these securities to maturity. You report held-to-maturity mortgage-backed securities at amortized cost.
2. **Trading securities:** Applies to mortgage-backed securities that are held for sale in the near term. You must report them at fair value, with unrealized gains or losses reported in earnings, on SO485. [Note: Mortgage-backed securities that are held for sale in conjunction with mortgage banking activities are reported as trading securities.]
3. **Available-for-sale securities:** Applies to securities not classified as trading or as held-to-maturity. You must report available-for-sale securities at fair value. The unrealized gains and losses of available-for-sale securities are excluded from earnings and reported, net of taxes, as a separate component of equity capital on SC860.

Adjust the balances in this section for:

1. Discounts and premiums on the purchase of the securities.
2. Specific valuation allowances.
3. Unamortized deferred gains and losses on hedging transactions closed prior to adoption of SFAS No. 133.
4. The accumulated gain or loss – the change in fair value – on the security attributable to the designated risk being hedged on a qualifying fair-value hedge under SFAS No. 133.

Do not adjust the balances in this section for: General valuation allowances. Report on SC227.

Do not include:

Mortgage-backed securities purchased subject to repurchase agreements, securities held as collateral received for loans made to others. Report on SC170, Federal Funds Sold and Securities Purchased Under Agreements to Resell.

SC20: Total

The electronic filing software will compute this line as the sum of SC210 through SC220, less SC227.

SC210: Insured or Guaranteed by an Agency or Instrument of the United States

Report all mortgage pass-through securities insured or guaranteed by an agency or sponsored enterprise of the United States.

Include:

1. Freddie Mac participation certificates.
2. Ginnie Mae and Fannie Mae pools.

Do not include:

1. Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac bonds. Report on SC130, U.S. Government, Agency, and Sponsored Enterprise Securities.
2. Mortgage derivatives, including CMOs collateralized by Fannie Mae, Ginnie Mae, and Freddie Mac mortgage-backed securities. Report on SC150, Mortgage Derivative Securities.
3. Mortgage pass-through securities **not** insured or guaranteed by an agency or instrument of the United States, even if they are issued by a government-sponsored enterprise. Report on SC215.

SC215: Other Mortgage Pool Securities

Report mortgage pass-through securities that are not insured or guaranteed by an agency or sponsored enterprise of the United States.

SC220: Accrued Interest Receivable

Report accrued interest receivable on mortgage pool securities reported on SC210 and SC215 if collection was probable at the time of accrual. You must place securities on which collection of interest is not probable in a nonaccrual status.

SC227: General Valuation Allowances

Report all general valuation allowances established on mortgage pool securities reported on SC210 through SC220. You must include all valuation allowances in the reconciliation of valuation allowances in Schedule VA.

MORTGAGE LOANS

Report mortgage loans, contracts, and leases that are the functional equivalent of loans secured by real estate, whether you purchased or originated them. See 12 CFR § 560.41. Report as mortgage loans only loans that are fully secured by real estate and loans where the value of the security property is supported by an appraisal or evaluation pursuant to the requirements of 12 CFR § 564, Appraisals.

Mortgage loans reported on SC230 through SC265 fall into four categories:

1. **Those held for investment:** Report these at cost.
2. **Those originated for sale:** Report these at the lower of cost or market value at the reporting date.
3. **Those previously held for investment and now held for sale:** Report these at the lower of cost or market value at the reporting date.
4. **Those held in a trading portfolio:** Report these at market value at each reporting date by directly adjusting the asset balance. Do not include adjustments to mark a trading portfolio to market in valuation allowances

All loans are reported at recorded investment less specific valuation allowances. **Recorded investment** is the principal balance of a loan adjusted for:

1. Direct write-downs.
2. Deferred loan fees net of direct costs.
3. Discounts and premiums on the purchase of mortgage loans and contracts.
4. Application of lower-of-cost-or-market accounting treatment to mortgages held for sale but not in a trading account.
5. Any undisbursed balances of loans closed, loans-in-process. Report the undisbursed amounts as commitments on CC105-115.
6. The undisbursed portion of mortgage lines of credit. Report these amounts as commitments on CC410-420.
7. Unearned interest.
8. Interest receivable that is capitalized to the loan balance.
9. Deposits accumulated for the payment of loans, hypothecated deposits.
10. Unamortized deferred gains and losses on hedging transactions closed prior to adoption of SFAS No. 133.
11. Accumulated gain or loss (change in fair value) on mortgage loans attributable to the designated risk being hedged on a qualifying fair-value hedge under SFAS No. 133.

Do not adjust the loan balances in this section for: Allowance for loan and lease losses. Report these on SC283.

Do not divide a loan between categories. You should report loans secured by property with more than one use, such as residential and commercial, in the data field that describes the property type comprising the largest percentage of the property securing the loan.

Capitalized loans should include accrued interest receivable and advances for the payment of taxes and insurance in the mortgage loan balance. Report accrued interest and advances for taxes and insurance on all other loans on SC272 and SC275, respectively.

Include:

1. FHA/VA and conventional first mortgage loans.
2. Junior or second mortgage loans, both open-end and closed-end.
3. Mortgage loans to unconsolidated subordinate organizations.
4. Participating interests in loans originated by others.
5. Loans to commercial entities collateralized by mortgages of third-party borrowers, such as warehouse loans, provided the underlying loans are secured by real estate and meet the requirements of 12 CFR § 560.41.
6. Disbursed portion of open-end home equity loans if you secure the loan by a lien on real estate that meets the requirements of 12 CFR § 564 and § 560.100-101.
7. The unpaid balance of the gross loan in a wrap-around mortgage if you wrapped a loan held by a third party. Report the loan payable to the third party as a liability on SC760, Other Borrowings.
8. Loans on units in cooperative buildings.

Do not include:

1. Mortgage pool securities. Report on SC210 and SC215.
2. The portion of participations sold; these are no longer reported in your statement of condition.
3. Mortgage-backed bonds. Report on SC185.
4. Real estate loans where the characteristics dictate treatment as an investment in real estate in accordance with GAAP. Report on SC45, Real Estate Held for Investment.
5. Foreclosed assets. Report on SC405 through SC428, Repossessed Real Estate.
6. Loans secured by assets that you physically possess, although foreclosure has not yet occurred, in-substance foreclosures. Report on SC405 through SC428, Repossessed Real Estate.
7. Loans purchased subject to agreements to resell, that is, you hold these loans as collateral received for loans made to others. Report on SC170, Federal Funds Sold and Securities Purchased Under Agreements to Resell.
8. Loan commitments that you have not yet taken down, even if you have received fees. Prior to disbursement of the loan, report refundable fees on SC783, Escrows and nonrefundable fees on SC796, Other Liabilities and Deferred Income as Code04.
9. Loans on timeshare arrangements. Report on SC330, Other Closed-end Consumer Loans.
10. Unsecured home improvement loans. Report on SC316, Home Improvement Loans.

SC23: Total

The electronic filing software will compute this line as the sum of SC230 through SC275 less SC283.

Construction Loans on:

SC230: 1-4 Dwelling Units

Report the outstanding balance of all construction loans secured by 1-4 dwelling units. Adjust balances as described above in the general instructions to mortgage loans.

Include:

1. Construction loans to developers secured by tracts of land on which single-family houses, including townhouses, are being constructed.
2. Construction loans secured by single-family dwelling units in detached or semidetached structures, including manufactured housing.
3. Construction loans secured by duplex units and town houses, excluding garden apartment projects where the total number of units that will secure the permanent mortgage is greater than four.
4. Combination land and construction loans on 1-4 dwelling units regardless of the current stage of construction or development;
5. Combination construction-permanent loans on 1-4 dwelling units until construction is completed or principal amortization payments begin, whichever comes first.
6. Bridge loans to developers on 1-4 dwelling units where the buyer will not assume the same loan, even if construction is completed or principal amortization payments have begun.

Do not include:

Loans for the development of building lots unless the same loan finances the erection of building improvements. Report on SC265.

SC235: 5 or More Dwelling Units

Report the outstanding balance of all construction loans secured by 5 or more dwelling units. Adjust balances as described above in the general instructions to mortgage loans.

Include:

1. Loans for the construction of apartment buildings including condominium and cooperative apartments.
2. Loans for the construction of fraternity or sorority houses offering sleeping accommodations.
3. Loans for the construction of living accommodations for students or staff of a college or hospital.
4. Loans for the construction of retirement homes with sleeping and eating accommodations for permanent residents. Each bedroom equals one dwelling unit.
5. Combination land-construction loans on 5 or more dwelling units regardless of the current stage of construction or development.
6. Combination construction-permanent loans on 5 or more dwelling units until construction is completed or principal amortization payments begin, whichever comes first.
7. Bridge loans to developers on 5 or more dwelling units where the buyer will not assume the same loan, even if construction is completed or principal amortization payments have begun.
8. Loans for the construction of mobile home parks.

SC240: Nonresidential Property

Report the outstanding balance of all construction loans secured by nonresidential property. Adjust balances as described above in the general instructions to mortgage loans.

Include:

1. Loans for the construction of hospitals, nursing and convalescent homes, hotels, churches, stores, and other commercial properties.
2. Combination land and construction loans on nonresidential property regardless of the current stage of construction or development.
3. Combination construction and permanent loans on nonresidential property until construction is completed or principal amortization payments begin, whichever comes first.
4. Bridge loans to developers on nonresidential property where the buyer will not assume the same loan, even if construction is completed or principal amortization payments have begun.

Do not include:

1. Loans to purchase land. Report on SC265.
2. Loans to purchase land used for farming. Report on SC260.

Permanent Mortgages on:

1-4 Dwelling Units:

SC250: Closed-End First Mortgages and Junior Liens

Report the outstanding balance of all closed-end loans secured by first and junior liens on 1-4 dwelling units. Adjust balances as described above in the general instructions to mortgage loans.

Include:

1. Mortgages secured by previously occupied and newly built 1-4 dwelling units where construction has been completed.
2. Refinancing loans on 1-4 dwelling units where the original loan was a permanent mortgage.
3. Junior liens on 1-4 dwelling units where the senior lien is a permanent mortgage.

Do not include:

1. Combination land-construction loans regardless of the current stage of construction or development. Report on SC230.
2. Combination construction-permanent loans until construction is completed or principal amortization payments begin, whichever comes first. Report on SC230.
3. Bridge loans to developers where the buyer will not assume the same loan. Report on SC230.
4. Timeshare loans. Report on SC330, Consumer Loans, Other Closed End.

SC253: Revolving, Open-End Loans

Report the outstanding balance of all revolving, open-end loans secured by 1-4 dwelling units and extended under lines of credit, home equity loans, where you secured the loan with a lien on the real estate. Adjust balances as described above in the general instructions to mortgage loans.

All loans reported in this classification must meet the requirements of real estate loans as set forth in 12 CFR § 564. Report loans that do not have an appraisal or evaluation satisfying these guidelines but

otherwise meeting the definition of this data field on SC340, Revolving Loans Secured by 1-4 Dwelling Units.

SC256: 5 or More Dwelling Units

Report the outstanding balance of all loans secured by 5 or more dwelling-unit property. Adjust balances as described above in the general instructions to mortgage loans.

Include:

1. Mortgages on 5 or more dwelling units where construction has been completed.
2. Mortgages on apartment buildings.
3. Refinancing loans on 5 or more dwelling units where the original loan was a permanent mortgage.
4. Junior liens on 5 or more dwelling units where the senior lien is a permanent mortgage.
5. Permanent mortgages secured by fraternity or sorority houses offering sleeping accommodations.
6. Permanent mortgages secured by living accommodations for students or staff of a college or hospital.
7. Permanent mortgages secured by retirement homes with sleeping and eating accommodations for permanent residents, where the units are not condominiums or cooperatives. Each bedroom equals one dwelling unit. Report mortgages secured by retirement community condominiums or cooperatives on SC250.
8. Permanent mortgages secured by developed mobile home parks.

Do not include:

1. Mortgages on individual condominium units where the mortgage covers fewer than five units in the same project.
2. Combination land and construction loans regardless of the current stage of construction or development. Report on SC235.
3. Combination construction and permanent loans until construction is completed or principal amortization payments begin, whichever comes first. Report on SC235.
4. Bridge loans to developers where the buyer will not assume the same loan. Report on SC235.

SC260: Nonresidential Property, Except Land

Report the outstanding balance of all loans secured by nonresidential property excluding land. Adjust balances as described above in the general instructions to mortgage loans.

Include:

1. Mortgages on nonresidential properties where construction has been completed.
2. Mortgages on properties to be used extensively for farming, regardless of the presence or absence of a dwelling unit on the property.
3. Refinancing loans where the original loan was a permanent mortgage on nonresidential property.
4. Junior liens on property where the senior lien is a permanent mortgage on nonresidential property.
5. Permanent loans on hospitals, nursing and convalescent homes, hotels, churches, stores, and other commercial properties.

Do not include:

1. Combination land and construction loans regardless of the current stage of construction or development. Report on SC240.
2. Combination construction and permanent loans until construction is completed or principal amortization payments begin, whichever comes first. Report on SC240.
3. Bridge loans to developers where the buyer will not assume the same loan. Report on SC240.

SC265: Land

Report the outstanding balance of all mortgage loans secured by land. Adjust balances as described above in the general instructions to mortgage loans.

Include:

1. Loans for the acquisition and development of land, that is, loans to finance the purchase of land and the accomplishment of all improvements to convert it to developed building lots.
2. Loans for the acquisition of developed building lots.
3. Loans secured by vacant land.
4. Refinancing loans where the original loan was a permanent mortgage on land.
5. Junior liens on land where the senior lien is a permanent mortgage.

Do not include:

1. Combination land-construction loans. Report on SC230 through SC240.
2. Land used for farming. Report on SC260, Permanent Mortgages on Nonresidential Property, Except Land.

SC272: Accrued Interest Receivable

Report accrued interest receivable on mortgage loans reported on SC230 through SC265 if collection was probable at the time of accrual. You should place loans on which collection of interest is not probable in a nonaccrual status.

Do not include:

1. Interest receivable if collection was not probable at the time it was recorded.
2. Interest receivable on loans or participations serviced for others. Report on SC690, Other Assets.
3. Interest receivable that is capitalized to the loan balance. Report with the loan balance on SC230 through SC265.

SC275: Advances for Taxes and Insurance

Report amounts you paid by on behalf of borrowers for taxes and insurance on loans reported on SC230 through SC265. This line primarily contains negative balances in tax and insurance escrows for loans you own.

Do not include:

1. Credit balances. Report on SC783, Escrows.

2. Advances for taxes and insurance on loans and participations **serviced for others**. Report on SC690, Other Assets, as Code 09.
3. Advances for taxes and insurance on capitalized loans. Report these in the mortgage loan balance on SC230 through SC265.

SC283: Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses

Report all allowances for loan and lease losses (ALLL) established to recognize credit losses on mortgage loans reported on SC230 through SC275. You must include all ALLL in the reconciliation of valuation allowances in Schedule VA.

Do not include:

1. Mark-to-market adjustments to mortgage loans held in a trading portfolio; these directly adjust the asset balance.
2. Specific valuation allowances; these directly adjust the asset balance.

NONMORTGAGE LOANS

Adjust the balances in this section for:

1. Specific valuation allowances.
2. Deferred loan fees net of direct costs.
3. Discounts and premiums on the purchase of mortgage loans and contracts.
4. Applications of lower-of-cost-or-market accounting treatment to loans held for sale but not in a trading account.
5. Any undisbursed balances of closed-end loans, loans-in-process. Report the undisbursed amount on CC125.
6. The undisbursed portion of lines of credit. Report the undisbursed amount on CC410-420.
7. Unearned interest, such as add-on interest of loans issued at a discount.
8. Deposits accumulated for the payment of loans, hypothecated deposits.
9. Unamortized deferred gains and losses on hedging transactions closed prior to adoption of SFAS No 133.
10. Accumulated gain or loss (change in fair value) on nonmortgage loans attributable to the designated risk being hedged on a qualifying fair-value hedge under SFAS No. 133.

Do not adjust the balances in this section for: Allowance for loan and lease losses. Report these on SC357.

Include:

1. Unsecured loans.
2. Loans secured with tangible property other than real estate, except as noted below.

Do not include:

1. Investments in securities collateralized by nonmortgage loans. Report these securities on SC182, Securities Backed by Nonmortgage Loans. **Note:** Although you report pass-through securities backed by nonmortgage loans **with** nonmortgage loans in Schedule CMR, in Schedule SC you report securities backed by nonmortgage loans with Other Investment Securities on SC185.
2. Loan commitments that you have not yet taken down, even if you have received fees. Prior to disbursement of the loan, report refundable fees on SC783, Escrows, and nonrefundable fees on SC796, Other Liabilities and Deferred Income, as Code04.

SC30: Total

The electronic filing software will compute this line as the sum of SC300 through SC348 less SC357.

Commercial Loans:

SC32: Total

The electronic filing software will compute this line as the sum of SC300 through SC306.

SC300: Secured, Other than Mortgage

Report all loans to corporations, partnerships, and individuals for business purposes and secured by tangible property other than real estate, except as noted below.

Include:

1. Loans secured by commercial properties that do not qualify as mortgage loans.
2. Secured loans for farming operations.
3. Floor-planning, inventory and wholesale, loans to dealers for automobiles or mobile homes.
4. Retail auto loans if the autos are for commercial use.
5. Nonmortgage loans insured or guaranteed by state or municipal government authority or an agency of the federal government, including Farmers Home Administration, Agency for International Development, and the insured portion of unsecuritized Small Business Administration (SBA) loans.
6. Secured nonmortgage loans to unconsolidated subordinate organizations.
7. Outstanding balances of secured commercial lines of credit.
8. Loans secured by residential property to finance small businesses if the loans are not reported as mortgages.

Do not include:

1. Commercial financing leases. Report on SC306.
2. The uninsured portion of SBA loans. Report on SC303.

SC303: Unsecured

Report all unsecured loans to corporations, partnerships, and individuals for business purposes.

Include:

1. Unsecured construction loans to builders.
2. Unsecured loans for the improvement of multifamily and other commercial property.
3. The outstanding balance of unsecured commercial lines of credit, overdrafts on commercial demand deposits, and business credit cards.
4. Unsecured loans for farming operations.
5. All other unsecured loans made for commercial purposes.

Do not include:

1. Unsecured loans to unconsolidated subordinate organizations. Report on SC50, Investment in Unconsolidated Subordinate Organizations.
2. Corporate debt securities even if included in calculating OTS commercial loan limitations. Report on SC185.

SC306: Financing Leases

Report all direct financing leases and leveraged leases to corporations, partnerships, and individuals for business purposes.

Consumer Loans:

You should report loans issued at a discount net of the related unearned interest in accordance with APB No. 21.

SC34: Total

The electronic filing software will compute this line as the sum of SC310 through SC345.

Closed End:

Closed-end loans have a fixed amount to be disbursed where the entire amount is expected to be disbursed. By contrast, overdraft privileges, credit cards, and lines of credit are **open-end** loans because, although they have a fixed ceiling, you may not necessarily disburse the full amount.

SC310: Loans on Deposits

Report share loans and other loans to individuals for household, family, and other personal expenditures fully secured by the pledge or assignment of the borrower's deposits or other credits held by your institution. When a loan is secured by a lien on real estate or chattel and is also secured by a pledge on deposits, you should classify the entire loan based on what you consider the loan's primary collateral.

SC316: Home Improvement Loans

Report all closed-end, unsecured home improvement loans, insured or uninsured, for the equipping, alteration, repair, or improvement of 1-4 dwelling units. These loans are unsecured, are not fully secured by the real estate, or lack documents supporting the value of the real estate collateral; that is they do not have an appraisal.

Do not include:

1. Unsecured loans for the improvement of multifamily housing, 5 or more dwelling units, or for nonresidential property. Report on SC303, Unsecured Commercial Loans.
2. Home equity lines of credit. Report on SC340.

SC320: Education Loans

Report closed-end loans originated solely for funding educational expenses.

SC323: Auto Loans

Report all loans to consumers secured by automobiles, including pickup or panel trucks, vans, and sport utility vehicles that are primarily for personal use.

Do not include:

1. Loans on cars or trucks intended primarily for commercial, industrial, and professional purposes. Report on SC300, Commercial Loans: Secured, Other than Mortgage.
2. Loans on motorcycles. Report on SC330, Other Closed-end Consumer Loans, Including Leases.
3. Loans on recreational vehicles such as boats and airplanes. Report on SC330, Other Closed-end Consumer Loans, Including Leases.
4. Floor-planning loans, both inventory and wholesale. Report on SC300, Secured Commercial Loans.

SC326: Mobile Home Loans

Report consumer loans secured by mobile homes.

Do not include:

Floor-planning loans, both inventory and wholesale. Report on SC300, Secured Commercial Loans.

SC330: Other, Including Leases

Report closed-end loans to individuals for household, family, and other personal expenditures not included elsewhere, and direct financing leases to consumers.

Include loans on:

1. Timeshare units.
2. Motorcycles.
3. Boats.
4. Airplanes.
5. Other recreational vehicles.

Do not include:

Loans on units in cooperative buildings. Report on SC250, Closed-end First Mortgages and Junior Liens on 1-4 Dwelling Units.

Open-end:

Report loan amounts actually disbursed and still outstanding. Report undisbursed amounts on CC410, Unused Lines of Credit, Open-end Consumer Lines.

SC340: Revolving Loans Secured by 1-4 Dwelling Units

Report the disbursed portion of all revolving, open-end loans secured by 1-4 dwelling units and extended under lines of credit, open-end home equity loans, that do not meet the requirements of 12 CFR § 564. These loans are not fully secured by the real estate or lack documents supporting the value of the real estate collateral, that is, they do not have an appraisal.

Do not include:

1. Closed-end home improvement loans. Report on SC316.
2. Equity loans on commercial property. Report on SC300, Secured Commercial Loans.

SC345: Credit Cards and Related Plans

Report the disbursed portion of open-end consumer credit, including both unsecured credit and non-real estate-secured credit.

Include:

1. Credit extended in connection with consumer credit cards.
2. Overdrafts of consumer NOW and demand accounts. Do not net against deposits reported on SC710, Deposits.

Do not include:

1. Unsecured credit extended for commercial purposes. Report on SC303, Commercial Loans: Unsecured.
2. Unused portion of credit extended to individuals. Report only the disbursed portion.
3. Credit cards secured by 1-4 dwelling units. Report on SC340.

SC348: Accrued Interest Receivable

Report accrued interest receivable on nonmortgage loans reported on SC300 through SC345, if collection was probable at the time of accrual. You must place loans on which the collection of interest is not probable in a nonaccrual status.

Do not include:

1. Interest receivable if collection was not probable at the time it was recorded.
2. Interest receivable on loans or participations serviced for others. Report on SC690, Other Assets.
3. Interest receivable that is capitalized to the loan balance. Report with the loan balance on SC300 through SC345.

SC357: Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses

Report all allowances for loan and lease losses (ALLL) established to recognize credit losses on nonmortgage loans reported on SC300 through SC348. You must include all ALLL in the reconciliation of valuation allowances in Schedule VA.

REPOSSESSED ASSETS

Throughout these instructions, we use **foreclosure** and **repossession** and other forms of those terms interchangeably. In addition, **foreclosed assets** and **repossessed assets** include in-substance foreclosures.

Foreclosed assets are deemed held for sale and are initially recorded at the lower of: (1) recorded investment in the loan, carrying value before deduction for valuation allowances, or; (2) fair value, less cost to sell, of the foreclosed asset.

At foreclosure, any excess of recorded investment over fair value less cost to sell is classified **Loss** and is charged off. This loss classification may not be represented by a valuation allowance. Accordingly, the lower of: (1) recorded investment in the loan, or (2) fair value less cost to sell of the foreclosed asset, becomes the new recorded investment in the foreclosed asset. Legal fees and direct costs of acquiring title to foreclosed assets are to be expensed as incurred, and thus are not part of the recorded investment.

After foreclosure, any excess of recorded investment over the current fair value less cost to sell is classified **Loss** and is charged off, or may be represented by a specific valuation allowance. Deduct valuation allowances from recorded investment to arrive at carrying value. You should report repossessed assets net of specific valuation allowances.

For a foreclosed asset subject to a third-party liability – a lien senior to that settled by the foreclosure, you should report the third-party liability on SC760, Other Borrowings. Therefore, you do not offset the carrying value of such a foreclosed asset by the third-party liability.

Include:

1. Real estate and other assets for which you have acquired a marketable title by foreclosure or by a deed in lieu of foreclosure.
2. Real estate and other assets acquired through in-substance foreclosure for which you have not yet acquired a marketable title.
3. Real estate and other assets you acquired as part of a troubled debt restructuring.
4. Capitalized costs for repossessed assets during construction not exceeding fair value less cost to sell.
5. Property that a loan servicer has acquired through foreclosure on your behalf, including in-substance foreclosures, where there is no recourse to a third party.
6. Real estate originally acquired for future use by you but no longer intended for that purpose.

Do not include:

1. Real estate held for investment or development. Report on SC45, Real Estate Held for Investment.
2. Real estate intended for your future use. Report on SC55, Office Premises and Equipment.
3. Real estate acquired by foreclosure or deed in lieu of foreclosure on VA or FHA-HUD loans while the title is held pending conveyance to that agency. Report on SC690, Other Assets.
4. Foreclosed real estate from a loan treated as an investment in real estate in accordance with GAAP; continue to report these on SC45, Real Estate Held for Investment.
5. Foreclosed real estate from loans to entities such as joint ventures in which you or your subsidiaries are investors. Report these on SC45, Real Estate Held for Investment.

SC40: Total

The electronic filing software will compute this line as the sum of SC405 through SC430 less SC441.

Real Estate:

SC405: Construction

Report repossessed real estate that is under construction. Do not include land being developed into building lots prior to constructing improvements, which you report on SC428.

SC415: 1-4 Dwelling Units

Report repossessed property consisting of 1-4 dwelling units that is not under construction.

SC425: 5 or More Dwelling Units

Report repossessed property consisting of 5 or more dwelling units that is not under construction.

SC426: Nonresidential, Except Land

Report repossessed nonresidential property. Do not include land, which you report on SC428.

SC428: Land

Report repossessed land.

Include:

1. Vacant land.
2. Developed building lots on which no building construction has begun.
3. Land being subdivided and developed into lots.

SC430: Other Repossessed Assets

Report all repossessed property, excluding real estate.

SC441: General Valuation Allowances

Report all general valuation allowances established on repossessed assets.

Do not include:

1. Specific valuation allowances; these must directly reduce the asset balance.
2. Write-downs to mark repossessed assets to fair value less cost to sell at foreclosure; these must directly reduce the asset balance.

3. Valuation allowances established prior to transfer to REO.

SC45: REAL ESTATE HELD FOR INVESTMENT

Report the recorded investment of all real estate you acquired for development, investment, or resale, net of specific valuation allowances, general valuation allowances reported on SC481, and accumulated depreciation.

Include:

1. Real estate acquired and held for investment purposes.
2. Real estate loans that are accounted for as investments in real estate in accordance with GAAP.
3. Real estate that you formerly occupied, unless you are holding it for sale, in which case you report it on SC55.
4. Real estate you acquired through foreclosure that no longer qualifies as repossessed real estate because of the length of time you have held it or the purpose for which you are holding it.
5. Capitalized carrying costs of real estate under construction in accordance with SFAS No. 34, *Capitalization of Interest Costs*.

Do not include:

1. Office buildings and land that you own and use in your business operations. Report on SC55, Office Premises and Equipment.
2. Real estate acquired as part of a troubled debt restructuring. Report on SC405 through SC428, Repossessed Assets: Real Estate.
3. Real estate acquired indirectly through an entity designated as a pass-through investment as described in 12 CFR § 560.32. Report the pass-through investment on SC50, Equity Investment Not Subject to SFAS No. 115.
4. The share of investments owned in real estate joint ventures qualifying as unconsolidated subordinate organizations. Report on SC50.
5. Real estate originally acquired for your future use but no longer intended for that purpose. Report as REO on SC405 through SC428.

SC481: Memo: General Valuation Allowances

This item has already been deducted from SC45 and therefore is a memo item and you do not include it in the summation of assets for SC60, Total Assets. Report all general valuation allowances established on real estate held for investment that you reported on SC45. You must include all valuation allowances in the reconciliation of valuation allowances in Schedule VA.

SC50: EQUITY INVESTMENTS NOT SUBJECT TO SFAS NO. 115, EXCLUDING FHLB STOCK

Report your investment in all unconsolidated subordinate organizations and pass-through investments, even though they are not subordinate organizations, that are accounted for by either the equity or cost method. Include unsecured loans to unconsolidated subordinate organizations. Report secured loans to unconsolidated subordinate organizations in the appropriate loan category according to the underlying collateral of the loan.

Equity Method

You should generally use the equity method as described in APB No. 18 when an investor owns 20 percent to 50 percent of the voting shares of an investment or is otherwise able to exert significant influence over the operation of the entity.

The carrying value of the savings association's investment in common stock is initially recorded at cost. The investment is adjusted to record the savings association's proportionate share of the entity's earnings or losses after the elimination of intercompany profits and is decreased by the amount of dividends from the entity. If it is appropriate to reduce an investment below zero, you should not offset it against other equity investments, but reclassify it to SC796, Other Liabilities and Deferred Income, as Code 08.

Cost Method

Use the cost method when you own less than 20 percent of the voting shares of the investment and cannot exert significant influence over its operations.

Record the carrying value of your investment at cost, and do not adjust it for net income or loss or dividends. Record cash dividends received as income from the investment on SO491, Other Noninterest Income.

SC529: Memo: General Valuation Allowances

This item is a memo item that has already been deducted from SC50 and therefore do not include it in the summation of assets for SC60, Total Assets. Report all general valuation allowances established on amounts reported on SC50 to recognize losses pertaining to your investment in and unsecured loans to your unconsolidated subordinate organizations. Include all valuation allowances in the reconciliation of valuation allowances in Schedule VA.

Do not include:

1. Specific valuation allowances.
2. Valuation allowances established at the subordinate organization level.
3. Permanent declines in value; these must be written off directly against the equity investment.

SC55: OFFICE PREMISES AND EQUIPMENT

Report the book value of all premises and equipment that are used in your business operations net of accumulated depreciation whether they were purchased directly or acquired by means of a capital lease. In a sale-leaseback where the resulting lease is a capital lease, report the capital lease net of the unamortized deferred gain or loss.

Report depreciation expense for the quarter on SO530, Office Occupancy and Equipment Expense.

Include:

1. All land, buildings, and parking lots occupied by you, including those only partially occupied.
2. Land or improved real estate intended for future use in your business operations.
3. Real estate you formerly occupied, if the real estate is held for sale.
4. Capital leases for your office premises and equipment.
5. Carrying costs capitalized during the construction of your premises.
6. The unamortized balance of all improvements to leased quarters and any capital improvements made to land leased for your use.
7. Office furniture, fixtures, equipment, and vehicles you own.
8. Costs of computer software developed or obtained for internal use **only** when you have capitalized and amortized such costs in accordance with the provisions of AICPA SOP 98-1, *Accounting for the Costs of Computer Software Developed or Obtained for Internal Use*.

Do not include:

1. Repossessed assets, unless you used them on other-than-a-temporary basis. Report on SC405 through SC430.
2. Real estate held for investment. Report on SC45.
3. Real estate you originally acquired for future use but no longer intend to use for that purpose. Report as REO on SC405 through SC428.
4. Real estate you formerly occupied and did not actively hold for sale. Report. Report on SC45.
5. Real estate you acquired as part of a troubled debt restructuring. Report on SC405 through SC428, Repossessed Real Estate.
6. Costs specifically associated with modifying internal-use computer software for the year 2000, whether such costs are external or internal; you should charge such costs to expense as incurred, pursuant to EITF No. 96-14, *Accounting for the Costs Associated with Modifying Computer Software for the Year 2000*.

OTHER ASSETS:

SC58: Total

The electronic filing software will compute this line as the sum of SC642 through SC690 less SC699.

Servicing Assets on:

Report the carrying amount of servicing assets accounted for under SFAS No. 140.

Adjust the carrying amount for:

1. Unamortized deferred gains and losses on hedging transactions closed prior to adoption of SFAS No. 133.
2. Accumulated gain or loss (change in fair value) on the servicing asset attributable to the designated risk being hedged on a qualifying fair-value hedge under SFAS No. 133.
3. Any valuation allowances.

Servicing assets are subject to certain regulatory capital limitations. Refer to the instructions for data field CCR133.

Do not include amounts for any rights to future interest income from the serviced loans that exceed contractually specified servicing fees, defined below. Such rights are not servicing assets. Report such amounts on SC655, Interest-only Strip Receivables and Certain Other Instruments.

Contractually specified servicing fees are all amounts that, per the contract, are due to you as the servicer in exchange for the servicing. In other words, you would no longer receive them if the beneficial owners of the serviced assets were to exercise their actual or potential authority under the contract to shift the servicing to another servicer.

SC642: Mortgage Loans

Report servicing assets on mortgage loans only.

SC644: Nonmortgage Loans

Report servicing assets of loans other than mortgages, such as automobile and credit card loans.

SC655: Interest-only Strip Receivables and Certain Other Instruments

Report the amortized cost of certain nonsecurity financial instruments (CNFIs) accounted for under SFAS No. 140. CNFIs include interest-only strip receivables, loans receivable, other receivables, or retained interests in securitizations that can be contractually prepaid or otherwise settled in such a way that the holder would not recover substantially all of its recorded investment. Adjust the carrying amount for: (1) unamortized deferred gains and losses on hedging transactions closed prior to adoption of SFAS No. 133; (2) accumulated gain or loss (change in fair value) on the servicing asset attributable to the designated risk being hedged on a qualifying fair-value hedge under SFAS No. 133, and (3) any valuation allowances.

Do not include interest-only strips **in security form**. Report on SC150, Mortgage Derivative Securities, or SC185, Other Investment Securities, as appropriate.

In general, CNFIs are initially recorded at cost, which often approximates fair value. Subsequent to initial recording, CNFIs are measured at fair value, like investments in debt securities classified as available for sale or trading under SFAS No. 115.

SC660: Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

Report the unamortized balance of goodwill and other intangibles.

Goodwill arises when:

1. The fair value of liabilities assumed exceeds the fair value of tangible and identified intangible assets acquired.
2. The purchase price exceeds the fair value of assets received, including identifiable intangible assets, less the fair value of liabilities assumed.

Goodwill is recorded in:

1. Mergers using the purchase method of accounting.
2. Your acquisitions using push-down accounting.
3. Purchase of the assets and liabilities of a branch office.

You do not record goodwill in receiverships and similar reorganizations. In these cases, record the excess of liabilities over assets as deficit capital.

You must record, determine the life, and amortize goodwill in accordance with GAAP as principally prescribed by SFAS No. 72.

Include:

1. Goodwill.
2. Identified core deposit intangibles.
3. Other intangible assets.

Do not include:

1. Servicing assets that you reported on SC642 and SC644, Servicing Assets.
2. Interest-only strip receivables and certain other instruments that you reported on SC655.
3. Organization costs. See AICPA SOP 98-5.

SC690: Other Assets

Report the total of assets not reported elsewhere on Schedule SC. You can find examples of the types of assets to be included in the memo items detailing other assets below.

Do not include:

1. Premiums on deposits and borrowed money that you purchased. Report premiums on deposits on SC715 and premiums on borrowed money with the related borrowing.

2. Deferred credits, deferred income, that do not have a related asset. Report on SC796, Other Liabilities and Deferred Income.
3. Accounts with a material credit balance that are not contra-assets. Report on SC796, Other Liabilities and Deferred Income.
4. Identified core deposit intangibles. Report on SC660, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets.

Memo: Detail of Other Assets

Report the three largest items constituting the amount reported in SC690. You should select codes best describing these items from the list below and report them on SC691, 693, and 697; report the corresponding amounts on SC692, 694, and 698. You must complete this detail if you report an amount on SC690. You should combine similar accounts, for example, all prepaid expenses should be combined and reported as 07. However, you should not combine unlike accounts in reporting code 99.

SC691, 693 and 697: Codes

01 Federal Home Loan Bank Stock.

02 Accrued Federal Home Loan Bank dividends.

03 Federal, state, or other taxes receivable, whether as the result of prepayment or net operating loss carrybacks.

04 Net deferred tax assets in accordance with SFAS No.109.

05 Insured portion of real estate acquired by foreclosure or deed in lieu of foreclosure on VA or FHA-HUD loans while the title is held pending conveyance to that agency.

06 Prepaid deposit insurance premiums.

07 Prepaid expenses.

08 Deposits for utilities and other services.

09 Advances for loans serviced for others, including advances for taxes and insurance and advances to investors.

10 Property leased to others under an operating lease as provided in 12 CFR § 560.41, net of accumulated depreciation.

11 Deferred issuance costs related to subordinated debentures, mandatory convertible securities, and redeemable preferred stock.

12 Amounts receivable under interest rate swap agreements.

13 Non-interest-bearing accounts receivable from a holding company or affiliate.

14 Other miscellaneous, non-interest-bearing, short-term accounts receivable.

15 Margin accounts.

16 Unamortized options fees.

19 Receivables from a broker for unsettled transactions.

20 Fair value of all derivative instruments reportable as assets under SFAS No. 133.

22 Unapplied loan disbursements.

Include only those loan disbursements that you cannot categorize.

23 Other residual interests in financial assets sold not appropriately reported elsewhere.

24 Life insurance providing retirement benefits.

Include the cash surrender value of corporate-owned life insurance that is intended to provide post retirement benefits to eligible employees.

25 All other life insurance not included under Code 24.

Include the cash surrender value of corporate-owned life insurance policies on key employees, where the purpose of the insurance is to provide protection to your association for potential losses in the case of the untimely death of key employees, and any other life insurance not included under Code 24.

99 Other. **Use this code only for those items not identified above**.

SC692, 694, and 698: Amounts

Report the dollar amounts corresponding to the codes reported on SC691, 693, and 697.

SC699: General Valuation Allowances

Report all general valuation allowances established to recognize credit losses on receivables included in Other Assets.

You must include all valuation allowances in the reconciliation of valuation allowances in Schedule VA.

SC60: TOTAL ASSETS

The electronic filing software will compute this line as the sum of SC10, SC20, SC23, SC30, SC40, SC45, SC50, SC55, and SC 58. This amount must equal SC90, Total Liabilities, Redeemable Preferred Stock, Minority Interest, and Equity Capital.

LIABILITIES

SC710: DEPOSITS

Report all deposits at their face value except zero-coupon deposits, which you report at face value net of the unamortized discount.

Include:

1. All deposits whether interest-bearing or not.
2. Deposits exceeding SAIF insurance limits, including those collateralized by your assets, such as deposits of public funds.
3. Unposted credits, such as:
   a. Deposit transactions that you include in a general ledger account and have not yet posted to a deposit account.
   b. Deposits you received in one branch for deposit into another branch, typically another branch in another state or outside of continental USA.

   You should report unposted credits net of unposted debits. We define unposted debits as cash items in your possession that are drawn on you and immediately chargeable, but not yet charged, against your deposits at the close of business on the reporting date.

   Exclude the following from unposted credits:
   a. Cash items drawn on other financial institutions.
   b. Overdrafts and nonsufficient fund (NSF) items.
   c. Cash items returned unpaid to the last endorser for any reason.
   d. Drafts and warrants that are payable at or payable through you for which there is no written authorization from the depositor and no state statute allowing you at your discretion to charge the items against the deposit accounts of the drawees.

   Report the above excluded unposted debit amounts in assets on SC110. **Note:** If the total of unposted credits is negative, that is, a debit, you can deduct it from SC710.

4. Outstanding cashier's checks, money orders, or other official checks drawn on an internal account issued in the usual course of business for any purpose, including, without being limited to, those that you issued in payment for your debts or expenses, or payable to a third party named by a customer making the withdrawal.
5. Accounts pledged by your directors and organizers as protection against operating deficits and other nonwithdrawable accounts, whether or not they are used in determining compliance with minimum capital requirements.
6. U.S. Treasury tax and loan accounts that represent funds received as of the close of business of the reporting date. Do not include funds credited prior to the reporting date that are automatically converted into open-ended interest-bearing notes. Report such balances on SC796, Other Liabilities and Deferred Income.
7. Unapplied loan balances, such as receipts from borrowers that have not yet been classified as principal, or interest, unless you credit the applicable customer accounts as of the date you initially received the funds.
8. Credit balances in credit card accounts, credit card customer overpayments.

9. Funds you received or held in connection with drafts or checks that you have drawn on another depository institution, a Federal Home Loan Bank, or a Federal Reserve Bank. The funds reported here are only those drawn either on a zero-balance account or on an account that is not routinely maintained with sufficient balances to cover checks drawn in the normal course of business, including accounts where you remit funds only when the checks or drafts are presented. For example, funds received from a customer for a cashier's check that is drawn on a zero-balance account in another financial institution.

10. Dealer reserve accounts, when considered a liability under GAAP. **Dealer reserve accounts** are refundable amounts held as collateral in the purchase of installment notes from a dealer. For example, a savings association purchases $100,000 in installment notes from a dealer for the full face amount, for which it pays $90,000 to the dealer and holds the remaining $10,000 as collateral. The $10,000 held is a dealer reserve account, which you should report as a deposit. If you hold dealer reserves that under GAAP are reported as contra-assets, then you should report the assets net of these dealer reserves in Schedule SC, and report the dealer reserves on SI247 or SI248, as appropriate.

11. Outstanding travelers' letters of credit and other letters of credit you issued for cash or its equivalent (prepaid letters of credit), less outstanding drafts accepted against the letters of credit.

12. Funds you hold as security for an obligation due to the bank or others, except hypothecated deposits, and funds deposited by a debtor to meet maturing obligations, such as amounts pledged against sinking fund mortgages and as collateral for loans.

Certain items should be added back to the appropriate deposit control totals and reported on SC690, Other Assets, as Code 99. Such items are: the gross amount of debit items (rejects) that you cannot post to the individual deposit accounts without creating overdrafts or that you cannot post for some other reason, such as stop payment, missing endorsement, post or stale date, or account closed, but which have been charged to the control accounts of the various deposit categories on the general ledger.

You should report assets and liabilities in Schedule SC in accordance with GAAP. Certain items defined in the Federal Deposit Insurance Act as includable in the deposit premium assessment base may, under GAAP, be considered contra-assets rather than liabilities. Report assets in Schedule SC net of such items, but you must also report these items on SI239 or SI243 through SI248, as appropriate, so that they will be included in the deposit premium assessment base.

You should report reciprocal balances with commercial banks and other savings associations on a net basis where the right of set-off exists. Reciprocal demand balances arise when two depository institutions maintain deposit accounts with each other.

Do not include:

1. Escrow accounts. Report on SC783, Escrows.

2. Custodial accounts established pursuant to loan servicing agreements. Report on SC783, Escrows.

3. Deposit accounts that you set up in your own name. Eliminate the cash account from assets and the same amount from deposits. See item 4 under **Include** above concerning outstanding checks.

4. Outstanding checks drawn on, or payable at or through, a non-zero-balance account at a Federal Reserve Bank or a Federal Home Loan Bank. Deduct these amounts from cash-in-bank, typically, from amounts on SC110 or SC162, as appropriate, and also report them on SI239 for inclusion in the deposit base for FDIC insurance assessment purposes. See item 9 under **Include** above concerning outstanding checks drawn on zero-balance accounts.

5. Outstanding checks written against accounts in other depository institutions, as defined by the Federal Deposit Insurance Act. Deduct these from the related deposit reported on SC110 or SC166.

6. Discounts and premiums that result from marking assets and liabilities to fair value because of an acquisition, merger, or change in control. Report on SC715, Unamortized Yield Adjustments on Deposits.
7. Deductions for commissions and other capitalized items. Report on SC715, Unamortized Yield Adjustments on Deposits.
8. Deductions for customers' overdrafts in NOW and demand accounts unless the right of set-off under a valid cash management arrangement exists for accounts of the same legal entity. Report as loans on SC303, Unsecured Commercial Loans, or SC345 Open-end Unsecured Consumer Loans.
9. U.S. Treasury tax and loan account balances credited prior to the reporting date that are automatically converted into open-ended interest-bearing notes. Report such balances in liabilities on SC796, Other Liabilities and Deferred Income.
10. Hypothecated deposits, deposits accumulated for the payment of loans. Deduct these from the related loan.
11. Unamortized deferred gains and losses on hedging transactions closed prior to adoption of SFAS No. 133. Report on SC715, Unamortized Yield Adjustments on Deposits.
12. Accumulated gain or loss, change in fair value, on deposits attributable to the designated risk being hedged on a qualifying fair-value hedge under SFAS No. 133. Report on SC715, Unamortized Yield Adjustments on Deposits.

SC783: ESCROWS

Report all escrow funds held by your savings association and your consolidated subsidiaries on behalf of others.

Include:

1. Tax and insurance escrows for mortgage loans.
2. Escrow accounts you have established pursuant to loan servicing agreements, including both tax and insurance and principal and interest escrows.
3. Custodial accounts you have established pursuant to loan servicing agreements.
4. Credit balances of uninvested trust funds that you hold. Do not offset balances of different accounts. Report only accounts with credit balances; accounts with debit balances should be reported as loans. However, we permit netting for overdrafts in principal or income cash in individual trust accounts maintained in the same right and capacity.
5. Amounts that you hold in conjunction with the sale of travelers' checks, money orders, and similar instruments.
6. Amounts you hold and have not yet remitted in conjunction with the sale or issuance of government bonds, mutual funds, or other securities.
7. Refundable loan commitment fees you have received prior to loan disbursement.
8. Refundable amounts you have received from stock subscribers for unissued stock.
9. Amounts that you have withheld from employee compensation for payment to a third party such as withholding taxes, health and life insurance premiums, and pension funds.
10. Interest you have withheld from deposits for remittance to taxing authorities.
11. Interest you have accrued on escrows included above.

Do not include:

1. Advances for borrowers' taxes and insurance, T&I escrow accounts with debit balances. If you or your consolidated subsidiaries own the related loan, report the advances on SC275, Advances for Taxes and Insurance. If you service the related loan for others, report them on SC690, Other Assets, as Code 09.
2. Advances to investors for loans you serviced for others prior to receipt from the borrower. Report as assets on SC690, Other Assets, Code 09.
3. Custodial accounts held by a depositor for another for example, a custodial account held for a minor where the parent or some other depositor is the custodian. Report as deposits on SC710.
4. IRA and Keogh accounts. Report as deposits on SC710.
5. Escrows where the funds are deposited in other depository institutions. Report as liabilities on SC796, Other Liabilities, Code 99.
6. Unamortized deferred gains and losses on hedging transactions closed prior to adoption of SFAS No. 133. Report on SC715, Unamortized Yield Adjustments on Deposits.
7. Accumulated gain or loss (change in fair value) on escrows attributable to the designated risk being hedged on a qualifying fair-value hedge under SFAS No. 133. Report on SC715, Unamortized Yield Adjustments on Deposits.

SC715: UNAMORTIZED YIELD ADJUSTMENTS ON DEPOSITS

Report the unamortized balance of discounts and premiums on deposits. Report the face amounts of the related deposits on SC710, Deposits. These yield adjustments are amortized to interest expense on SO215, Interest Expense on Deposits.

Include:

1. Discounts and premiums resulting from initially recording purchased deposits and escrows at fair value.
2. Discounts and premiums related to accounting for a derivative instrument embedded in deposits and escrows as either a separate asset or liability, when required by SFAS No. 133.
3. The accumulated gain or less (the change in fair value) on deposits and escrows attributable to the designed risk being hedged on a qualifying fair value hedge under SFAS No. 133. .
4. Unamortized deferred gains and losses on hedging transactions closed prior to adoption of SFAS No. 133.

This data field may be negative, representing a debit.

Do not include:

1. Yield adjustments related to advances and borrowings; these directly reduce the related borrowing.
2. Core deposit intangibles resulting from an acquisition, merger, or change in control. Report on SC660, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets.

BORROWINGS

Adjust borrowings for deferred discounts, premiums, and issuance costs in accordance with SFAC No. 6, Paragraphs 236 and 237, unamortized deferred gains and losses on hedging transactions closed prior to adoption of SFAS No. 133, and the accumulated gain or loss (change in fair value) on borrowings attributable to the designated risk being hedged on a qualifying fair-value hedge under SFAS No. 133. Amortize the deferred discounts, premiums, and issuance costs to interest expense.

SC72: Total

The electronic filing software will compute this line as the sum of SC720 through SC760

SC720: Advances from FHLBank

Report all FHLBank borrowings.

Include:

1. All FHLBank advances.
2. Reverse repurchase agreements with the FHLBank.
3. Deferred commitment fees you paid on FHLBank advances; these reduce the outstanding balance.

Do not include:

1. Accrued interest. Report on SC766, Other Accrued Interest Payable.
2. FHLBank advances that have been defeased in substance in accordance with GAAP, as principally prescribed in SFAS No. 76, *Extinguishment of Debt*, and FASB Technical Bulletin 84-4, *In-substance Defeasance of Debt*. You do not report these advances and the related assets in your statement of condition.

SC730: Federal Funds Purchased and Securities Sold Under Agreements to Repurchase

Include:

1. Funds you received from securities sold under agreements to repurchase that do not meet the criteria for a sale under SFAS No. 140, including retail repurchase, dollar-reverse-repurchase, and dollar-roll agreements.
2. Federal Funds purchased.

Include in the gain or loss on the sale funds received from transactions accounted for as a sale, such as, yield maintenance, dollar-reverse-repurchase agreements, and certain dollar-roll transactions. **Note** that the repurchase transaction and subsequent investment of these borrowed funds are independent transactions. Therefore, you should not offset any income generated by this subsequent investment by the interest expense incurred in the reverse repurchase transaction. Report interest income on SO110, Interest Income on Deposits and Investment Securities, and interest expense on SO260, Interest Expense: Other Borrowed Money.

Do not include:

Agreements entered into with the FHLBank. Report these as FHLBank advances on SC720.

SC735: Subordinated Debentures (Including Mandatory Convertible Securities)

Report subordinated debentures and mandatory convertible securities you or your consolidated subsidiaries issued net of premiums and discounts. Report issuance costs related to subordinated debentures and mandatory convertible securities on SC690, Other Assets.

Mortgage-Collateralized Securities Issued:

Report only those mortgage-collateralized securities that are not recorded as sales in accordance with GAAP as principally prescribed by SFAS No. 77, *Reporting by Transferors for Transfers of Receivables with Recourse*, and FASB Technical Bulletin 85-2, *Accounting for Collateralized Mortgage Obligations (CMOs)*.

SC740: CMOs (including REMICs)

Report all collateralized mortgage obligations (CMOs) issued by you and your consolidated subsidiaries adjusted for issuance costs, discounts and premiums.

SC745: Other

Report all mortgage collateralized securities, other than CMOs, that you or your consolidated subsidiaries issued that are not recorded as sales in accordance with GAAP.

SC760: Other Borrowings

Report all other borrowings not included on SC720 through SC745.

Include:

1. Redeemable preferred stock issued by consolidated subsidiaries to third parties.
2. Mortgages and other encumbrances on your office premises or real estate owned for which you are liable.
3. Obligations of an employee stock ownership plan (ESOP) to a lender other than you or your holding company, when such reporting is required under GAAP, including AICPA SOP No. 93-6, *Employers' Accounting for Employee Stock Ownership Plans*.
4. The underlying mortgage in a wrap-around loan unless the holder of the underlying mortgage has accepted a subordinated position, in which case you deduct the underlying loan against the related loan.
5. Senior liens on foreclosed real estate.
6. Overdrafts in your transaction accounts in other depository institutions, where there is no right of set-off against other accounts in the same financial institution. If the overdraft is in a zero-balance account or an account that is not routinely maintained with sufficient balances to cover checks

drawn in the normal course of business, you should include in deposits the funds received or held in connection with checks drawn on the other depository institutions.

7. Commercial paper that you have issued.
8. Liabilities for capital leases related to assets that you've reported on SC55.
9. Eurodollar issues.
10. The liability from a *sale* of loans with recourse accounted for as a financing. Refer to SFAS No. 77, *Reporting by Transferors for Transfers of Receivables with Recourse*.

Do not include:

1. Accrued interest due and payable. Report on SC766, Other Accrued Interest Payable.
2. Redeemable preferred stock you have issued. Report on SC799, Redeemable Preferred Stock and Minority Interest.
3. Permanent preferred stock issued by a consolidated subsidiary. Report on SC799, Redeemable Preferred Stock and Minority Interest.

You must charge the interest and dividends on all borrowings and yield adjustments reported on this line to expense on SO260, Other Borrowed Money. You must not net the interest expense against the interest income on the related asset.

OTHER LIABILITIES

SC75: Total

The electronic filing software will compute this line as the sum of SC763 through SC796.

SC763: Accrued Interest Payable - Deposits

Report accrued interest that has not been credited to deposit accounts.

Do not include:

Interest withheld from deposits for remittance to taxing authorities. Report on SC783, Escrows.

SC766: Accrued Interest Payable - Other

Include:

Accrued interest and dividends due on borrowings that you have reported on SC720 through SC760.

SC776: Accrued Taxes

Include:

1. Current portion of federal, state, and local income taxes.
2. Real estate taxes.
3. Employer's share of payroll taxes.
4. Other miscellaneous taxes.

Do not include:

1. Taxes withheld from employees' salaries. Report on SC783, Escrows.
2. Tax accrual accounts with debit balances. Report as accounts receivable on SC690, Other Assets, as Code 03.
3. Interest withheld from deposits for remittance to taxing authorities. Report on SC783, Escrows.

SC780: Accounts Payable

Report the amount accrued for services, supplies, materials, and other expenses.

Reclassify accounts payable with material debit balances to accounts receivable. Report on SC690, Other Assets, as Code 14.

SC790: Deferred Income Taxes

Report deferred federal, state, and local income tax liabilities. Report debit balances as deferred tax assets on SC690, Other Assets, as Code 04.

SC796: Other Liabilities and Deferred Income

Report the total of liabilities not reported elsewhere on Schedule SC. You can find a list of the types of liabilities to be included in the memo items detailing other liabilities below.

Memo: Detail of Other Liabilities

Report the three largest items constituting the amount reported in SC796. Select the codes best describing these items from the list below and report them on SC791, 794, and 797, and the corresponding amounts should be reported on SC792, 795, and 798. This detail must be completed if you report an amount on SC796.

SC791, 794 and 797: Codes

01 Dividends payable on stock.

02 Financial options fees received.

04 Nonrefundable loan fees received prior to loan disbursement.

05 Deferred gains from sale/leaseback where the resulting lease is an operating lease.

06 Balances in U.S. Treasury tax and loan accounts administered under the note option that provide for the conversion of the previous day's balance to an interest-bearing demand note.

07 Deferred gains from the sale of real estate recorded under the percentage-of-completion or deposit methods pursuant to SFAS No. 66, *Accounting for Sales of Real Estate*.

08 Negative investments in entities accounted for under the equity method.

09 Fees received for standby contracts and other option arrangements where the savings association is obligated to purchase or sell securities at the option of the other party.

10 Amounts due brokers for unsettled transactions.

11 The liability recorded for pensions and other postretirement benefits.

12 Negative goodwill.

13 Amounts payable under interest-rate-swap agreements.

14 Unapplied loan payments received for which the customer's account will be credited as of the date of receipt.

15 Liability when the benefits of a loan servicing contract are not expected to adequately compensate the servicer.

16 Recourse loan liability.

17 Non-interest-bearing payables due to holding companies and affiliates.

18 Litigation reserves.

19 Nonrefundable stock subscriptions. Note that refundable stock subscriptions are reported as escrows on SC783.

20 Fair value of all derivative instruments reportable as liabilities under SFAS No. 133.

99 Other. **Use this code only for those items not identified above.**

Do not include:

1. Escrows. Report on SC783, Escrows.
2. Deferred credits classified as contra-assets, such as loans in process and deferred loan fees.
3. Yield adjustments on deposits. Report on SC715, Unamortized Yield Adjustments on Deposits.
4. Yield adjustments, commitment fees, and issue costs on FHLBank advances and other borrowings. Report as part of the borrowings' balance.
5. Accrued interest on escrow accounts. Report on SC783, Escrows.
6. U.S. Treasury tax and loan accounts administered under the remittance option requiring the remittance of the previous day's balance to a federal reserve bank. Report on SC710, Deposits.
7. Unapplied loan payments received for which the customer's account will be credited as of the date of transfer rather than the date of receipt from the customer. Report on SC710, Deposits.

SC792, 795, and 798: Amount

Report the dollar amounts corresponding to the codes reported on SC791, 794, and 797.

SC70: TOTAL LIABILITIES

The electronic filing software will compute this line as the sum of SC710, SC783, SC715, SC72, and SC75.

SC799: REDEEMABLE PREFERRED STOCK AND MINORITY INTEREST

Report items that have characteristics of both liabilities and equity capital and that in accordance with GAAP should not be classified as equity capital.

Include:

1. Redeemable preferred stock you issued.
2. Perpetual preferred stock issued by consolidated subsidiaries to third parties constituting a minority interest.
3. Income capital certificates you have issued to the FSLIC Resolution Fund for which you have received cash, and no FSLIC note remains on your books.

Do not include:

1. Redeemable preferred stock issued by consolidated subsidiaries to third parties. Report on SC760, Other Borrowings.
2. Preferred stock, both redeemable and perpetual, that consolidated subsidiaries issued to you or your other subordinate organizations. When you are making your consolidating entries, you must eliminate this preferred stock of the consolidated subsidiary.
3. Deferred issuance costs. Report on SC690, Other Assets.

Dividends on items included on this line reduce retained earnings when declared. Report them on SI620, Dividends Declared: Preferred Stock.

EQUITY CAPITAL

PERPETUAL PREFERRED STOCK

Include:

1. Preferred stock you issued that is nonredeemable by the purchaser and that qualifies as equity capital under GAAP.
2. Perpetual preferred stock and permanent income capital certificates (PICCs) you issued to the FSLIC Resolution Fund, less related outstanding FSLIC notes receivable.
3. Preferred stock convertible into common stock.

Report preferred stock net of issuance costs, premiums, and discounts. If you issued preferred stock above par value, include the amount paid in excess of par with the par value.

Dividends on perpetual preferred stock reduce retained earnings when declared. Report them on SI620, Dividends Declared on Preferred Stock.

Do not include:

1. Redeemable preferred stock you issued. Report on SC799, Redeemable Preferred Stock and Minority Interest.
2. Redeemable preferred stock issued by a consolidated subsidiary. Report on SC760, Other Borrowings.
3. Permanent preferred stock issued by a consolidated subsidiary. Report as minority interest on SC799, Redeemable Preferred Stock and Minority Interest.
4. Income capital certificates (ICCs) you issued to the FSLIC Resolution Fund. Report on SC799, Redeemable Preferred Stock and Minority Interest.

SC812: Cumulative

Report permanent preferred stock where the stockholders are entitled to receive unpaid dividends before the payment of dividends on other classes of stock.

SC814: Noncumulative

Report permanent preferred stock whose dividends do not accumulate if unpaid.

COMMON STOCK

SC820: Par Value

Report the par value of all outstanding common stock – permanent, reserve, or guaranty stock – that you have issued.

If the par value of common stock issued is less than $500, report **1** in this data field to indicate that it is not zero, and, if necessary, reduce the amount that you report on SC830 by one.

You must reduce retained earnings at the time that you declare dividends on common stock. Report the reduction of retained earnings on SI630, Dividends Declared on Common Stock.

Do not include deductions for:

1. Stock you reacquired – treasury stock. Report as a negative on SC890, Other Components of Equity Capital.

2. Unallocated ESOP shares. Report as a negative on SC890, Other Components of Equity Capital.

SC830: Paid in Excess of Par

Include:

1. Amounts paid in excess of par value from the issuance of common stock for cash or nonmonetary assets. Deduct the costs of issuing common stock.
2. Permanent capital contributions by the stockholders not related to the purchase of stock.

Do not include:

1. Paid-in capital from the issuance of preferred stock. Report on SC812 or SC814, Perpetual Preferred Stock.
2. FSLIC capital contributions. Report as a reduction from goodwill on SC660, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets.

SC860: UNREALIZED GAINS (LOSSES) ON AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE SECURITIES

Report unrealized gains (losses), net of taxes, for you and your subordinate organizations on available-for-sale securities and on certain nonsecurity financial instruments, CNFIs, classified as available for sale, pursuant to SFAS No. 115, *Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities*.

You do not report gains and losses that are reported in this data field in the statement of operations until either the asset is sold, a loss is considered other than temporary, or it is amortized in accordance with the following paragraph.

Include the unamortized amount of the unrealized gain or loss at the date of transfer of debt securities transferred from available-for-sale to held-to-maturity category. Continue to report this gain or loss on this line until it is completely amortized over the remaining life of the security as an adjustment of yield in the same manner as a discount or premium.

You do not report unrealized gains (losses) on securities and CNFIs as valuation allowances and, therefore, do not include them in Schedule VA.

Report this data field as negative when your unrealized losses exceed unrealized gains.

Do not include declines in fair value that you judge to be other than temporary. Report such losses in earnings on SO321, Net Provision for Losses on Interest-Bearing Assets.

SC880: RETAINED EARNINGS

Retained earnings are your accumulated net income since inception less distributions to shareholders and amounts transferred to other equity capital accounts.

Include:

1. Undistributed income – net income from interim periods of operation prior to closing your books;
2. Retained earnings from prior operating periods.
3. Restrictions or appropriations of retained earnings as designated by your board of directors.
4. If you are in receivership, a deduction for the amount by which liabilities exceed identified assets, because you may not report goodwill upon conversion to receivership. Refer to EITF Consensus No. 85-41.

SC890: OTHER COMPONENTS OF EQUITY CAPITAL

Report amounts reported under GAAP as separate components of equity capital. In most cases the amounts in this data field will be negative, as these items typically reduce equity capital.

Include:

1. Treasury stock.
2. Unearned employee stock ownership plan (ESOP) shares, when such reporting is required under GAAP, including AICPA SOP No. 93-6, *Employers' Accounting for Employee Stock Ownership Plans*.
3. Minimum pension liability.
4. Accumulated gains and losses associated with cash-flow hedges pursuant to SFAS No. 133.

SC80: TOTAL EQUITY CAPITAL

The electronic filing software will compute this line as the sum of SC812 through SC890.

SC90: TOTAL LIABILITIES, REDEEMABLE PREFERRED STOCK, MINORITY INTEREST, AND EQUITY CAPITAL

The electronic filing software will compute this line as the sum of SC70, SC799 and SC80. This line must equal SC60, Total Assets.

SCHEDULE SO — CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS

*Throughout these instructions, **you** and **your** refers to the reporting savings association and its consolidated subsidiaries; **we** and **our** refers to the Office of Thrift Supervision.*

Complete this Statement of Operations, Schedule SO, on a consolidated basis from the savings association downward. Do not consolidate your holding company. You should apply generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) unless we specifically state otherwise in these instructions. Report net income or loss allocable to minority shareholders on SO491, Other Noninterest Income.

Report income and expense for the quarter ending on the report date, regardless of your fiscal year end. Do not report data in Schedule SO on a year-to-date basis. Note that GAAP requires the accrual basis of accounting.

When you correct errors made in prior periods within the current calendar year, you should report them in the same data field in which you would have reported them on the original report. However, you should not report them in the same data field if the adjustment distorts yields for the quarter or results in negative numbers in fields that do not permit negatives. Where the latter would occur, you should include the adjustments in Other Noninterest Income, SO490, or Other Noninterest Expense, SO580. Generally, you may file amendments only within 50 days of the report date. For further information on correcting prior period errors, see Item 5 in the General Instructions.

INTEREST INCOME

SO11: TOTAL

The electronic filing software will compute this line as the sum of SO110 through SO170.

SO110: DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENT SECURITIES

Report interest and dividends earned on the deposits and investment securities reported on SC110 through SC185.

Include:

1. The gross income earned on all deposits and investment securities including those used as collateral under agreements to resell.

2. The net amount of yield adjustments made to interest and dividend income on deposits and investment securities.

Do not include:

1. Interest and dividends on assets reported on SC690, Other Assets. Report this interest and dividends on SO491, Other Noninterest Income.
2. Uncollected interest recorded solely to track interest due after a loan is placed in nonaccrual status. Report the interest net of its write-off.
3. Adjustments to reverse uncollected interest accrued in prior periods. Report the adjustments on SO321, Net Provision for Losses On Interest-Bearing Assets.

SO120: MORTGAGE POOL SECURITIES

Report interest earned on mortgage pool securities you reported on SC210 and SC215, Mortgage Pool Securities, including amortization of premiums and discounts.

Do not include:

1. Interest accruals if collection was not probable at the time the interest was accrued. Place securities on which the collection of interest is not probable in a nonaccrual status.
2. Adjustments to reverse uncollected interest that the savings association accrued in prior periods. Report these adjustments on SO321, Net Provision for Losses On Interest-Bearing Assets.
3. Adjustments to discounts and premiums, other than normal amortization. Report these adjustments on SO430 or SO467.

SO140: MORTGAGE LOANS

Report interest earned, including amortization of yield adjustments, on mortgage loans that you reported on SC230 through SC265. If you have bought or sold a participating interest in mortgage loans, report only the interest applicable to the portion of the loans owned. If you have purchased mortgage loans or participating interests in mortgage loans on a net-yield basis, report the net interest earned.

If you assume a liability to a third party in connection with a wrap-around mortgage loan where the assumed liability is reported on SC760, Other Borrowings, report the gross interest income and charge the interest incurred on the assumed liability to expense on SO260, Interest Expense on Other Borrowed Money.

Do not include:

1. Interest accruals if collection was not probable at the time of accrual. Place loans on which the collection of interest is not probable in a nonaccrual status.
2. Adjustments to reverse uncollected interest that you accrued in prior periods. Report these adjustments on SO321, Net Provision for Losses On Interest-Bearing Assets.
3. Adjustments to discounts and premiums, other than normal amortization. Report these adjustments on SO430 or SO475.

NONMORTGAGE LOANS:

Report the contractual interest earned and the net yield adjustments on nonmortgage loans.

Do not Include:

1. Interest accruals if collection was not probable at the time of accrual. Place loans on which the collection of interest is not probable in a nonaccrual status.
2. Adjustments to reverse uncollected interest accrued in prior periods. Report these adjustments on SO321 (Net Provision for Losses On Interest-Bearing Assets).

SO160: Commercial Loans and Leases

Report the net interest earned, including any yield adjustments, on commercial nonmortgage loans that you reported on SC300 through SC306, Secured and Unsecured Commercial Loans and Financing Leases.

SO170: Consumer Loans and Leases

Report the net interest earned, including any yield adjustments, on nonmortgage loans that you reported on SC310 through SC345, Consumer Loans: Open and Closed-End. Include with yield adjustments the amortization of credit card fees.

INTEREST EXPENSE

SO21: TOTAL

The electronic filing software will automatically compute this line as the sum of SO215, SO266, and SO230 through SO260, less SO271.

SO215: DEPOSITS

Report the sum of the following:

1. All interest expense on deposits that you reported on SC710, Deposits.
2. The amortization of yield adjustments that you reported on SC715, Unamortized Yield Adjustments, less the amount for penalties charged to depositors for early withdrawals.

Do not include:

Interest on escrow accounts that you reported on SC783, Escrows. Report the interest on escrow accounts on SO266, Interest on Escrows.

SO266: ESCROWS

Report interest paid on all escrow accounts that you reported on SC783, Escrows.

SO230: ADVANCES FROM FHLBANK

Report interest expense and the amortization of any related yield adjustments on FHLBank advances that you reported on SC720, Advances from FHLBank.

Do not include:

Prepayment penalties on advances. Report these prepayment penalties on SO811, Extraordinary Items, in accordance with SFAS No. 76, *Extinguishment of Debt.*

SO240: SUBORDINATED DEBENTURES (INCLUDING MANDATORY CONVERTIBLE SECURITIES)

Report interest expense and the amortization of yield adjustments on all subordinated debentures and mandatory convertible securities that you issued and that you reported on SC735, Subordinated Debentures (Including Mandatory Convertible Securities).

Include:

1. The amortization of issuance costs, premiums, and discounts.
2. A deduction for interest earned on FSLIC notes related to subordinated debt issued to FSLIC Resolution Fund.

SO250: MORTGAGE COLLATERALIZED SECURITIES ISSUED

Report interest expense and amortization of yield adjustments on all mortgage collateralized securities that you issued and that you reported on SC740 and SC745, Mortgage Collateralized Securities.

SO260: OTHER BORROWED MONEY

Report interest expense and amortization of yield adjustments on borrowings not included above.

Include interest on:

1. SC730, Federal Funds Purchased and Securities Sold Under Agreements to Repurchase.
2. SC760, Other Borrowings.

Report the gross amount of interest that you pay on securities sold under agreements to repurchase and loans sold with recourse accounted for as financings. Do not reduce the amount of interest that you paid for such securities or loans by the amount of interest income you received on the securities and loans sold under such agreements.

SO271: CAPITALIZED INTEREST

Report all capitalized interest costs in accordance with SFAS No. 34, *Capitalization of Interest Costs*. Do not use an interest rate that exceeds the weighted average rate for total interest-bearing deposits and other liabilities. Capitalized interest will be deducted from interest expense. Therefore, report this as a positive number even though it will always be a credit balance.

SO311: NET INTEREST INCOME (EXPENSE) BEFORE PROVISION FOR LOSSES ON INTEREST-BEARING ASSETS

The electronic filing software will automatically compute this line as SO11 less SO21.

SO321: NET PROVISION FOR LOSSES ON INTEREST-BEARING ASSETS

Report the provision for losses on all interest-bearing assets. Report credit balances as negative.

For a discussion on how to calculate provision for losses, refer to the general instructions for Schedule VA.

Do not report adjustments to valuation allowances as prior period expenses. Report adjustments to valuation allowances as an expense in the period in which you determined the amount of the loss even if the loss actually occurred in a prior period.

Include:

Losses you recognized in marking loans to fair value at the time of foreclosure or in-substance foreclosure.

Do not include:

1. Adjustments to available-for-sale securities for unrealized gains or losses in accordance with SFAS No. 115. Report the adjustments on SC860, Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Available-for-Sale Securities.
2. Adjustments to trading assets. Report on SO485, Net Income (Loss) from Trading Assets (Realized and Unrealized).
3. Recoveries of valuation allowances at the time of sale. Include these in the gain or loss on the sale.
4. Provisions for losses on noninterest-bearing assets. Report the provision for losses on SO570, Net Provision for Losses on Non-interest-bearing Assets.

SO331: NET INTEREST INCOME (EXPENSE) AFTER PROVISION FOR LOSSES ON INTEREST-BEARING ASSETS

The electronic filing software will automatically compute this line as SO311 less SO321.

NONINTEREST INCOME

Do not include material adjustments to income from prior calendar years; refer to page 3 of the General Instructions for procedures to correct prior periods.

SO40: TOTAL

The electronic filing software will compute this line as the sum of SO410 through SO491.

SO410: MORTGAGE LOAN SERVICING FEES

Include:

1. Fees earned from servicing mortgage loans and participations for others.
2. A deduction for amortization and write-downs of servicing assets reported on SC642.

Do not include:

Servicing fees for nonmortgage loans. Report the servicing fees on nonmortgage loans on SO420, Other Fees and Charges.

Report the difference between the net interest retained from mortgage loan servicing and the amortization or other write-down of mortgage servicing assets. Do not deduct servicing expenses.

SO420: OTHER FEES AND CHARGES

Report all fees and charges not reported on SO410.

Include:

1. Loan servicing fee income on nonmortgage loans, including credit card servicing income.
2. Trust fee income.
3. Loan charges such as prepayment fees, late charges, and assumption fees.
4. Amortization of commitment fees when it is unlikely that the borrower will exercise the commitment.
5. Brokerage fee income.
6. Annuity fee income.
7. Insurance premiums, fees, and commissions.
8. Transaction account fees.
9. All other fees not reported on SO410.

Do not include:

Amortization of loan fees. Report amortization of loan fees as a yield adjustment to interest income.

NET INCOME (LOSS) FROM:

Report net income or loss on the categories below. Enter a loss as negative.

SO430: Sale of Assets Held for Sale and Available-for-Sale Securities

Include:

1. Profit or loss from the disposition of assets held for sale.
2. Profit or loss from the disposition of available-for-sale securities pursuant to SFAS No. 115.

When you sell securities classified as available-for-sale pursuant to SFAS No. 115, reverse the amount of the unrealized gain or loss previously recorded on SC860, Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Available-for-Sale Securities, and report the entire difference between amortized cost and net sales proceeds in earnings.

Because you recognize in income the lower-of-cost-or-market adjustments to assets held for sale as they occur, when you sell the assets, you recognize the difference between the recorded value and the net sales proceeds.

Do not include:

1. Gains or losses on trading assets. Report on SO485.
2. Lower-of-cost-or-market adjustments to assets held for sale. Report these adjustments on SO465.

SO461: Operations and Sale of Repossessed Assets

Include:

1. Net income or loss from repossessed assets reported on SC40, Repossessed Assets. Report direct expenses on repossessed assets, even if there is no income.
2. Gains and losses from the sale of repossessed assets reported on SC40, Repossessed Assets.

Do not include:

1. Adjustments to valuation allowances established on REO. Report these adjustments on SO570, Net Provision for Losses on Noninterest-Bearing Assets.
2. Write-downs taken when marking foreclosed assets to fair value at time of foreclosure. Report these write-downs on SO321, Net Provision for Losses on Interest-bearing Assets.

SO465: LOCOM Adjustments Made to Assets Held for Sale

Report adjustments to assets held for sale to value them at the lower-of-cost-or-market. You should also include the amount reported here on VA120, Net Provision for Loss.

Do not include:

1. Any unrealized gains or losses on available-for-sale securities recorded pursuant to SFAS No. 115. Report these unrealized gains or losses only as a separate component of equity capital on SC860.

2. Profit or loss on the sale of assets held for sale. Report the profit or loss on SO430.
3. Operating income and expense from mortgage banking activities. Report in the appropriate income or expense category.

SO467: Sale of Securities Held-to-Maturity

Include:

1. Gains and losses from the sale or other disposition of mortgage pool securities that you reported on SC210 and SC215, Mortgage Pool Securities, and that were held-to-maturity.
2. Gains and losses from the sale or other disposition of securities that you reported on SC130 through SC185, Cash, Deposits and Investment Securities, and that were held-to-maturity.

Do not include:

1. Gains and losses from the sale of securities held in a trading portfolio. Report these gains or losses on SO485.
2. Gains and losses from the sale of available-for-sale securities. Report these gains and losses on SO430.

SO475: Sale of Loans Held for Investment

Report gains and losses from the sale or other disposition of mortgage and nonmortgage loans that you reported on SC230 through SC265 and SC300 through SC345.

Do not include:

1. Gains and losses from the sale of loans and securities in a trading portfolio. Report these gains and losses on SO485;
2. Gains and losses from the sale of loans held for sale. Report these gains and losses on SO430.
3. Recoveries of losses previously written off. Report on VA140, Recoveries.

SO477: Sale of Other Assets Held for Investment

Report gains and losses from the sale or other disposition of any assets that you did not report on SO430 through SO475 or SO485.

Include:

1. Gains and losses from the sale of real estate held for investment reported on SC45, Real Estate Held for Investment, that you may account for as current income in accordance with SFAS No. 66, *Accounting for Sales of Real Estate*.
2. Gains and losses from the sale of a branch operation or a portion thereof, such as deposits.
3. Gains and losses from the sale of loan servicing rights when sold separately from the loan.
4. Gains and losses from the sale of subsidiaries.

SO485: Trading Assets (Realized and Unrealized)

Include:

1. Realized gains and losses on trading assets.
2. Changes in unrealized gains and losses on trading assets.

SO491: Other Noninterest Income

Report the total of all noninterest income that you did not include on SO410 through SO485. You can find a list of the types of income to include under **Memo: Detail of Other Noninterest Income** below.

Do not include:

1. Loan servicing fees. Report these fees on SO410 or SO420, as appropriate;
2. Trust fee income. Report this income on SO420.
3. Other fees. Report these fees on SO420.

Memo: Detail of Other Noninterest Income

SO493, 494: Reserved for FHLBank Dividends

These data fields are reserved for cash and stock dividends on FHLBank stock. The code in SO493 will always be code 01, which represents FHLBank dividends. The amount in SO494 will always represent the amount of FHLBank dividends included in SO491.

SO495, 497 and SO496 and 498:

Report the two largest items comprising the amount reported on SO491, excluding dividends on FHLBank stock. Codes best describing these items should be selected from the list below and reported on SO495 and 497. You must complete this detail if you reported an amount on SO491.

Because SO491may consist of both positive and negative amounts – for example, net income or loss from leasing operations – you should report the two amounts that have the greatest impact on the total, regardless of their sign. Therefore, when selecting the two largest amounts comprising the amount reported on SO491, disregard the sign of the number. However, although you should disregard the sign when you **select** the two largest numbers; you should use the correct sign when you **report** the amount.

SO495 and 497: Codes

02 Interest income from income tax refunds.

03 Interest income from margin accounts.

04 Net income or loss from leasing or subleasing space in the association's office quarters, future office quarters, and parking lots.

05 Net income or loss from real estate held for investment.

06 Net income or loss from investments in unconsolidated subordinate organizations and pass-through investments, accounted for using the equity method, after the elimination of intercompany profits.

07 Net income or loss from leased property.

08 Net income or loss allocable to minority shareholders.

09 Net income from data processing equipment leased or services provided to others.

10 Dividends from subordinate organizations reported on SC50 and accounted for by the cost method.

11 Adjustments to prior periods.

12 Income received on real estate acquired through foreclosure or deed in lieu of foreclosure on VA or FHA loans pending conveyance to the insuring agency.

13 Amortization of negative goodwill reported on SC796.

14 Income from interest-only strip receivables and certain other instruments reported on SC655.

15 Income from corporate-owned life insurance

Report adjustments to cash surrender value of corporate-owned life insurance that you reported in other assets under code 24 or code 25.

99 Other. (**Use this code only for an item not identified above**.)

SO496 and 498: Amounts

Report the dollar amounts corresponding to the codes reported on SO493, 495 and 497.

NONINTEREST EXPENSE

Do not include material adjustments to expenses from prior calendar years; refer to page 3 of the General Instructions for procedures to correct prior periods.

SO51: TOTAL

The electronic filing software will compute this line as the sum of SO510 through SO580.

SO510: ALL PERSONNEL COMPENSATION AND EXPENSE

Report gross salaries, wages, bonuses, and other compensation and expenses of officers, directors and employees, whether employed full- or part-time.

Include:

1. The cost of temporary help and employment contractors.
2. Fringe benefits such as the employer's share of payroll taxes, insurance premiums, lunchroom expenses, tuition fees, uniforms, parking, and other such benefits.
3. Bonuses and awards.
4. Employer contributions to pension and retirement funds and ESOP plans.
5. Pensions paid directly by you.
6. Lump-sum pension contributions.
7. Payments related to past services, such as severance pay.
8. Directors' fees.
9. Travel and other expenses for directors, officers, and employees.

Do not include:

Allowances for privately owned automobiles used in connection with your business, or any depreciation and other noninterest expense incurred on leased automobiles. Report these figures on SO530.

SO520: LEGAL EXPENSE

Report all legal fees and retainers, including accruals and amortization.

Do not include material legal settlements; most settlement payments should be reported on SO580.

SO530: OFFICE OCCUPANCY AND EQUIPMENT EXPENSE

Include:

1. Depreciation and other expenses of association-owned space, capital leases, furniture and fixtures, automobiles and equipment reported on SC55, Office Premises and Equipment.
2. Amortization of leasehold improvements.
3. Rent, net of the amortization of deferred gain on a sale/leaseback.
4. Uncapitalized equipment purchases.
5. Taxes, assessments, and insurance premiums on office premises, equipment, and land for future use.
6. Rental costs, maintenance contracts, and expenses on office furniture, machines, and data processing equipment.
7. Accounting servicing fees paid to a data center.

If a portion of office premises and equipment is leased to others, allocate related expenses to SO491, Other Noninterest Income. When actual data are not available, a reasonable, consistent, and documented estimate is acceptable.

SO540: MARKETING AND OTHER PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

Include:

1. Advertising, production, agency fees, and direct mail.
2. Marketing research, including consultants.
3. Public relations, including consultants, seminars, or customer magazines.
4. Sales training by consultants.
5. Public accountants' fees.
6. Management services.
7. Consulting fees for economic surveys.
8. Other special advisory services.

Do not include:

1. Legal fees; report on SO520.
2. Data processing fees; report on SO530.
3. Supervisory examination fees; report on SO580.
4. Deposit promotions, giveaways, premiums, and commissions that are capitalized. Report amortization on SO215, Interest Expense on Deposits.

SO550: LOAN SERVICING FEES

Report fees paid to others to service mortgage and nonmortgage loans.

Include:

1. Fees for servicing loans owned by you.
2. Fees for servicing loans owned by others where you own the servicing rights.

Do not include:

1. Amortization of purchased loan servicing rights. Deduct the amortization from SO410, Mortgage Loan Servicing Fee Income.
2. Servicing fees for loans acquired on a net yield basis. Deduct the servicing fees from related interest income.

SO560: AMORTIZATION OF GOODWILL

Report amortization of SC660, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets.

Include:

1. Amortization of goodwill.
2. Amortization of core deposit premiums and other intangibles.
3. Write-downs of goodwill and other intangible assets.

Do not include:

Amortization of loan servicing assets. Deduct the amortization from SO410, Mortgage Loan Servicing Fee Income.

SO570: NET PROVISION FOR LOSSES ON NONINTEREST-BEARING ASSETS

Report the provision for losses on all non-interest-bearing assets. Report credit balances as negative.

Refer to the general instructions for Schedule VA for a discussion of how to properly calculate provision for losses. Report adjustments to valuation allowances as an expense in the period in which you determine the amount of the loss even if that loss actually occurred in a prior period.

Include adjustments to valuation allowances on:

1. Real estate owned.
2. Real estate held for investment.
3. Subordinate organizations.
4. Other assets.

Do not include:

1. Recoveries of valuation allowances at the time of sale. Include these recoveries in the gain or loss on the sale.
2. Provisions for losses on interest-bearing assets. Report the losses on SO321, Net Provision for Losses on Interest-bearing Assets.

3. Direct charge-offs of servicing assets. Report the direct charge-offs on SO410, Mortgage Loan Servicing Fees.
4. Losses recognized in marking foreclosed assets to fair value at the time of foreclosure or in-substance foreclosure. Report these as losses on loans on SO321, Net Provision for Losses on Interest-bearing Assets.

SO580: OTHER NONINTEREST EXPENSE

Report the total of all noninterest expense not included on SO510 through SO570. A list of the types of expense you should include appears below in the memo items detailing other noninterest expense.

Memo: Detail of Other Noninterest Expense

Report the three largest items comprising the amount you reported on SO580. Select codes best describing these items from the list below and report the codes on SO581, 583, and 585. Report the corresponding amounts on SO582, 584, and 586. You must complete this detail if an amount is reported on SO580.

SO581, 583, and 585: Codes

01 Deposit Insurance premiums.

02 OTS assessments.

03 Interest expense on income taxes.

04 Interest expense on Treasury tax and loan accounts administered under the note option.

05 Forfeited commitment fees on FHLBank advances not taken down by the association.

06 Supervisory examination fees.

07 Office supplies, printing, and postage.

08 Telephone, including data lines.

09 Noncapitalized loan origination expenses, including appraisal reports, credit reports, and other like expenses.

10 ATM expense.

11 Adjustments to prior periods.

12 Acquisition and organization costs, including mergers and branch office acquisitions.

13 Miscellaneous taxes other than income taxes and real estate taxes.

14 Losses from fraud.

15 Foreclosure expenses.

16 Web site expenses.

17 Charitable Contributions.

99 Other. (**Use this code only for an item not identified above**.)

SO582, 584 and 586: Amounts

Report the dollar amounts corresponding to the codes reported on SO581, 583 and 585.

SO60: INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE INCOME TAXES

The electronic filing software will compute this line as the sum of SO331 plus SO40 less SO51.

INCOME TAXES

SO71: TOTAL

The electronic filing software will compute this line as the sum of SO710 and SO720.

SO710: FEDERAL

Report federal income tax expense. Report a net credit as negative.

Include:

1. Deficiency payments, penalties.
2. Immaterial adjustments to correct prior period accruals for which the amendment cycle is no longer open.
3. Amortization of prepaid or deferred federal income taxes.
4. Reductions for refunds from prior periods not previously reported.
5. Reductions for NOL carrybacks.

Do not include:

Interest income and expense on tax accounts. Report these on SO491, Other Noninterest Income, or SO580, Other Noninterest Expense.

SO720: STATE, LOCAL, AND OTHER

Report state, local and other income tax expenses. Report a net credit as negative.

Include:

1. Deficiency payments, penalties.
2. Immaterial adjustments to correct prior period accruals for which the amendment cycle is no longer open.
3. Amortization of prepaid or deferred state, local and other income taxes.

4. Reductions for refunds from prior periods not previously reported.
5. Reductions for NOL carrybacks.
6. Gross receipts taxes.

Do not include:

1. Interest income and expense on tax accounts. Report these on SO491, Other Noninterest Income, or SO580, Other Noninterest Expense.
2. Any local taxes other than those based on income. Report real estate taxes on SO530, Office Occupancy and Equipment Expense; report franchise and other local taxes on SO580, Other Noninterest Expense.

SO81: INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS AND EFFECTS OF ACCOUNTING CHANGES

The electronic filing software will compute this line as the sum of SO60 less SO71.

SO811: EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS, NET OF TAX EFFECT, AND CUMULATIVE EFFECT OF CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

Extraordinary Items:

Extraordinary items are material events and transactions that are unusual and infrequent. **Both of these conditions must exist for an event or transaction to be an extraordinary item.**

- **Unusual** – To be unusual, an event or transaction must be highly abnormal or clearly unrelated to the ordinary and typical activities of the association. An event or transaction beyond the control of management is not automatically considered unusual.

- **Infrequent** – To be infrequent, an event or transaction should not reasonably be expected to recur in the foreseeable future. Although the past occurrence of an event or transaction provides a basis for estimating the likelihood of its future occurrence, the absence of a past occurrence does not automatically imply that an event or transaction is infrequent.

Rarely do events or transactions qualify for treatment as extraordinary items. Among these are losses that result directly from a major disaster such as an earthquake (except in areas where earthquakes are expected to recur in the foreseeable future), a government expropriation, or a prohibition under a newly enacted law or regulation.

Include:

1. The tax benefit of preacquisition NOL carryforwards realized in a period subsequent to the loss period. See SFAS No. 16, *Prior Period Adjustments*.

2. Prepayment fees and most other gains or losses on the extinguishment of debt. See SFAS No. 76, *Extinguishment of Debt*.
3. Gains on restructuring payables. See SFAS No. 15, *Accounting by Debtors and Creditors for Troubled Debt Restructuring*.

Do not include:

1. Adjustments to valuation allowances. Report these on SO32, Net Provision for Losses on Interest-Bearing Assets, or SO570, Net Provision for Losses on Noninterest-Bearing Assets, even if the actual loss occurred in a prior period.
2. Audit adjustments for corrections of accruals. For information on correcting prior period errors, see Item 5 in the General Instructions.
3. Adjustments for periods where the cycle is open for amendments to the TFR. Refer to the general instructions for the submission of amended reports.
4. Adjustments related to prior interim periods of your current fiscal year. Report these adjustments currently in the appropriate current income or expense data field.
5. Net income or loss allocable to minority shareholders. Report on SO491, Other Noninterest Income.

Cumulative Effect of Changes in Accounting Principles:

The cumulative effect of changes in accounting principles is the amount resulting from changing from one **accepted** accounting principle to another **accepted** accounting principle. It does not include the cumulative effect of changing from an unaccepted accounting principle to a generally accepted accounting principle. This type of change is reported currently in the appropriate income or expense data field.

Report a loss as a negative amount.

SO91: NET INCOME (LOSS)

The electronic filing software will compute this line as the sum of SO81 plus SO811.

SCHEDULE VA — CONSOLIDATED VALUATION ALLOWANCES

*Throughout these instructions, **you** and **your** refers to the reporting savings association and its consolidated subsidiaries; **we** and **our** refers to the Office of Thrift Supervision.*

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

This schedule reports the combined activity for the period in all valuation allowance accounts. The reconciliation consists of three columns:

1. General valuation allowances, including allowances for loan and lease losses, ALLL.
2. Specific valuation allowances, including valuation allowances established for assets classified as loss.
3. Total valuation allowances. The electronic filing software generates this column.

Valuation allowances are contra-asset accounts that reduce the recorded investment in an asset to its carrying amount. In preparing financial statements, management should review the carrying amount of all assets and adjust the related valuation allowances as necessary. Assessing the adequacy of valuation allowances is crucial to preparing the financial statement.

The ending balance in a valuation allowance account is the balance at the beginning of the period adjusted for the activity during the period. The following table shows the types of activity that flow through the valuation allowance account:

Beginning Balance (ending balance from previous period)

Add:

- Provision for Loss
- Recoveries
- Acquisitions

Deduct:

- Charge-offs

Ending Balance

Charge-offs

When you charge off an asset, the accounting entries reduce the total recorded investment of the asset and reduce the valuation allowance. However, since the carrying value is the recorded investment less the

specific valuation allowance, the carrying value decreases when you charge-off a general valuation allowance. The carrying value does not change when you charge-off a specific valuation allowance. Record charge-offs in this schedule even if there is no valuation allowance relating to that asset, such as a direct charge-off. You should also record a charge-off if the established valuation allowance is inadequate to absorb the entire charge-off. You can record a charge-off against either a general or specific valuation allowance.

The **Sales** section discusses eliminating valuation allowances when you sell the related asset.

Recoveries

A **recovery** is a payment received after you charge-off an asset. A recovery increases both the general valuation allowance and cash accounts.

In Schedule VA, recoveries do not include profits from assets that you had previously written down and later sold at a price exceeding the carrying value. For example, you would record profits from the sale of REO as a gain on the sale.

Provision for Loss

Calculate the provision for loss as the amount required to establish the appropriate ending balance in the valuation allowance account. You should base the amount of the ending balance on your management's review of the following:

- An assessment of all assets.
- Valuation calculations for troubled real estate assets.
- Estimates of credit and other losses inherent in the portfolios of homogeneous assets.
- The results of your self-classification of assets.

The following formula reconciles the provision for loss with the valuation allowance accounts:

+	The valuation allowance ending balance per analysis (VA165 and 168)
-	The valuation allowance beginning balance (VA105 and 108)
=	Net change in valuation allowances
+	Charge-offs (VA155 and 158)
-	Acquisitions (VA145 and 148)
-	Recoveries (VA135)
=	Provision for loss (VA115 and 118)

The process of determining the appropriateness of the ending balances in valuation allowance accounts results in the provision for loss being a net adjustment. For example, in the rare circumstance that a troubled real estate asset with a valuation allowance increases in value, you should adjust the required valuation allowance downward. This increase in the asset's value is a reduction of the current provision. Do not confuse this with a recovery of assets previously charged-off discussed above. Carefully analyze the total valuation allowance before you record a gain or reduction of the provision for loss.

The total provision for loss consists of the provision for loss on interest-bearing assets, SO321, and the provision for loss on non-interest-bearing assets, SO570. Do not include the LOCOM adjustments for assets held for sale, SO465, because LOCOM adjustments are due to changes in interest rates, and not due to credit losses. You should not establish a valuation allowance for the credit to assets resulting from LOCOM adjustments, but rather should directly reduce the asset.

You may record a negative provision for loss when management determines that the valuation allowance is higher than required. If this occurs, management should consider whether it has analyzed all possible situations and determine if the previously established valuation allowances were higher than necessary. To reverse a portion of the valuation allowance, report a negative amount in the provision for loss on SO321or SO570.

Sales

When you sell an asset with a previously established valuation allowance or that had been reduced by a direct charge-off, compute the gain or loss as follows: Sales price minus the asset's carrying value, which is net of the specific valuation allowance and charge-off.

The sale of an asset in excess of its carrying value is not a recovery when reconciling valuation allowances. Do not report profits from this type of sale in the net provision for loss. Report the profit as a gain on sale.

To remove an existing specific valuation allowance after selling the related asset, you must report the valuation allowance on VA158, Charge-offs of Specific Valuation Allowances.

Foreclosures

In cases involving foreclosure, including in-substance foreclosure, compare the **recorded investment** to the current fair value less cost to sell. Classify as **loss** any excess of recorded investment over fair value less cost to sell. Record this excess as a charge-off against the existing specific valuation allowance. If the specific valuation allowance is not sufficient to absorb the loss, you should record an additional charge-off against the loan. Record assets acquired through in-substance foreclosures as REO at the fair value less cost to sell at date of transfer. You should apply the same procedures described above.

VALUATION ALLOWANCE RECONCILIATION

VA105, 108, AND 110: BEGINNING BALANCE

The electronic filing software automatically generates these beginning balances from the prior quarter's ending balances. Unless you have accounted for a merger as a pooling, these data fields must equal the amounts reported on VA165, 168 and 170 from the immediately preceding reporting periods.

Special instructions for mergers:

- **Pooling mergers**

  Report the combined beginning balance of the merged associations.

- **Purchase mergers**

  Report the beginning balance of the surviving association only. Typically when using the purchase method, you should record assets at fair value and write-off all valuation allowances directly against the asset. However, under certain circumstances you may carry valuation allowances over to the surviving

association. This applies primarily to general valuation allowances. Report valuation allowances on purchased assets on VA145, 148, and 150, Acquisitions.

ADD OR DEDUCT:

Report increases in valuation allowance accounts, net credits, as positive numbers and decreases in valuation allowance accounts, net debits, as negative numbers.

VA115, 118, and 120: Net Provision for Loss

The electronic filing software automatically generates the total net provision for loss, VA120, from SO321 plus SO570. The software also automatically generates VA118 after you enter VA115.

A net credit to assets increases valuation allowances and charge-offs and flows through to the Statement of Operations as a debit, which is an expense. You should report a net credit as a positive number. Conversely, a net debit to assets decreases valuation allowances and flows through to the Statement of Operations as a credit or income. Report a net debit as a negative number on these lines.

VA125 and 128: Transfers

Report transfers between general and specific valuation allowances. VA125 and VA128 will have opposite signs even though they are always equal. Once you enter VA125, the transfer from general valuation allowances, the electronic filing software automatically generates VA128, the corresponding transfer to specific valuation allowances.

ADD:

VA135 and140: Recoveries

You should report any amount recovered during the quarter due to repayment of assets previously charged off. Refer to the discussion of recoveries in the general instructions to Schedule VA. VA135 always equals VA140, and VA 140 is the sum of VA31, 381, 41, 51, 821, and 931. Therefore, once you enter VA31, 381, 41, 51, 821, and 931, the electronic filing software automatically sums these and generates VA135 and 140.

VA145, 148, and 150: Acquisitions

Report the amount of valuation allowances on assets you purchased but for which you did not take a direct charge-off. Under certain circumstances, you may carry the existing valuation allowances of assets that you purchase forward to your books. You should include any valuation allowances acquired in a business combination accounted for under the purchase method. You should also include necessary adjustments that resulted from purchasing or selling a consolidated subsidiary, where the valuation allowances on the books of the subsidiary are consolidated with yours. The electronic filing software automatically generates VA150, which is the sum of VA145 and VA148.

Do not include:

1. Additional valuation allowances established after an acquisition, even if previous management should have established the valuation allowances. Report such additions to the valuation allowances in VA120, Net Provision for Loss.
2. Valuation allowances acquired in a pooling merger. Add these to the beginning balances.

DEDUCT:

VA155, 158 and 160: Charge-Offs

VA155 equals the sum of the charge-off detail below, VA30, 380, 40, 50, 60, 70, 820, and 930. The electronic filing software automatically generates VA 155 once you enter charge-offs on VA30, 380, 40, 50, 60, 70 820 and 930. The software also generates VA160, total charge-offs. VA160 is the sum of VA155, charge-offs against general valuation allowances, and VA158, charge-offs against specific valuation allowances.

Report charge-offs as positive amounts, since we deduct them from the ending valuation allowance balance.

If there is no specific valuation allowance established for the asset you are charging off, report charge-offs in the detail below and on VA155. If there is a specific valuation allowance for the asset, report the charge-off on VA158 for purposes of reconciliation. You should not report charge-offs of specific valuation allowances in the detail below because they have no effect on the balance sheet, Schedule SC, or on the income statement, Schedule SO.

Include:

1. Charge-offs to mark repossessed assets, including in-substance foreclosures, to fair value.
2. Charge-offs to eliminate valuation allowances of sold assets. See **Sales** above.

Do not include:

1. Charge-offs due to recognizing unrealized losses on trading assets.
2. Charge-offs in connection with marking assets to market in a business combination accounted for as a purchase.

VA165, 168 AND 170: ENDING BALANCE

The electronic filing software will automatically generate these balances as the sum of the General, Specific, and Total columns, and bring them forward as the beginning balances for the next reporting period. VA165 must equal the sum of the general valuation allowances that you reported in Schedule SC on SC199, SC227, SC283, SC357, SC441, SC481, SC529 and SC699.

CHARGE-OFFS, RECOVERIES, AND SPECIFIC VALUATION ALLOWANCE ACTIVITY

CHARGE-OFFS

Report the amount of loss that you charged off during the quarter against general valuation allowances. You should only include charge-offs for which no specific valuation allowance has previously been established.

The sum of VA30, 380, 40, 50, 60, 70, 820, and 930 must equal VA155. The electronic filing software automatically generates VA 155 once you enter charge-offs on VA30, 380, 40, 50, 60, 70 820 and 930.

VA30: Deposits, and Investment Securities

Report the amount of loss that you charged off on all deposits and investment securities reported on SC110 through SC190.

VA380: Mortgage Pool Securities

Report the amount of loss that you charged off on SC210 through SC215, Mortgage Pool Securities.

Mortgage Loans:

Report charge-offs of mortgage loans, accrued interest receivable, and advances for taxes and insurance in the appropriate mortgage loan category below.

Include charge-offs to mark repossessed assets to fair value at the date of foreclosure.

VA40: Total

The electronic filing software automatically generates this amount as the sum of VA420, 430, 440, 450, 460, 470, 480, and 490.

Construction:

VA420: 1-4 Dwelling Units

Report the amount of loss that you charged off on SC230, Construction Loans on 1-4 Dwelling Units.

VA430: 5 or More Dwelling Units

Report the amount of loss that you charged off on SC235, Construction Loans on 5 or More Dwelling Units.

VA440: Nonresidential Property

Report the amount of loss that you charged off on SC240, Construction Loans on Nonresidential Property.

Permanent:

VA450: 1-4 Closed-End First Mortgages and Junior Liens

Report the amount of loss that you charged off on SC250, Permanent Mortgages on Closed-End First Mortgages and Junior Liens.

VA460: 1-4 Revolving, Open-End Loans

Report the amount of loss that you charged off on SC253, Permanent Mortgages on Revolving, Open-End Loans.

VA470: 5 or More Dwelling Units

Report the amount of loss that you charged off on SC256, Permanent Mortgages on 5 or More Dwelling Units.

VA480: Nonresidential Property (Except Land)

Report the amount of loss that you charged off on SC260, Permanent Mortgages on Nonresidential Property.

VA490: Land

Report the amount of loss that you charged off on SC265, Permanent Mortgages on Land.

Nonmortgage Loans

Report charge-offs of nonmortgage loans and accrued interest receivable in the appropriate loan category below.

VA50: Total

The electronic filing software automatically generates this line as the sum of VA520, 530, 540, 550, 560, 570, and 580.

VA520: Commercial

Report the amount of loss that you charged off on SC300, Secured Commercial Loans, SC303, Unsecured Commercial Loans, and SC306, Commercial Financing Leases.

Consumer (Closed-End):

VA510: Loans on Deposits

Report the amount of loss that you charged off on SC310, Consumer Loans on Deposits.

VA516: Home Improvement Loans

Report the amount of loss that you charged off on SC316, Consumer Home Improvement Loans.

VA530: Education Loans

Report the amount of loss that you charged off on SC320, Consumer Education Loans.

VA540: Auto Loans

Report the amount of loss that you charged off on SC323 Consumer Auto Loans.

VA550: Mobile Home Loans

Report the amount of loss that you charged off on SC326, Consumer Mobile Home Loans.

VA560: Other

Report the amount of loss that you charged off on SC330, Other Closed-End Consumer Loans.

Consumer (Open-End):

VA570: Revolving Loans Secured by 1-4 Dwelling Units

Report the amount of loss that you charged off on SC340, Revolving Open-End Consumer Loans Secured by 1-4 Dwelling Units.

VA580: Credit Cards and Related Plans

Report the amount of loss that you charged off on SC345, Consumer Credit Cards and Related Plans.

Repossessed Assets:

Report all direct charge-offs on repossessed assets. You should mark repossessed assets to fair value at the date of foreclosure and charge them off against the loan balance. Report them on VA420 through VA580.

VA60: Total

The electronic filing software will automatically generate this amount as the sum of VA605 through VA630.

Real Estate:

VA605: Construction

Report the amount of loss that you charged off on SC405, Repossessed Real Estate Construction.

VA613: 1-4 Dwelling Units

Report the amount of loss that you charged off on SC415, Repossessed 1-4 Dwelling Unit Real Estate.

VA616: 5 or More Dwelling Units

Report the amount of loss that you charged off on SC425, Repossessed 5 or More Dwelling Unit Real Estate.

VA625: Nonresidential (Except Land)

Report the amount of loss that you charged off on SC426, Repossessed Nonresidential Real Estate, Except Land.

VA628: Land

Report the amount of loss that you charged off on SC428, Repossessed Land.

VA630: Other Repossessed Assets

Report the amount of loss that you charged off on SC430, Other Repossessed Assets.

VA70: Real Estate Held for Investment

Report the amount of loss that you charged off on SC45, Real Estate Held for Investment.

VA820: Equity Investments Not Subject to SFAS No. 115

Report the amount of loss that you charged off on SC50, Investments in Subordinate Organizations.

VA930: Other Assets

Report the amount of loss that you charged off on SC690, Other Assets.

Do not include:

1. Write-downs of office buildings, leasehold improvements, furniture, fixtures, equipment, and automobiles. Report these write-downs as an adjustment of depreciation on SO440, Net Income (Loss) from Office Building Operations, and SO530, Office Occupancy and Equipment Expense.
2. Write-downs on SC660, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets. Report these write-downs as an adjustment of amortization on SO560, Amortization of Goodwill.

RECOVERIES

Report the amount of recoveries during the quarter due to the repayment of assets previously charged off in the recovery column. For additional information, see the general instructions to Schedule VA.

The electronic filing software automatically generates VA 135 once you enter recoveries on VA31, 381, 41, 51, 821, and 931

Do not include:

1. Sale of an asset at a sales price exceeding the carrying value. Report this amount in income on SO430 and SO467 through SO477.
2. Payments received on assets for which a valuation allowance has been established. Adjust the ending balance of the valuation allowance appropriately.

VA31: Deposits, and Investment Securities

Report the amount of recoveries on all deposits and investment securities that you reported on SC110 through SC190.

VA381: Mortgage Pool Securities

Report the amount of recoveries on mortgage pool securities that you reported on SC210 through SC215.

Mortgage Loans

Report recoveries of accrued interest receivable and advances for taxes and insurance in the appropriate mortgage loan category below. Report recoveries on deficiency judgments in the mortgage loan category for which the judgment applies.

VA41: Total

Report the sum of VA421, 431, 441, 451, 461, 471, 481, and 491. The electronic filing software automatically generates this amount.

Construction:

VA421: 1-4 Dwelling Units

Report the amount of recoveries on SC230, Construction Loans on: 1-4 Dwelling Units.

VA431: 5 or More Dwelling Units

Report the amount of recoveries on SC235, Construction Loans on: 5 or More Dwelling Units.

VA441: Nonresidential Property

Report the amount of recoveries on SC240, Construction Loans on: Nonresidential Property.

Permanent:

VA451: 1-4 Closed-End First Mortgages and Junior Liens

Report the amount of recoveries on SC250, Permanent Mortgages on: Closed-End First Mortgages and Junior Liens.

VA461: 1-4 Revolving, Open-End Loans

Report the amount of recoveries on SC253, Permanent Mortgages on: Revolving, Open-End Loans.

VA471: 5 or More Dwelling Units

Report the amount of recoveries on SC256, Permanent Mortgages on: 5 or More Dwelling Units.

VA481: Nonresidential Property (Except Land)

Report the amount of recoveries on SC260, Permanent Mortgages on: Nonresidential Property (Except Land).

VA491: Land

Report the amount of recoveries on SC265, Permanent Mortgages on: Land.

Nonmortgage Loans

Report recoveries of nonmortgage loans and accrued interest receivable in the appropriate loan category below.

VA51: Total

Report the sum of VA521, 531, 541, 551, 561, 571, and 581. The electronic filing software automatically generates this amount.

VA521: Commercial

Report the amount of recoveries on Commercial Loans on SC300, Commercial Loans: Secured, SC303, Commercial Loans: Unsecured, and SC306, Commercial Loans: Financing Leases.

Consumer (Closed-End):

VA511: Loans on Deposits

Report the amount of recoveries on SC310, Closed-End Consumer Loans: Loans on Deposits.

VA517: Home Improvement Loans

Report the amount of recoveries on SC316, Closed-End Consumer Loans: Home Improvement Loans.

VA531: Education Loans

Report the amount of recoveries on SC320, Closed-End Consumer Loans: Education Loans.

VA541: Auto Loans

Report the amount of recoveries on SC323, Closed-End Consumer Loans: Auto Loans.

VA551: Mobile Home Loans

Report the amount of recoveries on SC326, Closed-End Consumer Loans: Mobile Home Loans.

VA561: Other

Report the amount of recoveries on SC330, Closed-End Consumer Loans: Other, Including Leases.

Consumer (Open-End):

VA571: Revolving Loans Secured by 1-4 Dwelling Units

Report recoveries on SC340, Open-End Consumer Loans: Revolving Loans Secured by 1-4 Dwelling Units.

VA581: Credit Cards and Related Plans

Report the amount of recoveries on SC345, Open-End Consumer Loans: Unsecured, Including Credit Cards and Other.

VA821: Equity Investments Not Subject to SFAS No. 115

Report the amount of recoveries on unsecured loans to subordinate organizations included in SC50, Investments in Unconsolidated Subordinate Organizations.

Do not include:

Sales of subsidiaries at a price above the carrying value. Report these sales on SO477, Net Income (Loss) From: Sale of Other Assets Held for Investment.

VA931: Other Assets

Report the amount of recoveries on all other financial assets that you did not include above. Include recoveries on miscellaneous receivables that you reported on SC690, Other Assets.

Do not include:

1. Gains on the sale of REO. Report these gains on SO461, Operations and Sale of Repossessed Assets.
2. Recoveries on deficiency judgments or other recoveries of loans foreclosed upon. Report these recoveries as a recovery of the loan in the appropriate loan category above.

SPECIFIC VALUATION ALLOWANCE PROVISIONS & TRANSFERS FROM GENERAL ALLOWANCES

Report the amount of provision for loss established for specific valuation allowances and the transfers between general valuation allowances during the quarter. This applies to any specific valuation allowance activity with the exception of charge-offs and acquisitions.

The sum of VA32, 382, 42, 52, 62, 72, 822, and 932 must equal the sum of VA118 and 128.

VA32: Deposits, and Investment Securities

Report the amount of provision for loss established for specific valuation allowances and the transfers between general valuation allowances on all deposits and investment securities that you reported on SC110 through SC190.

VA382: Mortgage Pool Securities

Report the amount of provision for loss established for specific valuation allowances and the transfers between general valuation allowances on SC210 through SC215, Mortgage Pool Securities.

Mortgage Loans:

Report the provision for loss established for specific valuation allowances and the transfers between general valuation allowances of mortgage loans in the appropriate mortgage loan category below. You should report specific valuation allowance activity of accrued interest receivable and advances for taxes and insurance in the appropriate mortgage loan category of the related loan.

VA42: Total

Report the sum of VA422, 432, 442, 452, 462, 472, 482, and 492. The electronic filing software automatically generates this amount.

Construction:

VA422: 1-4 Dwelling Units

Report the amount of provision for loss established for specific valuation allowances and the transfers between general valuation allowances on SC230, Construction Loans on: 1-4 Dwelling Units.

VA432: 5 or More Dwelling Units

Report the amount of provision for loss established for specific valuation allowances and the transfers between general valuation allowances on SC235, Construction Loans on: 5 or More Dwelling Units.

VA442: Nonresidential Property

Report the amount of provision for loss established for specific valuation allowances and the transfers between general valuation allowances on SC240, Construction Loans on: Nonresidential Property.

Permanent:

VA452: 1-4 Closed-End First Mortgages and Junior Liens

Report the amount of provision for loss established for specific valuation allowances and the transfers between general valuation allowances on SC250, Permanent Mortgages on: Closed-End First Mortgages and Junior Liens.

VA462: 1-4 Revolving, Open-End Loans

Report the amount of provision for loss established for specific valuation allowances and the transfers between general valuation allowances on SC253, Permanent Mortgages on: Revolving, Open-End Loans.

VA472: 5 or More Dwelling Units

Report the amount of provision for loss established for specific valuation allowances and the transfers between general valuation allowances on SC256, Permanent Mortgages on: 5 or More Dwelling Units.

VA482: Nonresidential Property (Except Land)

Report the amount of provision for loss established for specific valuation allowances and the transfers between general valuation allowances on SC260, Permanent Mortgages on: Nonresidential Property.

VA492: Land

Report the amount of provision for loss established for specific valuation allowances and the transfers between general valuation allowances on SC265, Permanent Mortgages on: Land.

Nonmortgage Loans

Report the provision for loss established for specific valuation allowances and the transfers between general valuation allowances of mortgage loans in the appropriate nonmortgage loan category below. You should report specific valuation allowance activity of accrued interest receivable in the related loan category.

VA52: Total

Report the sum of VA522, 512, 518, 532, 542, 552, 562, 572, and 582. The electronic filing software automatically generates this amount.

VA522: Commercial

Report the amount of provision for loss established for specific valuation allowances and the transfers between general valuation allowances on SC300, Commercial Loans: Secured Other than Mortgage, SC303, Commercial Loans: Unsecured, and SC306, Commercial Loans: Financing Leases.

Consumer (Closed-End):

VA512: Loans on Deposits

Report the amount of provision for loss established for specific valuation allowances and the transfers between general valuation allowances on SC310, Closed-End Consumer Loans: Loans on Deposits.

VA518: Home Improvement Loans

Report the amount of provision for loss established for specific valuation allowances and the transfers between general valuation allowances on SC316, Closed-End Consumer Loans: Home Improvement Loans.

VA532: Education Loans

Report the amount of provision for loss established for specific valuation allowances and the transfers between general valuation allowances on SC320, Closed-End Consumer Loans: Education Loans.

VA542: Auto Loans

Report the amount of provision for loss established for specific valuation allowances and the transfers between general valuation allowances on SC323, Closed-End Consumer Loans: Auto Loans.

VA552: Mobile Home Loans

Report the amount of provision for loss established for specific valuation allowances and the transfers between general valuation allowances on SC326, Closed-End Consumer Loans: Mobile Home Loans.

VA562: Other

Report the amount of provision for loss established for specific valuation allowances and the transfers between general valuation allowances on SC330, Closed-End Consumer Loans: Other, Including Leases.

Consumer (Open-End):

VA572: Revolving Loans Secured by 1-4 Dwelling Units

Report the amount of provision for loss established for specific valuation allowances and the transfers between general valuation allowances on SC340, Open-End Consumer Loans: Revolving Loans Secured by 1-4 Dwelling Units.

VA582: Credit Cards and Related Plans

Report the amount of provision for loss established for specific valuation allowances and the transfers between general valuation allowances on SC345, Open-End Consumer Loans: Credit Cards and Related Plans.

Repossessed Assets:

Report the provision for loss established for specific valuation allowances and the transfers between general valuation allowances of repossessed assets after the date of foreclosure. Do not include adjustments to mark repossessed assets to fair value at the date of foreclosure. These adjustments should be charged off against the loan balance and reported on VA420 through VA580.

VA62: Total

Report the sum of VA606, 614, 617, 626, 629, and 632. The electronic filing software automatically generates this amount..

Real Estate:

VA606: Construction

Report the amount of provision for loss established for specific valuation allowances and the transfers between general valuation allowances on SC405, Repossessed Assets: Real Estate: Construction.

VA614: 1-4 Dwelling Units

Report the amount of provision for loss established for specific valuation allowances and the transfers between general valuation allowances on SC415, Repossessed Assets: Real Estate: 1-4 Dwelling Units.

VA617: 5 or More Dwelling Units

Report the amount of provision for loss established for specific valuation allowances and the transfers between general valuation allowances on SC425, Repossessed Assets: Real Estate: 5 or More Dwelling Units.

VA626: Nonresidential (Except Land)

Report the amount of provision for loss established for specific valuation allowances and the transfers between general valuation allowances on SC426, Repossessed Assets: Real Estate: Nonresidential (Except Land).

VA629: Land

Report the amount of provision for loss established for specific valuation allowances and the transfers between general valuation allowances on SC428, Repossessed Assets: Real Estate: Land.

VA632: Other Repossessed Assets

Report the amount of provision for loss established for specific valuation allowances and the transfers between general valuation allowances on SC430, Other Repossessed Assets.

VA72: Real Estate Held for Investment

Report the amount of provision for loss established for specific valuation allowances and the transfers between general valuation allowances on SC45, Real Estate Held for Investment.

VA822: Equity Investments Not Subject to SFAS No. 115

Report the amount of provision for loss established for specific valuation allowances and the transfers between general valuation allowances on SC50, Investments in Subordinate Organizations.

VA932: Other Assets

Report the amount of provision for loss established for specific valuation allowances and the transfers between general valuation allowances on SC690, Other Assets.

TOTAL

The electronic filing software automatically generates this column.

This column totals:

- Charge-offs
- Less Recoveries
- Plus specific valuation allowance provisions and transfers from general allowances

Therefore, this total represents **adjusted net charge-offs**.

OTHER ITEMS

TROUBLED DEBT RESTRUCTURED

A **troubled debt restructuring** occurs when you provide the borrower certain concessions that you would not normally consider. You may grant these concessions only because the borrower is having financial difficulty and your objective must be to maximize recovery of your investment. Troubled debt restructurings often, but not always, result from legal proceedings or negotiations between parties.

You may accept any of the following when you restructure a troubled debt:

1. A note, secured or unsecured, from a third party as payment of your receivable from the borrower.
2. The underlying collateral as payment-of the loan, either through foreclosure, other title transfer, or in-substance foreclosure.
3. Other assets in payment of a loan.
4. An equity interest in either the borrower r or its assets in lieu of its receivable.
5. A modification of the debt terms, including, but not limited to the following:
   a. Reduction in stated interest rate.
   b. Extension of maturity.
   c. Reduction in the face amount of the debt.
   d. Reduction in the accrued interest.

Include:

1. Restructured real estate loans that are considered equity investments under GAAP and that you reported on SC45, Real Estate Held for Investment.
2. Restructured loans that you reported on SC230 through SC265 (Mortgage Loans) and SC300 through SC345 (Nonmortgage Loans.
3. Foreclosed assets that you reported on SC405 through SC430 (Repossessed Assets).
4. Troubled debt restructurings even if you recorded no losses this quarter.

VA940: Amount this Quarter

Report the amount of new TDR this quarter. Report the recorded investment less specific valuation allowances in the restructured asset after restructuring. The r**ecorded investment** is the outstanding principal balance, adjusted for charge-offs and unamortized yield adjustments. The restructured asset would comprise, for instance, a modified loan or foreclosed asset. Report all new TDR even if you subsequently sold or otherwise disposed of the asset during the quarter

VA941: Amount Included in Statement of Condition

Report the recorded investment less specific valuation allowances of the restructured asset. Report all troubled debt restructurings that remain on the books at the end of the quarter, regardless of the quarter in which the restructuring took place.

In general, you should continue to report loans in this data field until they are paid off. However, you only need to report a troubled debt restructuring that yields a market rate at issuance during the first year of the restructuring if the borrower complies with the terms of the restructured contract.

MORTGAGE LOANS FORECLOSED DURING THE QUARTER

Report the **recorded investment** less specific valuation allowances of mortgage loans foreclosed during the quarter.

Include the types of mortgages that you reported on SC230 through SC265 and real estate loans that are considered equity investments under GAAP that you reported on SC45, that you either foreclosed on and acquired a voluntary deed in lieu of foreclosure or on which you performed an in-substance foreclosure during the quarter.

Note: Even though foreclosed real estate loans that are considered equity investments under GAAP are reported here as foreclosures, do not transfer them on Schedule SC to Repossessed Assets, SC405 through SC428. These foreclosures should remain in Real Estate Held For Investment, SC45.

Report all foreclosures during the quarter, even if you have sold or otherwise disposed of the property since foreclosure.

Include:

1. Cancellations of real estate contracts or similar actions where you reacquire any property you previously owned that you sold on contract or on installment basis.
2. FHA/VA mortgage loans, other federally insured or guaranteed mortgage loans, or privately insured mortgage loans that have been foreclosed, whether or not title has been subsequently transferred to the insurer.
3. The portion of participations that you held at the time of foreclosure whether or not you were the lead lender or initiated foreclosure proceedings.
4. Loans and participations that you sold with recourse and reacquired prior to foreclosure. If you reacquired a loan and obtained a foreclosure judgment, in fact or in substance, in the same quarter, report it as a purchase on CF280 through CF300, Loans and Participations Purchased, and as a foreclosure on VA950.

Do not include:

1. Loans to which title reverted to the seller prior to foreclosure.
2. Loans serviced for others unless you reacquired the loan prior to foreclosure.

VA95: Total

The electronic filing software will compute this line as sum of VA951 through VA955. .

VA951: Construction

Report foreclosures during the quarter on loans that you previously reported on SC230 through SC240, Mortgage Construction Loans, and SC450 through SC470, Real Estate Held for Investment.

Permanent Loans Secured By:

VA952: 1-4 Dwelling Units

Report foreclosures during the quarter on permanent mortgages secured by one-to-four dwelling unit property that you previously reported on SC250 and SC253, Permanent Mortgages on 1-4 Dwelling Units.

VA953: 5 or More Dwelling Units

Report foreclosures during the quarter on permanent mortgages secured by five or more dwelling unit property that you previously reported on SC256, Permanent Mortgages on 5 or More Dwelling Units.

VA954: Nonresidential (Except Land)

Report foreclosures during the quarter on permanent mortgages secured by nonresidential property that you previously reported on SC260, Permanent Mortgages on: Nonresidential Property (Except Land).

VA955: Land

Report foreclosures during the quarter on permanent mortgages secured by land that you previously reported on SC265, Permanent Mortgages on Land.

CLASSIFICATION OF ASSETS

Report **classified assets** and assets designated **special mention**, net of related specific valuation allowances, accumulated charge-offs, and recorded liabilities. Include off-balance-sheet items, such as loan commitments, loans sold with recourse, and lines and letters of credit that you are required to classify.

End of Quarter Balances:

VA960: Special Mention

Report all assets, portions of assets, and off-balance-sheet items as of the end of the quarter that are not classified but are designated as **special mention** pursuant to the Thrift Activities Handbook Section 260 and 12 C.F.R. § 560.160.

VA965: Substandard

Report all assets, portions of assets, and off-balance-sheet items as of the end of the quarter classified as **substandard** pursuant to the Thrift Activities Handbook Section 260 and 12 C.F.R. § 560.160.

VA970: Doubtful

Report all assets, portions of assets, and off-balance-sheet items classified **doubtful** as of the end of the quarter pursuant to the Thrift Activities Handbook Section 260 and 12 C.F.R. § 560.160.

VA975: Loss

Report all assets, portions of assets, and off-balance-sheet items classified **loss** as of the end of the quarter pursuant to Thrift Activities Handbook Section 260 and 12 C.F.R. § 560.160.

You should deduct any related specific valuation allowances, accumulated charge-offs, and recorded liabilities prior to reporting the amount of assets classified **loss**. Accordingly, you should generally report zero in this data field.

SCHEDULE PD – CONSOLIDATED PAST DUE AND NONACCRUAL

*Throughout these instructions, **you** and **your** refers to the reporting savings association and its consolidated subsidiaries; **we** and **our** refers to the Office of Thrift Supervision.*

Report all loans and leases that you own that are contractually past due or are in nonaccrual status, regardless of whether such loans are secured, unsecured, or guaranteed by the Government or by others, with the exception of those noted below. Report the entire loan, not simply the amount of the delinquent payment. You should report the balance of the recorded investment after deducting **specific** valuation allowances. **Recorded investment** is the principal balance, adjusted for charge-offs and unamortized yield adjustments.

Do not include:

1. Delinquent FHA, FmHA, or VA 1-4 dwelling unit, residential mortgages in foreclosure status that you purchased from a Ginnie Mae pool (rather than continuing to make monthly advances on them) and that you service for others provided the process of reimbursement by FHA, FmHA, or VA is proceeding normally.

2. Loans on assets covered by the FSLIC Resolution Fund, the RTC, or the FDIC on which payments from the borrower are contractually past due or in nonaccrual status.

PAST DUE

1. Do not take grace periods into account when determining past due status.

2. Report loans and lease financing receivables as past due when **either interest or principal** is unpaid in the following circumstances:

   a) **Amortizing closed-end** mortgage loans, closed-end nonmortgage installment loans, and any other loans and lease financing receivables with:

      i) **Payments scheduled monthly** when the borrower's interest and/or principal amount is in arrears two or more months. For example, in Schedule PD for March you would report a mortgage in accrual status for which the payment is due on the first of March, only if both the February and March payments are in arrears.

      ii) **Payments scheduled other than monthly** when one scheduled payment of interest and/or principal is due and unpaid for 30 calendar days or more.

b) **Open-end loans** such as home equity loans, charge-card plans, check credit, and other revolving credit plans when the customer has not made the **minimum** payment for two or more billing cycles.

c) **Single payment and demand notes** providing for the payment of interest at stated intervals (such as certain construction loans) after one interest payment is due and unpaid for 30 days or more.

d) **Single payment notes** providing for the payment of interest at maturity if interest or principal remains unpaid for 30 days or more after maturity.

e) **Unplanned overdrafts** if the account remains continuously overdrawn for 30 days or more.

You may use actual days as stated in the schedule headings in lieu of cycles when you calculate the past due period. The following example uses cycles to prepare Schedule PD:

Payment Missed	Actual Days Overdue at Month-end	PD Category at End of Month
Jan 1 (one)	30	Under 30 Days
Feb 1 (two)	58	30 - 89 Days
March 1 (three)	89	30 - 89 Days
April 1 (four)	119	90 Days or More

In the March TFR you would report this loan in the 30-to-89-day category. If this loan were still delinquent and held as a loan in June, you would report it in the over-90-day category.

Restructured loans:

You need not maintain a loan in nonaccrual status where you have formally restructured the loan so that you are reasonably assured of repayment and of performance according to the modified terms, provided the restructured loan is well secured and collection under the revised terms is probable. To determine probability of collection, consider the borrower's sustained historical repayment performance for a reasonable period, which may take into account performance prior to restructuring. A sustained period of repayment performance generally would equal a minimum of six months and would involve payments of cash or cash equivalents.

Do not include:

1. Loans on which interest is being accrued for record-keeping purposes but not for reporting purposes.
2. Accrued interest and advance payments of borrowers' taxes and insurance unless they have been capitalized to the loan balance.
3. Deductions for allowances for loan and lease losses (ALLL) or the assumed liability of wrap-around loans applicable to such loans.

NONACCRUAL

Report loans on which you no longer accrue interest.

Interest does not accrue on:

1. An asset that you maintain on a cash basis due to the borrower's deteriorating financial position.

2. An asset for which you do not expect to receive full payment of interest or principal.
3. An asset with principal or interest in default unless the value of the property securing the loan exceeds the receivable balance, including principal, interest, and escrows, and collection is probable.

MORTGAGE LOANS:

PD115, 215, and 315: Construction

Report loans included on SC230 through SC240, Construction Loans.

Permanent, Secured by:

PD120, 220, and 320: 1-4 Dwelling Units

Report loans included on SC250 and SC253, Permanent Mortgages on: 1-4 Dwelling Units.

PD125, 225 and 325: 5 or More Dwelling Units

Report loans included on SC256, Permanent Mortgages on: 5 or More Dwelling Units.

PD135, 235, and 335: Nonresidential Property (Except Land)

Report loans included on SC260, Permanent Mortgages on: Nonresidential Property (Except Land).

PD138, 238, and 338: Land

Report loans included on SC265, Permanent Mortgages on: Land.

NONMORTGAGE LOANS AND LEASES:

PD140, 240 and 340: Commercial

Report loans and leases included on SC300 through SC306, Nonmortgage Loans: Commercial Loans.

Consumer Loans:

Closed-End:

PD161, 261, and 361: Loans on Deposits

Report loans included on SC310, Consumer Loans: Loans on Deposits.

PD163, 263, and 363: Home Improvement Loans

Report loans included on SC316, Consumer Loans: Home Improvement Loans.

PD165, 265, and 365: Education Loans

Report loans included on SC320, Consumer Loans: Education Loans.

PD167, 267, and 367: Auto Loans

Report loans included on SC323, Consumer Loans: Auto Loans.

PD169, 269, and 369: Mobile Home Loans

Report loans included on SC326, Consumer Loans: Mobile Home Loans.

PD170, 270, and 370: Other, Including Leases

Report loans included on SC330, Consumer Loans: Other, Including Leases.

Open-End:

PD175, 275, and 375: Revolving Loans Secured by 1-4 Dwelling Units

Report loans included on SC340, Consumer Loans: Revolving Loans Secured by 1-4 Dwelling Units.

PD178, 278, 378: Credit Cards and Related Plans

Report loans included on SC345, Consumer Loans: Credit Cards and Related Plans.

PD10, 20 and 30: Total

The electronic filing software will compute these totals as the sum of PD115 through PD178 on PD10, the sum of PD215 through PD278 on PD20, and the sum of PD315 through PD378 on PD30.

SCHEDULE LD — CONSOLIDATED LOAN DATA

*Throughout these instructions, **you** and **your** refers to the reporting savings association and its consolidated subsidiaries; **we** and **our** refers to the Office of Thrift Supervision.*

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

The collection of high loan-to-value data on this schedule will be effective September 2001.

You should report on this schedule only information about your loans and those of your consolidated subsidiaries. Do not include information of your holding company, affiliates, or unconsolidated subsidiaries.

HIGH LOAN-TO-VALUE LOANS SECURED BY 1-4 FAMILY RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES, WITHOUT PMI OR GOVERNMENT GUARANTEE

Report data on 1-4 family real estate loans that meet both of the following conditions:

- The loan-to-value equals or exceeds 90 percent.
- There is no private mortgage insurance (PMI) or government guarantee.

For reporting 1-4 family, high loan-to-value loans on this schedule, include home equity loans and second mortgages that you classify as consumer loans on Schedule SC, as well as loans reported as mortgages. The only 1-4 family real estate loans that you can exclude are those that the borrower has otherwise substantially secured and where you take the mortgage as an abundance of caution (for example secured auto loans), and where you have not made the terms more favorable than they would have been in the absence of the real estate lien. Report all loans at recorded investment less specific valuation allowances. See the instructions for mortgage loans in Schedule SC for a definition of **recorded investment**. Note that the amount you report as the loan value may differ from the amount used in the calculation of LTV as explained below.

In determining the LTV ratio, you must combine all loans secured by the same property regardless of whether you classify the loan as a mortgage or consumer loan in Schedule SC. **If you hold a junior lien, you must include all liens senior to your lien in the LTV calculation, even if you do not hold all the senior liens.**

In calculating LTV, use the recorded investment of the loan as the numerator. Do not deduct specific valuation allowances. If you have not yet disbursed the entire loan and you are legally bound to fund an

undisbursed commitment, use the recorded investment plus an undisbursed commitment, including letters of credit, for the numerator.

Use the borrower's purchase price of the real estate or appraised value at origination, whichever is less, for the denominator in the LTV calculation. Subsequent to origination if the real estate market has changed significantly and the value of the real estate has increased, you may use a current market valuation. You must support this valuation by a current appraisal or evaluation performed in accordance with 12 CFR 564.

If you make an adjustable rate mortgage loan where the loan contract permits negative amortization when interest rates rise, such that the loan could exceed 90 percent LTV, you do not need to report the loan as a high LTV loan until the balance of the loan reaches 90 percent of the value of the property. See definitions in 12 CFR § 560.101.

Example 1: You make a loan with a principal balance of $90,000 on the purchase of a house, with deferred fees net of origination costs of $2,000. At origination the appraised value is $100,000. There is no PMI on this loan. The recorded investment at origination is $88,000 ($90,000 less $2,000). Therefore, at origination the LTV equals 88 percent and the loan is not reported as a high LTV loan in Schedule LD.

Example 2: You purchase a loan with a principal balance of $88,000 at a premium of $3,000. The originator appraised the property at $100,000. Your recorded investment is $91,000 ($88,000 plus $3,000), and thus the LTV is 91 percent. There is no PMI on this loan. You must include your recorded investment in this loan in the 90 up to 100 LTV category.

Example 3: You make a legally binding commitment of $9 million on a construction loan on a project of single-family homes, with a projected value at completion of $10 million. Therefore, the LTV equals 90 percent. There is no PMI on this loan. At the reporting date, you have disbursed $3 million on this loan; this is the recorded investment. You must report the $3 million in the 90 up to 100 LTV category.

Example 4: You make an adjustable rate mortgage loan with a principal balance of $85 thousand on the purchase of a house for $100 thousand. There is no PMI on this loan. The loan document guarantees that the monthly payment will not exceed $750. The LTV at origination is 85 percent, and the loan is therefore not reported as a high LTV loan. Interest rates rise to the point that, if you fully amortized the loan, the loan payment would exceed $750. Each month you add the amount of the loan amortization in excess of $750 to the recorded investment of the loan. In time, the recorded investment of the loan reaches 90 percent. At that time, you must include the recorded investment of the loan in the 90 up to 100 LTV category.

BALANCES AT QUARTER-END:

Report the recorded investment less specific valuation allowances of all mortgages secured by 1-4 family residential properties where the loan-to-value falls in the range indicated and that are not covered by PMI or government guarantee.

LD110: 90 up to 100 LTV

LD120: 100 or Greater LTV

PAST DUE AND NONACCRUAL BALANCES:

Report the recorded investment less specific valuation allowances of all past due and nonaccrual mortgages secured by 1-4 family residential properties, where the loan-to-value falls in the range indicated and that are not covered by PMI or government guarantee. You should use the same definitions of past due and nonaccrual that we provide in Schedule PD.

Past Due and Still Accruing:

30 - 89 Days

LD210: 90 up to 100 LTV

LD220: 100 and Greater LTV

90 Days or More

LD230: 90 up to 100 LTV

LD240: 100 and Greater LTV

Nonaccrual

LD250: 90 up to 100 LTV

LD260: 100 and Greater LTV

CHARGE-OFFS AND RECOVERIES:

Net Charge-offs (including Specific Valuation Allowance Provisions & Transfers from General to Specific Allowances):

We define net charge-offs as charge-offs from general valuation allowances, as reported on VA155, less recoveries, as reported on VA135, plus specific valuation allowance provisions, as reported on VA118, and transfers from general allowances, as reported VA128. This is also referred to as **adjusted net charge-offs**. You also report adjusted net charge-offs on Schedule VA in the total column beginning with VA35. Include adjusted net charge-offs of all balances reportable on LD110 and LD 120. Include all charge-offs,

recoveries and specific valuation allowance activity on high loan-to-value 1-4 family mortgages even if the acquisition and the charge-off took place in the same quarter.

LD310: 90 up to 100 LTV

LD320: 100 and Greater LTV

PURCHASES

Report the cost of all high loan-to-value loans secured by 1-4 family residential properties purchased from other entities.

LD410: 90 up to 100 LTV

LD420: 100 and Greater LTV

ORIGINATIONS

Report the amount disbursed for all high loan-to-value loans secured by 1-4 family residential properties during the quarter. Note that you report all amounts net of loans-in-process (LIP), and report additional disbursements in the quarter in which you make them. Use the definition of disbursements found in the instructions as Schedule CF for the definition of originations in this schedule.

LD430: 90 up to 100 LTV

LD440: 100 and Greater LTV

SALES

Report all high loan-to-value loans secured by 1-4 family residential properties sold to other entities or otherwise disposed of.

LD450: 90 up to 100 LTV

LD460: 100 and Greater LTV

SCHEDULE CC — CONSOLIDATED COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

*Throughout these instructions, **you** and **your** refers to the reporting savings association and its consolidated subsidiaries; **we** and **our** refers to the Office of Thrift Supervision.*

COMMITMENTS OUTSTANDING

Report all commitments outstanding that will close in your name. In the case of securities held by an agent, report commitments made on your behalf.

In reporting commitments to originate loans on CC280 through CC310, do not include the portion of refinancings, including wrap-around loans, that will not involve your disbursing cash. Report only the amount you will disburse. Do not report the gross commitment amount.

Report commitments to purchase or sell loans or securities on CC320 through CC370 on a gross basis. Do not net commitments to sell against commitments to purchase, even if the commitments are for the same or similar investments and even if no cash will be disbursed or received. For example, report a commitment to swap mortgages for mortgage pool securities as a commitment to sell mortgages and purchase mortgage pool securities, even though no cash will be involved in the transaction. Do not include resale agreements accounted for as financings.

UNDISBURSED BALANCE OF LOANS CLOSED (LOANS-IN-PROCESS EXCLUDING LINES OF CREDIT)

Report loan distributions on loans closed, but not disbursed.

Include:

1. All undisbursed amounts relating to construction loans reported on SC230, SC235, and SC240.
2. Loans disbursed according to a specified schedule or upon completion of specified terms.
3. Loans awaiting completion of certain contractual terms prior to disbursal.
4. Loans where you have executed the documents but have not yet disbursed loan proceeds.

Do not include:

1. The undisbursed portion of open-ended lines of credit, including home equity loans.
2. Borrower's advances or deposits that are reported on SC710, Deposits, or SC783, Escrows.

CC105: Mortgage Construction Loans

Report undisbursed amounts – loans-in-process – on mortgage construction loans of the types reported on SC230 through SC240.

CC115: Other Mortgage Loans

Report the undisbursed balance of closed-end permanent mortgage loans of the types reported on SC250 through SC265.

CC125: Nonmortgage Loans

Report the undisbursed balance of closed-end nonmortgage loans of the types reported on SC300 through SC330.

TO ORIGINATE MORTGAGES SECURED BY

Report outstanding commitments made to builders, owners, or purchasers of real estate to originate mortgage loans that will close in your name, classified by the type of property securing the loan.

CC280: 1-4 Dwelling Units

CC290: 5 or More Dwelling Units

CC300: All Other Real Estate

Report outstanding commitments to originate mortgage loans on nonresidential property and land.

CC310: TO ORIGINATE NONMORTGAGE LOANS

Report outstanding commitments to originate nonmortgage loans that will close in your name.

CC320: TO PURCHASE LOANS

Report outstanding commitments to purchase whole mortgage and nonmortgage loans and participating interests.

CC330: TO SELL LOANS

Report outstanding commitments to sell whole mortgage and nonmortgage loans and participating interests.

CC340: TO PURCHASE MORTGAGE POOL SECURITIES

Report outstanding commitments to purchase mortgage pool securities of the types reported on SC210 and SC215.

CC350: TO SELL MORTGAGE POOL SECURITIES

Report outstanding commitments to sell mortgage pool securities of the types reported on SC210 and SC215.

CC360: TO PURCHASE INVESTMENT SECURITIES

Report outstanding commitments to purchase investment securities of the types reported on SC130 through SC150, SC180, and SC185.

CC370: TO SELL INVESTMENT SECURITIES

Report outstanding commitments to sell investment securities of the types reported on SC130 through SC150, SC180, and SC185.

LINES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT:

UNUSED LINES OF CREDIT:

Report all unused lines of credit that you issue in connection with credit cards or open-end loans, including those secured by a mortgage, equity loans, or other collateral. **Unused lines of credit** are defined as the difference between the amount authorized by contract and the actual amount outstanding at quarter-end.

Do not include loans-in-process on constructions loans; report construction LIP on CC105.

CC410: Open-End Consumer Lines

CC420: Commercial Lines

LETTERS OF CREDIT

Report the undrawn portion of outstanding letters of credit at the end of the quarter. Do not report any other type of commitment. Report most other types of commitments on CC280 through CC370.

There are two classifications of letters of credit:

1. A **commercial letter of credit** is one where the issuer expects to pay drafts or other demands for payment.
2. A **standby letter of credit** is one where the issuer stands ready to pay in the unexpected event that the customer defaults or fails to perform on the underlying contract with the third party.

Do not include unused lines of credit.

CC430: Commercial

Report the undrawn portion of commercial letters of credit.

CC435: Standby, Not Included on CC465 or CC468

Report the undrawn portion of all standby letters of credit not included on CC465 or CC468. Include both collateralized and uncollateralized standby letters of credit.

RECOURSE OBLIGATIONS AND DIRECT CREDIT SUBSTITUTES

There are two ways to report recourse obligations and direct credit substitutes:

- The entire principal amount of the assets covered by a recourse obligation, on CC455.
- The amount of the recourse exposure on CC465, for direct credit substitutes, and on CC468, for recourse obligations.

CC465 plus CC468 will be equal to CC455 only in those cases where you have 100% recourse on all recourse obligations.

CC455: TOTAL PRINCIPAL AMOUNT OF OFF-BALANCE-SHEET ASSETS COVERED BY RECOURSE OBLIGATIONS OR DIRECT CREDIT SUBSTITUTES

Report the outstanding principal balance of assets you cover, fully or partially, by recourse obligations or direct credit substitutes. See 12 CFR § 567.1. In general, direct credit substitutes support financial claims on an account party or represent agreements to absorb credit losses on all or part of a third-party asset pool.

Include:

1. Assets covered by your recourse obligations, letters of credit, and other agreements, both collateralized and uncollateralized, to cover credit obligations of an account party.
2. The full amount of assets covered by your recourse obligations, requiring you to absorb credit losses on assets held by a third party.
3. The full amount of assets covered against credit losses by financial-guarantee type standby letters of credit or other direct credit substitutes covering the full amount or a subordinated portion of an asset pool that you issued.
4. The full amount of assets protected by your direct credit substitute – financial-guarantee type standby letter of credit – or recourse obligation to absorb credit losses up to some percentage of the asset pool. Such subordinated positions may represent the obligation to absorb credit losses up to a multiple of expected loss, thereby potentially exposing you to the same dollar credit loss as if you guaranteed the entire pool. Report the amount of such subordinated positions plus more senior, protected, portions of the pool.
5. Assets held in a trust or spread account for which you have an obligation to absorb credit losses through holding a nonsecurity financial instrument under SFAS No. 140 or other agreement.

Do Not Include:

1. The insured portion of loans insured wholly or partially by government agencies. If the FHA or VA insures 80% of a loan, report only 20% of the outstanding loan. Do not report the insured portion.
2. Portions of asset pools where third parties must share losses on a pro-rata basis. Do not report the portion of an asset pool where a third party must absorb the same portion on a pro-rata basis. Stated differently, do not report the portion of an asset pool if you do not have to absorb a set amount of loss before the third party begins to share losses.
3. Losses reported as liabilities in Schedule SC.
4. Loans swapped for a security if you retain the entire security on the balance sheet.

CC465: AMOUNT OF DIRECT CREDIT SUBSTITUTES ON ASSETS IN CC455

Report outstanding amount of recourse **exposure** from direct credit substitutes, defined in 12 CFR § 567.1, on third-party assets included on CC455. The amounts reported on CC465 and CC468 represent the extent of the recourse exposure, as opposed to the outstanding principal balance of the asset reported on CC455.

Include:

1. The face amount of direct credit substitutes (financial-guarantee type standby letters of credit) you issue that covers the full amount of losses on a third-party asset pool.
2. The face amount of direct credit substitutes (financial-guarantee type standby letters of credit) covering a non-pro rata share of credit losses (a subordinated loss position) on a third-party asset pool.
3. Certain nonsecurity financial instruments under SFAS No. 140 on spread accounts and other third party asset pools.

CC468: AMOUNT OF RECOURSE OBLIGATIONS ON ASSETS IN CC455

Report the maximum amount of recourse obligations on off-balance-sheet assets reported on CC455. This is the maximum contractual **loss exposure** from the retention or assumption of credit risk. The amounts reported on CC465 and CC468 represent the extent of the recourse exposure, as opposed to the amount of the outstanding principal balance of the assets reported on CC455.

CC480: OTHER CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Report all contingent liabilities that you do not report elsewhere in this schedule.

CC490: CONTINGENT ASSETS

Report all contingent assets not reported elsewhere.

SCHEDULE CF — CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW INFORMATION

*Throughout these instructions, **you** and **your** refers to the reporting savings association and its consolidated subsidiaries; **we** and **our** refers to the Office of Thrift Supervision.*

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

You should report on this schedule only the activity of you and your consolidated subsidiaries. Do not include activity of your holding company, affiliates, or unconsolidated subsidiaries. **Do not report bulk sales and purchases of loans and deposits, branch purchases and sales, or assets and deposits acquired through a merger as new activity.** In the case of a **merger** of depository institutions, you should report activity for all institutions involved in the merger for the entire quarter, regardless of whether you used the purchase or pooling method of accounting for the merger. If you have been acquired by a holding company where you used **pushdown accounting**, you should report your activity for the **entire quarter** regardless of the date of acquisition.

MORTGAGE POOL SECURITIES

Report purchases and sales of securities included on SC210, Mortgage Pool Securities Insured or Guaranteed by an Agency or Instrument of the United States; and SC215, Other Mortgage Pool Securities, including those that you purchased and sold during the same quarter.

CF140: Purchases - Secured by Fixed-Rate Mortgages

Report the purchase price of mortgage pool securities secured primarily by fixed-rate mortgages purchased during the quarter.

CF150: Purchases - Secured by Variable-Rate Mortgages

Report the purchase price of mortgage pool securities secured primarily by variable-rate mortgages purchased during the quarter.

CF160: Sales - Secured by Fixed-Rate Mortgages

Report the carrying value of mortgage pool securities secured primarily by fixed-rate mortgages sold during the quarter.

CF170: Sales - Secured by Variable-Rate Mortgages

Report the carrying value of mortgage pool securities secured primarily by variable-rate mortgages sold during the quarter.

CF180: Principal Reductions

Report all cash repayments of principal and SFAS No. 115 adjustments on mortgage pool securities.

MORTGAGE LOANS

Mortgage Loans Disbursed:

Report the amount disbursed for mortgage loans during the quarter. Note that you report all amounts net of loans-in-process, LIP. Report additional disbursements in the quarter in which you make them.

Include:

1. All loans closed in your name. Report all loans closed, even if a third party funds the loans or you immediately transfer the loans to a third party. Include loans whether or not you, an affiliate, or another entity performs the actual closing. Do not report subsequent transfers from the closing entity as purchases. This is because you already reported the loans as your originations.
2. Increases in loan balances of existing loans such as the following:
   a. Disbursement of LIP.
   b. Disbursement of a previously closed but undisbursed mortgage.
   c. Negative amortizations.
   d. Additional disbursements of home equity loans.
   e. The amount disbursed for refinanced loans.
3. Combination construction-permanent loans both when the construction loan closes and when the loan converts to permanent financing, even if you disburse no new funds. Report the construction loan on CF350 at the time of conversion, so that the mortgage loan reconciliation will balance.
4. All loans meeting the above definitions, even if you immediately securitize or sell the loans. Also report these loans on CF310 through CF330.

Do not include:

1. Loans closed in the name of an affiliated unconsolidated entity. If you subsequently acquire mortgages closed in the name of an affiliated unconsolidated entity, you should report the acquisition as a purchase on CF280 through CF300.
2. The undisbursed portion of construction and open-end home equity loans. Report as contingencies on Schedule CC.
3. Mortgages closed by brokers under warehouse lines of credit where you closed the loans, but disbursed no money. Report only as you disburse funds as described in item 2 under Include above.

Construction Loans On:

CF190: 1-4 Dwelling Units

Report the amount of construction loans disbursed during the quarter of the type on SC230, Construction Loans on 1-4 Dwelling Units.

Do not include:

Construction loans secured by condominium projects. Report on CF200.

CF200: 5 or More Dwelling Units

Report the amount of construction loans disbursed during the quarter of the type on SC235, Construction Loans on 5 or More Dwelling Units.

Include:

Construction loans secured by apartment buildings including condominium and timeshare projects.

CF210: Nonresidential

Report the amount of construction loans disbursed during the quarter of the type on SC240, Construction Loans on Nonresidential Property.

Permanent Loans On:

When a single loan provides permanent financing for more than one type of property, you should report the entire loan in the data field describing the type of property representing the largest use of loan proceeds.

Classify property as newly built if none of the dwelling units have been occupied. Classify property as previously occupied if one or more of the dwelling units has been occupied.

1-4 Dwelling Units:

Report the amount of mortgage loans disbursed during the quarter of the type on SC250 and SC253, Permanent Mortgages on 1-4 Dwelling Units.

Include:

Amounts disbursed under revolving, open-end loans secured by 1-4 dwelling units and extended under lines of credit, open-end home equity loans, where you secure the loan by a lien on the real estate that meets the requirements of 12 CFR § 564 and 12 CFR § 560.100-101.

CF220: Newly Built

CF230: Previously Occupied

5 or More Dwelling Units:

Report the amount of mortgage loans disbursed during the quarter of the type on SC256, Permanent Mortgages on 5 or More Dwelling Units.

CF240: Newly Built

CF250: Previously Occupied

CF260: Nonresidential (Except Land)

Report the amount of mortgage loans disbursed during the quarter of the type on SC260, Permanent Mortgages on Nonresidential Property (Except Land).

CF270: Land

Report the amount of mortgage loans disbursed during the quarter of the type on SC265, Permanent Mortgages on Land.

Include:

1. Developed building lots.
2. Land in the acquisition or development stage such as loans for making improvements required to convert to developed building lots.
3. Unimproved land.

Do not include:

1. Land used for farming. Report on CF260.
2. Combination land and construction loans. Report on CF190 through CF210.

Loans and Participations Purchased, Secured by:

Include:

The cost of mortgage loans and participations purchased from other entities after adjusting for discounts, premiums, and LIP.

Do not include:

1. Transfers from an unconsolidated affiliate where you closed the loans in your name. Report as mortgage loans disbursed when originated.
2. Acquisitions of mortgage pool securities. Report on CF140 and CF150.

CF280: 1-4 Dwelling Units

Report loans and participations purchased during the quarter of the types on SC230, Construction Loans on: 1-4 Dwelling Units, and SC250 and SC253, Permanent Mortgages on 1-4 Dwelling Units.

CF290: 5 or More Dwelling Units

Report loans and participations purchased during the quarter of the types on SC235, Construction Loans on 5 or More Dwelling Units, and SC256, Permanent Mortgages on 5 or More Dwelling Units.

CF300: Nonresidential

Report loans and participations purchased during the quarter of the types on SC240, Construction Loans on Nonresidential Property, SC260, Permanent Mortgages on Nonresidential Property (Except Land), and SC265, Permanent Mortgages on Land.

Loans and Participations Sold, Secured by:

Include:

1. The carrying value of mortgage loans and participations sold to other entities or otherwise disposed of.

2. Securitized loans, both those sold and those you retain in your security portfolio. If you retain a portion of a loan securitization, report that portion as an acquisition on CF140 or CF150.

CF310: 1-4 Dwelling Units

Report loans and participations sold during the quarter of the types on SC230, Construction Loans on 1-4 Dwelling Units, and SC250 and SC253, Permanent Mortgages on 1-4 Dwelling Units.

CF320: 5 or More Dwelling Units

Report loans and participations sold during the quarter of the types on SC235, Construction Loans on 5 or More Dwelling Units, and SC256, Permanent Mortgages on 5 or More Dwelling Units.

CF330: Nonresidential

Report loans and participations sold during the quarter of the types on SC240, Construction Loans on Nonresidential Property; SC260, Permanent Mortgages on Nonresidential Property (Except Land); and SC265, Permanent Mortgages on Land.

CF340: Cash Repayment of Principal

Report all cash repayments of principal received during the quarter on loans reported on SC230 through SC265, Mortgage Loans.

Include:

1. Scheduled amortization repayments.
2. Full and partial cash prepayments.

Do not include:

1. Loan foreclosures. Report on CF350.
2. Capitalized interest charges. Report on CF350.
3. Report noncash transactions that reduce loan balances such as loan restructurings and refinancings on CF350.

CF350: Debits Less Credits Other Than Repayment of Principal

Report noncash transactions affecting principal balances of loans on SC230 through SC265. Mortgage Loans. Report a net credit as negative.

Include:

1. Capitalized charges such as interest, taxes, insurance, and other miscellaneous charges on SC230 through SC265, Mortgage Loans.
2. Mortgage loans foreclosed.
3. Noncash payoffs of the construction phase from a combination construction-permanent loan that became permanent during the quarter.
4. Changes in SVAs of mortgage loans.
5. Unearned income on mortgage loans originated such as loan fees, prepaid interest, etc. and on mortgage loans purchased such as discounts and premiums.
6. Amortization of unearned income – yield adjustments – on mortgage loans.
7. Increases in unearned income from mortgage loans resulting from mergers accounted for using the purchase method and acquisitions using pushdown accounting.

Do not include:

1. Unclassified loans. Transactions on CF190 through CF270 must correspond to their classification on SC230 through SC265, Mortgage Loans.
2. The underlying loan of a wrap-around loan reported as a borrowing on SC760, Other Borrowings.
3. Transfers between the mortgage loan and nonmortgage loan classifications.
4. Foreclosures on property securing real estate loans that are equity investments under GAAP as these amounts were not included in mortgages.
5. Increased balances resulting from negative amortization and open-end loans. Report as originations.
6. Changes in mortgage balances due to acquisition or disposition of a branch as explained in the general instructions.

CF360: Refinancing Loans

Report the gross amount of refinanced mortgage loans during the quarter that you reported on CF190 through CF270 where you held the original loan. Include both troubled debt restructurings and non-troubled

debt restructurings. Report the full amount of the new refinanced loan even though you report only the new amount disbursed on CF190 through CF270. Include all loans refinanced this quarter, even if you disbursed no new funds. Where you disbursed no new funds, include loans that you did not report on CF190 through CF270.

NONMORTGAGE LOANS CLOSED OR PURCHASED

Report disbursements of commercial, consumer nonmortgage loans, and financing leases closed or purchased during the quarter.

Include:

1. Disbursements made during the quarter on lines of credit.
2. Disbursements of LIP.
3. Disbursements made on loans even if the loans paid off or you sold them during the same quarter – line-of-credit transactions and loans originated for sale.

Refer to the general instructions at the beginning of this schedule for reporting when there is a merger or bulk acquisition.

CF390: Commercial

Report loans and financing leases closed or purchased during the quarter of the types on SC300 through SC306, Commercial Loans.

CF400: Consumer

Report loans and financing leases closed or purchased during the quarter of the types on SC310 through SC345, Consumer Loans.

DEPOSITS

The following items reconcile deposits as follows:

SC710 from last quarter's TFR

Plus CF420

Plus CF430

Plus CF435

Equals SC710 of the current TFR.

- Exceptions include certain miscellaneous items described in the instructions for SC710 such as changes in balances of the following items:
- Outstanding cashier's checks, money orders, and other official checks drawn on internal accounts.

- U.S. Treasury tax and loan accounts.
- Funds drawn on a zero-balance account in another depository institution or a FHLBank.
- Outstanding travelers' letters of credit.

CF420: New Deposits Received Less Deposits Withdrawn

Report the total of deposits received less deposits withdrawn during the quarter.

Report activity in a merger as follows:

Merger with a savings association regulated by the OTS:

Report your activity combined with the activity of any savings association you merged with for the full quarter, regardless of whether you used the purchase or pooling method of accounting. This should reflect the entire quarter's activity regardless of the merger date. Do not include the acquired savings associations' deposits at the beginning of the quarter as new deposits. Report only the activity during the quarter.

Merger with depository institution not previously regulated by the OTS:

Do not report the deposit activity of the acquired non-OTS depository institution before the merger date. After the merger date, report your deposit activity combined with the merged institution.

Report activity in a branch acquisition as follows:

Do not report the activity of purchased branches before the date of acquisition. The depository institution selling the branch should report this activity up to the date of the sale or acquisition.

Do not include as new deposits received:

1. Bulk deposits acquired in a merger, branch, or bulk deposit purchase.
2. Accrued interest.

Include as deposits withdrawn:

1. Charges to Now, Super-Now, and other transaction accounts.
2. Withdrawals of matured time deposits.
3. Withdrawals of savings and all other deposits.

Do not include as deposits withdrawn:

Branch or bulk deposit sales.

CF430: Interest Credited to Deposits

Report amount of interest and dividends credited during the quarter to accounts on SC710, Deposits.

In the case of a merger, include the following:

Merger with a savings association regulated by the OTS:

Report your combined interest credited and any from a savings association that you merged with for the full quarter, regardless of whether you used the purchase or pooling method of accounting. This should reflect the entire quarter's interest credited regardless of the merger date.

Merger with depository institution not previously regulated by the OTS:

Do not report the interest credited by the acquired non-OTS depository institution before the merger date. After the merger date, report your interest credited combined with the merged institution.

Do not include:

1. Interest paid out in cash.
2. Accrued interest reported on SC763, Accrued Interest Payable – Deposits.

CF435: Deposits Acquired, Net of Dispositions in Bulk Transactions (Including Non-OTS Mergers and Conversions)

Report bulk purchases, net of sales, of deposits acquired during the quarter. Do not report this amount on CF420.

If sales exceed purchases, report the amount as negative.

Include:

1. Bulk purchases and sales of deposits.
2. Deposits acquired or disposed of through branch office purchases and sales.
3. Deposits acquired from mergers with depository institutions not previously regulated by OTS.
4. The deposit balance at the date of conversion for all institutions converting from a non-OTS to an OTS-regulated charter.

Do not include:

Deposits acquired from a merger with a savings association regulated by OTS as of the end of the previous quarter.

SCHEDULE SI —SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

*Throughout these instructions, **you** and **your** refers to the savings association and its consolidated subsidiaries; **we** and **our** refers to the Office of Thrift Supervision.*

DEPOSIT DATA

TOTAL BROKER-ORIGINATED DEPOSITS:

SI100: Fully Insured

Report brokered deposits included on SC710, Deposits, and received from brokers, dealers, or agents, including as-agent CDs, for the account of others where the individual account is equal to or less than $100,000.

SI110: Other

Report brokered deposits included on SC710, Deposits, received from brokers, dealers, or agents, including As-Agent CDs, for the account of others where the individual account exceeds $100,000.

DEPOSITS WITH BALANCES:

The sum of SI165 and SI175 must equal SC710, Deposits.

SI165: $100,000 or Less

Report deposits with current balances of $100,000 or less. Include that portion of larger broker-originated deposits previously sold to investors in participating shares with current balances of $100,000 or less.

SI175: Greater than $100,000

Report deposits with current balances greater than $100,000. Do not include that portion of larger broker-originated accounts previously sold to investors in participating shares of $100,000 or less.

SI210: IRA AND KEOGH ACCOUNTS

Report IRA and Keogh accounts included in SC710, Deposits. Include Roth IRAs and educational and first-time home purchase IRAs.

Do not include 401(k) and other types of retirement accounts.

NUMBER OF DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS WITH BALANCES:

Report the actual number of accounts for which balances are reported on SC710, Deposits. Do not report the outstanding balances. Report each investor participation in a larger broker-originated deposit as a separate account. Report the actual numbers. Do not round to thousands.

The sum of SI220 and SI230 must equal the total number of deposit accounts that you hold.

SI220: $100,000 or Less

SI230: Greater than $100,000

SI235: UNINSURED DEPOSITS

Report the uninsured portion of all deposits in excess of insured limits pursuant to Section 141 of the FDIC Improvement Act, **FDICIA**.

You may not be able to precisely determine the amount of uninsured deposits due to the lack of information about interests by other parties in certain deposit accounts. However, you should diligently seek the best estimate of your uninsured deposits. You should derive the estimate from your existing information systems or personal knowledge of your depositor base.

Include deposits collateralized by your assets that are in excess of deposit insurance limits, such as municipal deposits.

SI237: PREFERRED DEPOSITS

Report all deposits from states and political subdivisions in the U.S. included in SC710, Deposits, secured or collateralized as required under state law, pursuant to Section 141 of FDICIA.

Do not include:

1. Deposits of the U.S. Government secured or collateralized as required under federal law.
2. Deposits of trust funds secured or collateralized as required under state law unless the beneficiary is a state or political subdivision in the U.S.

State law may require you to pledge securities or other readily marketable assets to cover the uninsured portion of the deposits of a state or political subdivision. If you pledge securities with a value that exceeds the amount of the uninsured portion of the state or political subdivision's deposits, report only the uninsured amount and none of the insured portion of the deposits as a preferred deposit. For example, a political subdivision has $350,000 in deposits held by you. Under state law, you are required to pledge securities to cover only the uninsured portion of such deposits, which in this example is $250,000. Although you have pledged securities with a value of $300,000 to secure these deposits, consider only $250,000 of the political subdivision's $350,000 in deposits – the uninsured amount – as preferred deposits.

In other states, you must participate in a state public deposits program to receive deposits from the state or from political subdivisions within the state in amounts exceeding federal deposit insurance. Under state law, you calculate annually the value of the securities you must pledge to the state, but this represents only a percentage of the uninsured portion of your public deposits. State law may require you to participate in the state program that may ultimately require you to share in any loss to public depositors incurred in the failure of another participating institution.

As long as the value of the securities pledged to the state exceeds the calculated requirement, all of your uninsured public deposits are protected from loss under the operation of the state program if you fail. Therefore, consider all of the uninsured public deposits preferred deposits.

For example, you are participating in a state public deposits program with $1,000,000 in public deposits under the program and $700,000 of this amount is uninsured. Your most recent calculation indicates that you must pledge securities minimally valued at $77,000 to the state to participate in the state program. You pledge securities with an actual value of $80,000. You should report the $700,000 in uninsured public deposits as preferred deposits.

DEPOSIT AND ESCROW DATA FOR DEPOSIT INSURANCE PREMIUM ASSESSMENTS

SI215: NON-INTEREST-BEARING DEMAND DEPOSITS

Report all demand deposits reported on SC710, Deposits, and SC783, Escrows. FDIC Regulations 12 CFR § 329.1, 329.101, and 329.102 define the demand deposits to report on this line.

A demand deposit is a non-interest-bearing deposit:

1. That is payable immediately on demand.
2. That is issued with an original maturity or required notice period of less than seven days.
3. Where the depository institution does not reserve the right to require at least seven days' written notice of an intended withdrawal.

Demand deposits include:

1. Matured time deposits that do not have automatic renewal provisions, unless the deposit agreement provides for the transfer of funds at maturity to another type of account.
2. Escrow accounts reported on SC783 that meet the definition of demand deposits.
3. Outstanding checks drawn against zero-balance accounts reported on SC710, including those at Federal Home Loan Banks.

Demand deposits do not include:

1. Money market deposit accounts, MMDAs.
2. NOW accounts not meeting the three criteria listed above for demand deposits.
3. Deposits held either in branches outside of the territories and possessions of the U.S. or by an Edge or Agreement Subsidiary or by an International Banking Facility, IBF.
4. Amounts not included in SC710 or SC783, such as outstanding checks drawn against Federal Home Loan Banks reported on SI239 and deposits of consolidated subsidiaries eliminated in consolidation and reported on SI243.

SI239: OUTSTANDING CHECKS DRAWN AGAINST FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANKS AND FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS NOT INCLUDED IN SC710

Report the amount of outstanding checks drawn on, or payable at or through, Federal Home Loan Banks and Federal Reserve Banks, if you deduct the amount from assets reported on SC110, Cash and Non-interest-earning Deposits, or SC162, Interest-earning Deposits in FHLBs.

Include outstanding checks drawn on non-zero-balance accounts only. Report outstanding checks drawn on zero-balance accounts or accounts not routinely maintained with sufficient balances to cover checks drawn in the normal course of business on SC710, Deposits.

Do not report this amount on SI215, Non-interest-bearing Demand Deposits, because SI239 will be added to SI215 in calculating total demand deposits.

SI240: DEPOSITS IN LIFELINE ACCOUNTS

You should report zero in this data field until the Federal Reserve Board establishes minimum requirements for lifeline accounts. Lifeline accounts are transaction accounts that meet certain minimum requirements that the Federal Reserve Board will establish pursuant to Section 232 of the FDIC Improvement Act of 1991. These accounts will be eligible for a reduced deposit insurance assessment rate.

DEPOSITS OF CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES:

Report all deposits and escrows of subsidiaries held by you that have been eliminated from your assets through consolidation. Include the interest accrued and unpaid on such deposits and escrows.

The deposits, escrows, and accrued interest reported in these data fields have been eliminated in consolidation and are not reported in SC710, SC783, or SC763.

If you hold escrows for a consolidated subsidiary, the deposit is eliminated in consolidation, but the escrow remains a liability and you should report it on SC783. To avoid double counting these escrows, do not include them on SI243 or SI244. Report only deposits and escrows that are not reported on either SC710 or SC783.

SI243: Demand Deposits

Report all demand deposits as defined in SI215 that you hold for consolidated subsidiaries. Do not report deposits that have been reported on SC710, SC783 or on SI215.

SI244: Time and Savings Deposits

Report all deposits that you hold for your consolidated subsidiaries excluding demand deposits reported on SI243. Do not report deposits that have been reported on SC710 or SC783. Also include the interest accrued and unpaid on such deposits and escrows. Do not report this accrued interest on SC763.

SI245: ADJUSTMENTS TO DEPOSITS FOR DEPOSITORY INSTITUTION INVESTMENT CONTRACTS AND DEPOSITS IN FOREIGN OFFICES, EDGE AND AGREEMENT SUBSIDIARIES, AND IBFS (INCLUDING ACCRUED INTEREST)

Report the amount of liabilities arising under the following:

1. Report investment contracts reported as deposits in Schedule SC, but not treated as insured deposits as defined in Section 11(a)(8) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act, FDI A. A Depository Institution Investment Contract is a separately negotiated depository agreement between an employee benefit plan and an insured depository institution that guarantees a specified rate for all deposits made over a prescribed period and expressly permits benefit-responsive withdrawals or transfers.
2. Deposits held either in branches outside of the territories and possessions of the United States or by an Edge or Agreement Subsidiary, or by an International Banking Facility, IBF, including any accrued interest.

Include these contracts and deposits in SC710, Deposits, for reporting purposes. The FDIC will deduct them from deposits on your deposit premium assessment. Also include the related accrued interest that you have reported on SC763, Accrued Interest Payable - Deposits.

AMOUNT OF ASSETS NETTED AGAINST DEPOSIT AND ESCROW LIABILITIES IN SCHEDULE SC IN ACCORDANCE WITH GENERALLY ACCEPTED ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES THAT CANNOT BE NETTED FOR PURPOSES OF CALCULATING DEPOSITS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE ACT:

Generally accepted accounting principles, GAAP, permit savings associations to offset or net assets and liabilities when a right of setoff exists. However, under the Federal Deposit Insurance Act, FDI Act, you may only net certain specified assets against deposit liabilities for deposit insurance and FICO assessment purposes. Thus, deposits reported on the balance sheet, Schedule SC, and elsewhere in Schedule SI may be different than required for assessment purposes. For example, you may exclude hypothecated demand deposits from the deposit base for premium insurance assessment purposes.

Include as a negative number the amount by which demand deposits would be reduced if your reciprocal demand balances with domestic offices of U. S. Banks and savings associations and insured branches in Puerto Rico and U. S. territories and possessions that you reported on a gross basis in Schedule SC were shown on a net basis. For premium insurance assessment purposes you may report such reciprocal balances on a net basis. Do not include overdrawn balances in this calculation.

Example 1:

A savings association has a $200,000 asset and a $500,000 deposit liability for which a right of setoff exists under GAAP. The savings association nets the asset and liability on its balance sheet, Schedule SC, and reports a net $300,000 deposit liability. The savings association should report $200,000 on SI247 or SI248, depending on the type of deposit involved in the netting.

Example 2:

A savings association has a $400,000 asset and a $250,000 deposit liability for which a right of setoff exists under GAAP. The savings association nets the assets and liability on its balance sheet, Schedule SC, and reports a net $150,000 asset. The savings association should report $250,000 on SI247 or SI248, depending on the type of deposit involved in the netting.

SI247: Netted Against Demand Deposits (including escrows)

SI248: Netted Against Time and Savings Deposits (including escrows)

TO BE COMPLETED ONLY BY ASSOCIATIONS WITH OAKAR DEPOSITS:

Complete this section the first quarter in which you acquire Oakar deposits. You acquire Oakar deposits through purchase or merger deposits insured by a secondary fund – for example, a SAIF-insured savings association purchases BIF-insured deposits. Once you acquire Oakar deposits, you should complete this section in any quarter that you purchase additional SAIF-insured or BIF-insured deposits.

SI255: Total deposits purchased or acquired from other FDIC insured institutions during the quarter

SI265: Amount of purchased or acquired deposits reported in SI255 attributable to a secondary fund (i.e., SAIF members report

deposits attributable to BIF; BIF members report deposits attributable to SAIF)

SI266: Total deposits sold or transferred during the quarter

OTHER DATA

SI350: APPROXIMATE VALUE OF TRUST ASSETS ADMINISTERED

If you are operating with OTS approval to exercise fiduciary powers pursuant to 12 CFR § 550, you must report the approximate market value of trust assets administered by you and your consolidated subsidiaries as of the end of the quarter.

Include:

1. Both discretionary and nondiscretionary trust and custodial accounts.
2. Assets subject to shared investment discretion.
3. Assets that are serviced by an investment adviser for which the savings association has fiduciary responsibility.

Do not include:

1. IRA and Keogh accounts reported on SI210.
2. Trusts forming part of a stock bonus, pension, or profit sharing plan for the benefit of your employees.
3. Custodial activities under loan servicing agreements.

SI370: NUMBER OF FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEES

Report the actual number of full-time equivalent employees employed by you and your consolidated subsidiaries. Report the actual whole number; do not round to thousands.

SI375: ASSETS HELD IN TRADING ACCOUNTS

Trading assets are defined as securities and other assets acquired and held for sale in the near term. Trading generally reflects active and frequent buying and selling to generate profits on short-term price movements.

Trading assets may be any readily marketable asset, such as: government securities, mortgage pool securities, equity securities, bonds, notes, debentures, negotiable certificates of deposit, commercial paper, and bankers acceptances. You must classify as trading assets mortgage-backed securities that are held in conjunction with mortgage banking activities.

Report all trading assets consistently at fair value whether or not the fair value is above or below cost. Recognize unrealized gains and losses on trading assets in current earnings on SO485, Net Income (Loss) from Trading Assets (Realized and Unrealized). Fair value adjustments to trading assets must directly adjust the asset balance; do not establish valuation allowances on trading assets. Record transfers from a trading classification to held-to-maturity at fair value at the time of transfer.

SI385: AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE SECURITIES

Report all investments in debt securities including mortgage securities not classified as held-to-maturity or as trading, and all investments in equity securities that have readily determinable fair values that are accounted for pursuant to SFAS No. 115 and are not classified as trading. Do not include equity securities whose sale is restricted by governmental or contractual requirement – for example, FHLB stock.

Report available-for-sale securities at fair value. Exclude unrealized gains and losses from current earnings and report, net of taxes, as a separate component of equity on SC860, Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Available-for-Sale Securities, until realized. In addition, report certain nonsecurity financial instruments, CNFIs, classified as available-for-sale pursuant to SFAS No. 115.

Transfer securities from the available-for-sale category to held-to-maturity at fair value as of the date of transfer.

SI387: ASSETS HELD FOR SALE

Report all assets held for sale except securities and repossessed assets. Report assets held for sale at the lower of cost or market, LOCOM. Recognize unrealized losses in current earnings on SO465, Net Income (Loss) from LOCOM Adjustments Made to Assets Held for Sale.

Transfer assets from the for sale category to an investment account at the lower-of-cost-or-market as of the date of transfer.

Include:

1. Loans and participations originated or purchased by you with the intent to sell.
2. Assets originally held for investment but now held for sale.
3. Assets held for sale, including real estate and branch offices, whether or not there is an outstanding commitment to sell.

Do not include:

1. Securities, report on SI385.
2. Repossessed assets.

SI390: LOANS SERVICED FOR OTHERS

Report the principal balance of mortgage and nonmortgage whole loans and participating interests in loans serviced by you, but owned by others.

Include:

1. Loans and securities that you sold to others but for which you perform the servicing.
2. Loans serviced by you for others, where the loans have been securitized, whether or not you own the securities and whether or not you have reported any servicing assets.
3. Loans serviced by you for others, where you have transferred the loans to others, but have not reported the transaction as a sale.
4. Loans and securities serviced by you under a contract to a third party who owns the servicing rights.

Do not include:

1. Loans and securities where you own the servicing rights and where the servicing has been subcontracted to a third party.

2. Loans and securities serviced for you by a consolidated subsidiary or a subsidiary depository institution.

RESIDUAL INTERESTS IN FINANCIAL ASSETS SOLD:

Residual interests in financial assets sold are certain financial assets retained after the transfer of loans, securities, or other financial assets, where the transfer is recorded as a sale under SFAS No. 140, *Accounting for Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Extinguishments of Liabilities*.

Residual interests represent the right to receive residual cash flows from the transferred assets. The residual cash flows are those that are available after payment of all other contractual obligations to holders of other beneficial interests in the transferred assets, and after all payments for servicing fees and other costs. You may acquire residual interests by either origination or purchase, and they may be in either security or nonsecurity form.

Examples of residual interests include, but are not limited to, interest-only strips, spread accounts, and cash collateral accounts. Credit enhancement residual interests are those that are structured, through subordination provisions or other credit enhancement techniques, to absorb more than a pro-rata share of credit loss in relation to the transferred assets. Other residual interests, those that do not expose the institution to a concentrated level of credit risk, are typically highly rated, liquid, and marketable. Examples include Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac I/O strips.

SI401: CREDIT ENHANCEMENT RESIDUAL INTERESTS

SI406: OTHER RESIDUAL INTERESTS

QUALIFIED THRIFT LENDER TEST

SI581, SI582, AND SI583: ACTUAL THRIFT INVESTMENT PERCENTAGE AT MONTH-END

To be a Qualified Thrift Lender, QTL, you must either meet the Home Owners' Loan Act, HOLA, QTL test or the Internal Revenue Service tax code Domestic Building and Loan Association, DBLA, test.

If you use the HOLA QTL test, report the ATIP from the OTS QTL worksheets, OTS Form 1427, for the three months. Because of the field size limitation, if the ATIP exceeds 99.99%, enter 99.99. If you use the IRS DBLA test, leave lines SI581, 582, and 583 blank.

EXTENSIONS OF CREDIT BY THE REPORTING ASSOCIATION (AND ITS CONTROLLED SUBSIDIARIES) TO ITS EXECUTIVE OFFICERS, PRINCIPAL SHAREHOLDERS, DIRECTORS, AND THEIR RELATED INTERESTS AS OF THE REPORT DATE

Federal Reserve Regulation O defines the terms used in this item.

An **extension of credit** is a making or renewal of any loan, a granting of a line of credit, or an extension of credit in any manner whatsoever. Extensions of credit include, among others, loans, overdrafts, cash items, standby letters of credit, and securities purchased under agreements to resell. For lines of credit, the amount reported as an extension of credit is normally the total amount of the line of credit extended to the insider, not just the current balance of the funds that have been advanced to the insider under the line of credit. *See* 12 CFR § 215.3, Regulation O.

An **executive officer** of the reporting savings association is person who participates or has authority to participate, other than as a director, in major policy-making functions of the reporting savings association, an executive officer of the savings association's holding company, and, unless excluded by the savings association's board of directors or bylaws, any other subsidiary of that holding company. *See* 12 CFR § 215.2(e), Regulation O.

A **director** of the reporting savings association is person who is a director of the savings association, whether or not receiving compensation, a director of the holding company of which the savings association is a subsidiary, and, unless excluded by the savings association's board of directors or bylaws, a director of any other subsidiary of that holding company. *See* 12 CFR § 215.2(d), Regulation O.

A **principal shareholder** of the reporting savings association is an individual or a company other than an insured depository institution that directly or indirectly, or acting through or in concert with one or more persons, owns controls, or has the power to vote more than 10% of any class of voting stock of the reporting savings association. Regulation O considers shares owned or controlled by a member of an individual's immediate family to be held by the individual. A principal shareholder includes a principal shareholder of a holding company of which the reporting savings association is a subsidiary and a principal shareholder of any other subsidiary of that holding company. *See* 12 CFR § 215.11(a)(1), Regulation O.

A **related interest** is either:

1. A company, other than an insured depository institution or a foreign bank that is controlled by an executive officer, director, or principal shareholder.
2. A political or campaign committee that is controlled by or the funds or services of which will benefit an executive officer, director, or principal shareholder. *See* 12 CFR § 215.11(a)(2), Regulation O.

SI590: AGGREGATE AMOUNT OF ALL EXTENSIONS OF CREDIT

Report the aggregate amount outstanding as of the report date of all extensions of credit by you and your controlled subsidiaries to all of your executive officers, principal shareholders, directors, and their related interests.

Include each extension of credit in the aggregate amount only one time, regardless of the number of borrowers.

SI595: NUMBER OF EXECUTIVE OFFICERS, PRINCIPAL SHAREHOLDERS, AND DIRECTORS TO WHOM THE AMOUNT OF ALL EXTENSIONS OF CREDIT (INCLUDING EXTENSIONS OF CREDIT TO RELATED INTERESTS) EQUALS OR EXCEEDS THE LESSER OF $500,000 OR FIVE PERCENT OF UNIMPAIRED CAPITAL AND UNIMPAIRED SURPLUS (CCR30 + CCR35 + CCR530 + CCR105)

Report the number of your executive officers, principal shareholders, and directors to whom the amount of all extensions of credit outstanding by you and your controlled subsidiaries as of the report date equals or exceeds the lesser of $500,000 or five percent of unimpaired capital and unimpaired surplus. That is, five percent x (CCR30 + CCR35 + CCR530 + CCR105). Report the actual number; do not round to thousands.

For purposes of this item, the amount of all extensions of credit by you and your controlled subsidiaries to an executive officer, principal shareholder, or director includes all extensions of credit by you to the related interests of the executive officer, principal shareholder, or director. A single extension of credit to more than one borrower must be included in full for all extensions of credit for each executive officer, principal shareholder, and director included in the credit. That is, one loan may be included more than once in the calculation of the $500 thousand or 5% of unimpaired capital and unimpaired surplus limit, because it will be included for each executive officer, principal shareholder, and director listed on the loan.

RECONCILIATION OF EQUITY CAPITAL

SI600: BEGINNING EQUITY CAPITAL

The electronic filing software will generate this amount from your prior quarter's SI680.

Special instructions for mergers and reorganizations:

- Pooling Mergers – Report the sum of SI680 of all pooled institutions for the previous quarter.
- Purchase Mergers – Report SI680 for the previous quarter for the surviving savings association only.
- Change of Control involving push-down accounting including receiverships – Report SI680 for the previous quarter. Adjustments should be reported on SI660.

SI610: NET INCOME (LOSS)

The electronic filing software will generate this amount from SO91, Net Income.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED:

SI620: Preferred Stock

Report the dollar amount of cash dividends declared during the period on preferred stock. These dividends are not charged to interest expense, but directly reduce retained earnings.

Include:

1. Dividends declared on preferred stock reported on SC812 and SC814.
2. Dividends declared on redeemable preferred stock reported on SC799.
3. Dividends declared on perpetual preferred stock of consolidated subsidiaries reported on SC799.

SI630: Common Stock

Report the dollar amount of cash dividends declared during the period for common stock reported on SC820. These dividends are not charged to interest expense, but directly reduce retained earnings. Include cash dividends made to holding companies as well as to individual shareholders.

Do not include:

1. Stock dividends.
2. Stock splits.
3. Property dividends. Report on SI670.

SI640: STOCK ISSUED

Report the amount of cumulative and noncumulative perpetual preferred stock and common stock issued during the quarter.

Include:

1. Perpetual preferred stock, including discounts and premiums, issued by you during the quarter that qualifies as equity under GAAP.
2. The par value and paid-in-capital received in connection with the stock issue.

Do not include:

1. The conversion of preferred stock into common stock.
2. Gains on treasury stock sold. Report on SI670.
3. Capital contributed not connected with a stock issue. Report on SI670.

When applying push-down accounting, report the amount paid in a change of control for your stock. Report the previously recorded par value and capital in excess of par value on SI650.

SI650: STOCK RETIRED

Report the amount paid for common and perpetual preferred stock retired during the quarter. Report the amount as a positive number.

When applying push-down accounting, report the previously recorded par value and capital paid in excess of par value of the stock acquired by the new owners. The amount paid for this stock is reported on SI640.

SI660: NEW BASIS ACCOUNTING ADJUSTMENTS

Include:

1. Adjustments made during the period in applying push-down accounting in the change-of-control.
2. Adjustments made in accounting for a savings association taken into receivership during the period.

SI670: OTHER ADJUSTMENTS

Include:

1. Adjustments from retroactively applying a change in promulgated GAAP.
2. The change in SC860, Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Available-for-Sale Securities.
3. The change in SC890, Other Components of Equity Capital.
4. Additional contributions of paid-in capital.
5. Issuance costs of common stock offerings.
6. Property distributions to stockholders. Record the transfer of dividends other than cash at the fair value of the asset on the declaration date of the dividend. Recognize a gain or loss on the transferred asset in the same manner as if you disposed of the property in an outright sale at or near the declaration date.
7. Audit adjustments and prior period adjustments to prior calendar years.

Do not include:

1. Audit adjustments and prior period adjustments within the current calendar year. Correct these through an amended report within 140 days of the report date or report them currently in Schedule SO.
2. Corrections of accruals. You must report these in the current period in the same data field in Schedule SO that they would have been reported had the accruals been made when incurred. If the correction causes interest yield or cost of funds to be significantly distorted, report the correction in other noninterest income or expense.

SI680: ENDING EQUITY CAPITAL

The electronic filing software will calculate this as the sum of SI600, SI610, SI640, SI660 and SI670 less SI620, SI630, and SI650. SI680 must equal SC80, Total Equity Capital, on the current TFR.

MUTUAL FUND AND ANNUITY SALES DURING THE QUARTER (INCLUDE PROPRIETARY, PRIVATE LABEL, AND THIRD PARTY MUTUAL FUNDS)

Report the following data at the fully consolidated level except as noted in this paragraph. Generally, do not consolidate subsidiaries that are federally insured depository institutions. This includes BIF and SAIF-insured subsidiaries as well as SAIF-insured savings associations that are subsidiaries of a commercial bank. In the case where the parent depository institution has primary responsibility for the mutual fund program, report the information in the parent institution's regulatory report. Data should not be reported twice, *that is,* in both the parent and subsidiary's regulatory reports. The data in this section also includes data from your affiliates as described below.

Report in the appropriate sub-item the amount of mutual fund and annuity sales activity during the quarter. You may report these sales through a subsidiary, or by affiliated and unaffiliated entities. For purposes of this item, measure sales in terms of principal sales dollars, not sales revenue.

In general, include all sales of proprietary, private label, and other – third party – mutual funds and annuities that take place on your premises and all other sales where you receive income at the time of the sale, over the duration of the account – for example, annual fees, Rule 12(b)1 fees or trailer fees, and redemption fees – or from leasing arrangements. Also, include sales made by an entity located off-site and not on your premises when the entity receives customer referral from you and these referrals are the basis upon which you receive income. Include sales conducted through your trust department that are

not executed in a fiduciary capacity – for example, trustee, executor, administrator, conservator – but exclude sales conducted by the trust department that are executed in a fiduciary capacity. Include sales to both retail customers and institutional investors as well as sales of no-load products. When reporting sales by affiliated and unaffiliated entities, you may rely on the sales information provided by these entities when completing this item.

The following are some examples of the types of transactions to be reported as sales, when the above conditions are met:

- Initial and subsequent mutual fund and annuity purchases.
- Exchanges within a family of funds.
- Reinvestment of income, dividends and capital gains.
- Sweep account activity.

Report sales gross and not net of redemptions. However, with respect to sweep accounts, report the average amount of funds swept into the money market fund each day during the quarter and not the aggregate total amount of funds swept into the money market fund during the quarter. The average may be computed from the amount of funds swept into the money market fund for each day for the calendar quarter or from the amount of funds swept into the money market fund on each Wednesday during the calendar quarter.

For example, you have one sweep account and use the Wednesday reporting option. There are 13 Wednesdays during the quarter. The following amounts were swept into the money market fund each Wednesday during the quarter: Week 1: $1,000; Week 2: $5,000; Week 3: $0; Week 4: $4,000; Week 5: $5,000; Week 6: $4,000; Week 7: $3,000; Week 8: $0; Week 9: $3,000; Week 10: $2,000; Week 11: $3,000; Week 12: $4,000; Week 13: $5,000. The average amount of funds swept into the money market fund on each Wednesday during the quarter was $3,000; that is, the sum of the amounts for weeks 1-13, $39,000, divided by 13.

Mutual fund is the common name for an open-end investment company whose shares are sold to the investing public. An **annuity** is an investment product, typically underwritten by an insurance company, which pays either a fixed or variable payment stream over a specified period. The primary purpose for establishing and marketing both proprietary and private label mutual funds and annuities is to target your or your organization's customers. A **proprietary product** is a product for which you, your subsidiary or other affiliate acts as investment adviser and may perform additional support services. Under a **private label product**, an unaffiliated entity acts as the investment adviser. The identity of the investment adviser is normally disclosed in the prospectus for a mutual fund or annuity. Mutual funds and annuities that are not proprietary or private label products are considered **third party products**. For example, third party mutual funds and annuities include products that are widely marketed by numerous parties to the investing public and have investment advisers that are not affiliated with the reporting savings association.

Example: Savings Associations A, B, C, and D are subsidiaries of a holding company. Association A advises a family of mutual funds sold by all four savings associations in the holding company. Association A receives an advisory fee for mutual funds sold by all four savings associations. Association A should not include the amount of mutual funds sold during the quarter, reported by Associations B, C, and D in the amount of mutual fund sales it reports during the quarter. Association A should report only the mutual funds it has sold during the quarter. In addition, this family of mutual funds would be considered proprietary funds for all four savings associations.

SI800: MONEY MARKET FUNDS

Report the amount of sales of mutual funds during the quarter that, based on their investment objectives, can be best characterized as money market mutual funds. **Money market mutual funds** are mutual funds that invest exclusively in short-term debt securities with the objective of providing liquidity and preserving capital while also earning income.

SI810: EQUITY SECURITIES FUNDS

Report the amount of sales of mutual funds during the quarter that, based on their investment objectives, can best be characterized as equity securities funds. **Equity securities funds** are mutual funds that invest primarily in equity securities, common stock.

SI820: DEBT SECURITIES FUNDS

Report the amount of sales during the quarter of mutual funds that, based on their investment objectives, can best be characterized as debt securities funds. **Debt securities funds** are mutual funds that invest primarily in debt securities, corporate bonds, U.S. Government securities, municipal securities, mortgage-backed securities.

SI830: OTHER FUNDS

Report the amount of sales of mutual funds during the quarter that, based on their investment objectives, cannot properly be reported as one of the three preceding types of funds. Other funds may include mutual funds that invest in a mix of debt and equity securities.

SI840: ANNUITIES

Report the amount of sales during the quarter of annuities, including variable annuities.

SI850: SALES OF PROPRIETARY MUTUAL FUNDS AND ANNUITIES INCLUDED ON LINES 800 THRU 840 ABOVE

Report the total sales during the quarter of proprietary mutual funds and annuities. Also include these sales on lines 800 through 840.

A **proprietary product** is a product for which you, a subsidiary, or other affiliate of yours acts as investment adviser and may perform additional support services. The prospectus for a mutual fund or annuity normally discloses the identity of the investment adviser. Proprietary mutual funds and annuities are marketed primarily to your customers. In general, proprietary mutual funds and annuities are created by large holding companies and offered to customers of the organization's subsidiary savings associations. Therefore, small, independent savings associations are not normally involved in the sale of proprietary mutual funds and annuities.

Savings associations that do not sell proprietary mutual funds and annuities should report a zero in this item.

SI860: FEE INCOME FROM THE SALE AND SERVICING OF MUTUAL FUNDS AND ANNUITIES

Report the amount of income that you earned during the quarter from the sale and servicing of mutual funds and annuities.

In general, this income is included in the amount reported on SO420, Other Fees and Charges. Report the income included in this item gross rather than net of expenses incurred by you or your consolidated subsidiary.

Include:

1. Income earned in connection with mutual funds and annuities that are sold on your premises or sold by you, through a subsidiary, or by affiliated or unaffiliated entities from which you receive income. This income may be in the form of fees or sales commissions at the time of the sale or fees, including a share of another entity's fees, that are earned over the duration of the account – for example, annual fees, Rule 12b-1 fees or trailer fees, and redemption fees. Report commissions as income when earned on an accrual basis at the time of the sale. However, you may report income when payment is received if the results would not differ materially from those obtained using an accrual basis.
2. Income from leasing arrangements with affiliated and unaffiliated entities who lease space in your offices for use in selling mutual funds and annuities. Income from leasing arrangements should be reported on an accrual basis, when earned, but may be reported as income when payment is received if the results would not differ materially from those obtained using an accrual basis.
3. Fees for providing investment advisory services for mutual funds and annuities that are sold on your premises or sold, through a subsidiary, or by affiliated or unaffiliated entities from which you receive income.
4. Fees for providing securities custody, transfer agent, and other operational and ancillary services to mutual funds and annuities that are sold on bank premises or sold by you, through a subsidiary, or by affiliated or unaffiliated entities from which you receive income.
5. Income from sales conducted through your trust department that is not executed in a fiduciary capacity – trustee, executor, administrator, conservator – but exclude sales conducted by the trust department that is executed in a fiduciary capacity.

Do Not Include:

Fees earned for services provided to mutual funds that are not sold by you, through a subsidiary, or by affiliated or unaffiliated entities with whom the savings association has sales relationships.

SCHEDULE SQ — CONSOLIDATED SUPPLEMENTAL QUESTIONS

*Throughout these instructions, **you** and **your** refers to the reporting savings association and its consolidated subsidiaries; **we** and **our** refers to the Office of Thrift Supervision. However, in this schedule, you should answer all questions except SQ310 based on your data alone, and not on your consolidated subsidiaries' data. SQ310 applies to both you and your consolidated subsidiaries.*

Indicate whether an activity occurred during the period by placing an ***X*** in either the ***Yes*** or ***No*** column of each question. No question that can be answered with a ***yes*** or ***no*** should be left blank. Check ***Yes*** if there is any doubt as to whether an activity occurred during the quarter.

SQ100: Did the reporting association acquire any assets through merger with another depository institution?

Check *Yes* only if you merged during the quarter with another depository institution. Do not include mergers with your holding company or nondepository affiliates or subsidiaries. If you merged with a non-OTS regulated depository institution, report the amount of deposits acquired on CF435.

SQ110: Did the reporting association include in this balance sheet for the first time assets and/or liabilities acquired as a result of a branch or other bulk deposit purchase?

Check ***Yes*** for the purchase of a branch or the bulk purchase of assets or liabilities. If you purchased deposits, report the purchased amount on CF435. Do not include acquisition of real estate for a branch office where no bank operations were purchased.

Has there been:

SQ130: A change in control of the association?

Check ***Yes*** if there has been any change in the power, directly or indirectly, to direct your management or policies. Indicate ***Yes*** if there has been any change in the power to vote ten percent or more of any class of your voting securities. Refer to 12 CFR § 563.181 for definitions regarding change in control.

SQ160: A merger accounted for under the purchase method?

Check ***Yes*** if during the quarter you acquired another depository institution whose assets and liabilities are reported on your current TFR using the purchase method of accounting.

Do not check *Yes* for:

- A change in control in which push-down accounting was used.
- An acquisition of a subordinate organization.
- An acquisition of a branch.

SQ170: If the reporting association restated its balance sheet for the first time this quarter as a result of applying push-down accounting, enter the date of the reorganization. (MMDDYYYY)

Report the date of your acquisition if you applied push-down accounting this quarter. You should report this during the quarter that you first apply push-down accounting, and you should also enter it in subsequent quarters if you make material adjustments. You should also report this date if you apply push-down adjustments retroactively. For example, if the acquisition took place on December 10, 2000, but your balance sheet was restated in February 2001, enter 12102000 on the March 2001 TFR.

SQ270: Reporting association's fiscal year-end (MM)

Enter the month of your current fiscal year-end for annual financial statement purposes. In some cases this may not correspond to the tax year-end.

SQ280: Code representing nature of work to be performed by independent public accountants for the current fiscal year

Enter the code for the statement below that best describes the level of audit or other attestation work – such as review, compilation, or agreed-upon procedures – that an independent public accountant will have performed by the end of your current fiscal year. The current fiscal year is the 12-month period that includes the quarter that you are reporting.

07 You do not plan to have an audit or other attestation work by an independent public accountant.

08 You do not plan to have an audit. However, you do plan to have other attestation work performed and reported on by an independent public accountant.

09 You plan to have an audit of, and receive a report on, only the holding company's consolidated financial statements by an independent public accountant.

Use this code where plans are for an audit and report on:

a. **Only** your holding company's consolidated financial statements.

b. **Not** your separate financial statements.

Your holding company's consolidated financial statements include, by consolidation, your financial statements. Use code 10 for an audit and report on, your separate financial statements.

10 You plan to have an audit of, and receive a report on, your financial statements by an independent public accountant.

Use this code where plans are for an audit and report on:

a. **Only** your separate financial statements, or

b. **Both** your separate financial statements and your holding company's consolidated financial statements.

Use code 09 for an audit of, and report on, only the holding company's consolidated financial statements.

SQ300: Did the reporting association change its independent public accountant during the quarter?

Check *yes* if you did one or both of the following:

- Gave notice to your prior independent public accountant terminating his engagement.
- Engaged a successor accountant.

SQ310: Did the reporting association and its consolidated subsidiaries have any outstanding futures or options positions at quarter end?

SQ320: Does the reporting association have a Subchapter S election in effect for Federal income tax purpose for the current tax year?

SQ410: Has the reporting association been consolidated with its parent in another TFR? If so, enter the OTS docket number of the parent savings association.

SQ420: Has the reporting association been consolidated with its parent in a Commercial Bank Call Report? If so, enter the FDIC certificate number of your parent commercial bank.

SCHEDULE SB — CONSOLIDATED SMALL BUSINESS LOANS

*Throughout these instructions, **you** and **your** refers to the reporting savings association and its consolidated subsidiaries; **we** and **our** refers to the Office of Thrift Supervision.*

LOANS TO SMALL BUSINESSES AND SMALL FARMS:

Complete the following data annually on June 30 for yourself and your consolidated subsidiaries to comply with Section 122 of the FDIC Improvement Act.

Do not complete this schedule if either of the following is true:

1. You and your consolidated subsidiaries have no loans reported on SC260, 300, 303, and 306.
2. Your business loans and those of your consolidated subsidiaries only have **original amounts** as defined below exceeding $1 million or your farm loans only have **original amounts** exceeding $500 thousand.

When you report the number and amount of business loans currently outstanding with **original amounts** of $1 million or less and farm loans with **original amounts** of $500 thousand or less, use the following guidelines:

1. For loans drawn down under lines of credit or loan commitments, the **original amount** of the loan is the amount existing when the line of credit or loan commitment was most recently approved, extended, or renewed prior to the report date. However, if the amount currently outstanding as of the report date exceeds this size, the **original amount** is the amount currently outstanding.
2. For loan participations and syndications, the **original amount** of the loan participation or syndication is the entire amount of the credit originated by the lead lender.
3. For all other loans, the **original amount** is the total amount of the loan at origination or the amount currently outstanding as of the report date, whichever is larger.

The **amount outstanding** is the amount reported on Schedule SC as of the report date and should be reported net of loans in process, specific valuation allowances, and yield adjustments to the extent possible.

Report the actual number of loans. Do not round to the nearest thousand.

Do not include loans to subsidiaries eliminated in consolidation.

Except as noted below for corporate or business credit card programs, when you determine **original amounts** and report the number and amount currently outstanding for a category of loans in this schedule, you should compute the amounts as follows: **combine multiple loans to one borrower and report them**

on an aggregate basis rather than as separate individual loans, to the extent that you do not incur undue cost to obtain such aggregate individual borrower data. If the burden of such aggregation would be excessive, you may report multiple loans to one borrower as separate individual loans.

If you offer corporate or business credit card programs where credit cards are issued to one or more of a company's employees for business-related use, you should treat each company's entire credit card program as a single extension of credit. You should total the credit limits for all of the individual credit cards issued to the company's employees, and treat this total as the **original amount** of the corporate or business credit card program established for this company. The company's program should be reported as **one** loan and the amount currently outstanding would be the sum of the credit card balances as of the June 30 report date on each of the individual credit cards issued to the company's employees. However, when aggregated data for each individual company in a corporate or business credit card program are not readily determinable from your credit card records, you should develop reasonable estimates of the number of corporate or business credit card programs that exist as of the report date, the **original amounts** of these programs, and the **amounts currently outstanding** of these programs and should then report information about these programs on the basis of your reasonable estimates. In no case should individual credit cards issued to a company's employees under a corporate or business credit card program be reported as separate individual loans to small businesses.

SB100: Does the reporting association have any loans secured primarily by farms reported on SC260 or any loans to finance agricultural production or other loans to farmers reported on SC300, 303, or 306?

Answer **Yes** to this question only if the agricultural and farm loans had original amounts, as defined above, of $500 thousand or less.

If **yes**, complete lines 300 through 650; do not complete 110 through 210. If **no**, complete the following item, 110.

SB110: Are all or substantially all of the association's commercial loans (Schedule SC lines 260, 300, 303, and 306) loans with original amounts of $100,000 or less?

Indicate **yes** and complete only the following lines, 200 and 210, if:

- The average amount outstanding of your commercial, nonfarm loans that you reported on Schedule SC lines 260, 300, 303, and 306 is $100 thousand or less **and**

- Based on your loans and other relevant information, your lending officer believes that all or substantially all of your commercial loans have **original amounts**, as defined above, of $100 thousand or less.

Otherwise, indicate **no** and complete lines 300 through 450.

SB200: Number of loans reported on line SC260

Report the actual number – do not round to thousands – of loans reported on SC260, Permanent Mortgages on Nonresidential Property. Complete this line only if line 100 is **no** and 110 is **yes** – that is, all

of the loans reported on SC260, 300, 303, and 306 are nonfarm loans and substantially all of the **original amounts** of the loans are $100 thousand or less.

SB210: Number of loans reported on SC300, 303, and 306

Report the actual number – do not round to thousands – of loans reported on SC300, 303, and 306, Nonmortgage Commercial Loans. Complete this line only if line 100 is **no** and 110 is **yes**; that is, all of the loans reported on SC260, 300, 303, and 306 are nonfarm loans and substantially all of the **original amounts** of the loans are $100 thousand or less.

NUMBER AND AMOUNT OUTSTANDING OF PERMANENT MORTGAGE LOANS SECURED BY NONFARM, NONRESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES REPORTED ON SC260:

Number of Loans with Original Amounts of:

SB300: $100,000 or less

SB320: Greater than $100,000 thru $250,000

SB340: Greater than $250,000 thru $1 million

Outstanding Balance with Original Amounts of:

SB310: $100,000 or less

SB330: Greater than $100,000 thru $250,000

SB350: Greater than $250,000 thru $1 million

NUMBER AND AMOUNT OUTSTANDING OF NONMORTGAGE, NONAGRICULTURAL COMMERCIAL LOANS REPORTED ON SC300, 303, AND 306:

Number of Loans with Original Amounts of:

SB400: $100,000 or less

SB420: Greater than $100,000 thru $250,000

SB440: Greater than $250,000 thru $1 million

Outstanding Balance with Original Amounts of:

SB410: $100,000 or less

SB430: Greater than $100,000 thru $250,000

SB450: Greater than $250,000 thru $1 million

NUMBER AND AMOUNT OUTSTANDING OF LOANS SECURED PRIMARILY BY FARMS REPORTED ON SC260:

Number of Loans with Original Amounts of:

SB500: $100,000 or less

SB520: Greater than $100,000 thru $250,000

SB540: Greater than $250,000 thru $500,000

Outstanding Balance with Original Amounts of:

SB510: $100,000 or less

SB530: Greater than $100,000 thru $250,000

SB550: Greater than $250,000 thru $500,000

NUMBER AND AMOUNT OUTSTANDING OF NONMORTGAGE, COMMERCIAL LOANS TO FINANCE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND OTHER NONMORTGAGE COMMERCIAL LOANS TO FARMERS REPORTED ON SC300, 303, AND 306:

Number of Loans with Original Amounts of:

SB600: $100,000 or less

SB620: Greater than $100,000 thru $250,000

SB640: Greater than $250,000 thru $500,000

Outstanding Balance with Original Amounts of:

SB610: $100,000 or less

SB630: Greater than $100,000 thru $250,000

SB650: Greater than $250,000 thru $500,000

SCHEDULE HC — THRIFT HOLDING COMPANY

*Throughout these instructions, **you** and **your** refers to the reporting savings association and its consolidated subsidiaries; **we** and **our** refers to the Office of Thrift Supervision.*

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Complete this schedule if you are owned by a thrift holding company, unless your holding company is a registered Bank Holding Company supervised by the Federal Reserve. If your holding company owns more than one thrift institution, we will advise you which institution should file this report. We will also advise you which holding company(ies) to report if you are owned by more than one. You should continue to report for each holding company designated until advised otherwise.

Report all data on a consolidated basis in accordance with GAAP for each designated holding company and its subsidiaries as of the end of the quarter. If the holding company has a quarter end other than a calendar quarter end, you may use data from the fiscal quarter ending within the reporting calendar quarter. For example, if the holding company's calendar year end is October, its **fiscal quarter ends** are January, April, July and October. You should use its fiscal quarter ending January 31 for the March 31 TFR, April 30 for June 30, July 31 for September 30, and October 31 for December 31.

Thrift holding companies that (1) are insurance companies, and (2) do not prepare financial statements for external use in conformity with GAAP, are permitted to file this data from financial statements prepared in conformity with statutory accounting principles (SAP).

You must file Schedule HC no later than the 45th day following the end of the **calendar** quarter. We do **not** make public Schedule HC data for individual holding companies. We do make public aggregate data for Schedule HC.

HC100: HOLDING COMPANY NUMBER

Report the docket number of the holding company for which you are reporting. All holding company docket numbers begin with an H.

HC110: FISCAL YEAR END

Report the month of the fiscal year end of the holding company.

FILINGS UNDER THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934:

HC120: Is any company in this holding company's structure required to file periodic securities disclosure documents (for example, Forms 10-K and 10-Q) with the SEC, pursuant to the Securities Exchange Act of 1934?

Answer ***yes*** if any entity that directly or indirectly owns the reporting holding company, or that is directly or indirectly owned by the reporting holding company, files periodic securities disclosure documents with the SEC. Examples of disclosure documents are Forms 10-K and 10–Q. Answer ***no*** if you file securities disclosure documents with OTS, but your holding company does not file with the SEC.

HC200: TOTAL ASSETS

Report total consolidated assets.

HC300: TOTAL LIABILITIES

Report total consolidated liabilities.

HC400: TOTAL EQUITY

Report the total consolidated equity.

OTHER DATA:

HC510: INTANGIBLE ASSETS AND DEFERRED POLICY ACQUISITION COSTS

Report the unamortized balance of intangible assets and deferred policy acquisition costs of the consolidated holding company.

Some of the intangible assets you should include are:

1. Goodwill.
2. Core deposit intangibles.
3. Franchises.
4. Trademarks.
5. Patents.
6. Certain operating rights.

Deferred policy acquisition costs are capitalized costs that are incurred by insurance companies. They include variable acquisition costs such as commissions and underwriting and policy issuance expenses, related to both new and renewal premium revenue that are deferred, and then expensed as the related premium revenue is earned.

HC520: DEBT MATURING WITHIN THE NEXT 12 MONTHS (EXCLUDING DEPOSITS)

Report all borrowings of the consolidated holding company that will mature within the next 12 months, excluding deposit and escrow liabilities held by you or any other subsidiary depository institution.

HC530: ALL OTHER DEBT (EXCLUDING DEPOSITS)

Report all borrowings of the consolidated holding company **except**:

1. Debt maturing within the next 12 months reported on HC520.
2. Deposit and escrow liabilities held by you or any other subsidiary depository institution.

HC540: NET CASH FLOW FROM OPERATIONS FOR THE QUARTER

Report the net increase or decrease in cash and cash equivalents from operating activities for the quarter as would appear in a consolidated statement of cash flows prepared in accordance with SFAS No. 95. Do not include any change in cash and cash equivalents from investing and financing activities.

HC550: NET INCOME FOR THE QUARTER

Report the consolidated net income of the holding company for the quarter.

HC560: INTEREST EXPENSE FOR THE QUARTER (EXCLUDING INTEREST ON DEPOSITS)

Report the consolidated interest expense of the holding company for the quarter, excluding interest expense on deposit and escrow liabilities held by you or any other subsidiary depository institution.

SCHEDULE CSS — SUBORDINATE ORGANIZATION SCHEDULE

*Throughout these instructions, **you** and **your** refers to the reporting savings association and its consolidated subsidiaries; **we** and **our** refers to the Office of Thrift Supervision.*

Complete this schedule annually using data as of December 31.

Report data as of December 31 for all active subordinate organizations that you own directly or indirectly, including any shell organizations owning active entities. Include subsidiary depository institutions. Do not include ownership interest in entities designated as pass-through investments as described in 12 CFR § 560.32. For purposes of reporting on Schedule CSS, an **inactive subordinate organization** is one with annual gross revenues of less than one thousand dollars.

CSS010: Entity Tax ID

Report the taxpayer identification number, EIN, of the entity.

CSS020: Entity Name

Report the legal name of the entity.

CSS025: Street Address

Report the street address of the entity's headquarters, if located within the United States or its possessions. If the entity's headquarters is located in a foreign country, report the street address and city – abbreviate if necessary.

CSS030: City

Report the city where the entity has its headquarters, if located within the U.S. or its possessions. The city must correspond to the street address reported on CSS025. If the entity's headquarters is located within a foreign country, report only the name of that country.

CSS040: State

Report the abbreviation for the state in which the headquarters of the entity is located. The state must correspond to the city reported on CSS030. Report 99 if located in a foreign country.

CSS045: Zip Code

Report the zip code for the entity's headquarters. The zip code must correspond to the address reported on CSS025 through CSS040. Report **99999** if located within a foreign country that does not have a five-digit zip code.

CSS050: OTS Docket Number or Tax ID # of Immediate Parent

For first-tier subordinate organizations or a depository institution that you own directly or indirectly, report the docket number of the parent savings association. For lower-tier entities, as defined in 12 CFR § 559.2, report the taxpayer identification number, EIN, of the immediate parent of the entity within your organizational structure. For lower-tier entities, the taxpayer ID number entered here will also appear as a taxpayer ID number on CSS010.

If two or more entities in your tier structure own a subordinate organization, report the taxpayer ID number of the parent with the largest percent ownership. If two or more parents in your tier structure have the same percent ownership, choose one and report the taxpayer ID number for the parent chosen.

CSS060: Name of Immediate Parent

Report the legal name of the immediate parent reported on CSS050.

CSS070: % Ownership by Immediate Parent

Report the percent ownership by the immediate parent reported in CSS050 and CSS060. Report the number as a whole-number percentage – report 2/3's as 67 not as 0.67 or 66.7.

CSS080: Type of Entity

Report the code for the type of entity described below.

Code 11 Operating Subsidiary, Including entities formerly defined as finance subsidiaries

Operating subsidiary as defined in 12 CFR § 559.2 as any entity that satisfies all of the requirements for an operating subsidiary under 12 CFR § 559.3 and that is designated as an operating subsidiary by the parent savings association. A federal savings association must own, directly or indirectly, more than 50 percent of the voting shares of an operating subsidiary, and no other person or entity may exercise effective operating control. An operating subsidiary may only engage in activities permissible for a federal savings association.

Do not include entities that meet the criteria for a **lower-tier operating subsidiary**. Report these entities as Code 12.

Code 12 Lower-tier Operating Subsidiary

An operating subsidiary as defined under Code 11 that you own indirectly.

Code 13 Service Corporation

A **service corporation** is any entity that satisfies all of the requirements for service corporations in 12 U.S.C. § 1464(c)(4)(B) of the Home Owners' Loan Act and 12 CFR § 559.3 and that is designated as a service corporation by the investing savings association.

Code 14 Lower-tier Entity Qualifying as a Subsidiary

As defined in 12 CFR § 559.2, a **lower-tier entity** includes any company in which an operating subsidiary or a service corporation has a direct or indirect ownership interest. A lower-tier entity qualifies as a subsidiary if you directly or indirectly control the entity. **Control** is defined in 12 CFR § 574.

Do not include entities that do not meet the criteria for **subsidiary**. Report such entities as Code 15, Lower-tier Entity Not Qualifying as a Subsidiary.

Code 15 Lower-tier Entity not Qualifying as a Subsidiary

A lower-tier entity, defined in 12 CFR § 559.2, does not qualify as a subsidiary if you do not control it directly or indirectly. **Control** is defined in 12 CFR § 574.

CSS100 through CSS103: Type of Business

Report the code that describes the type of activity(ies) in which the entity engages up to a maximum of four. If the entity engages in more than one activity, report the functionally regulated activities first. List other activities in descending order, beginning with the entity that generates the largest revenue.

Code 01 – 29 – Not Used

Securities Brokerage and Investment Advisory Operations

Code 30 – Registered Broker or Dealer (Functionally Regulated)

Subordinate organizations that are registered securities brokers and dealers with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) to effect securities transactions or buy and sell securities. **Note**: Do not use this code to report a subordinate organization that has an arrangement, contractual or otherwise, with a registered securities broker/dealer. See Code 34.

Code 31 - Registered Investment Advisor (Functionally Regulated)

Subordinate organizations that are registered investment advisors with the SEC or a state. The term **investment advisor** is defined by law. Investment advisors are in the business of advising others as to the value of securities or as to the advisability of investing in, purchasing or selling securities.

Note: Do not use this code to report arrangements, contractual or otherwise, with a registered investment advisor – see Code 34. In addition to Code 31, also report Code 41 if the entity conducts trust operations.

Code 32 – Registered Investment Company (Functionally Regulated)

Subordinate organizations that are registered as investment companies with the SEC under the Investment Company Act of 1940. Registered investment companies engage primarily in the business of investing, reinvesting, or trading in securities.

Code 33 – Commodities Firms/Brokers (Functionally Regulated)

Subordinate organizations that engage in commodities transactions and are regulated by the Commodities Futures Trading Commission (CFTC).

Code 34 - Third Party Nondeposit Investment Product Sales or Referral Program

Subordinate organizations that contract with a third party that markets and sells nondeposit investment products, or investment advisory or related services to retail customers.

Note: Do not include here, subordinate organizations that are functionally regulated, such as a registered securities broker/dealer, investment advisor, or investment company – see Codes 30 thru 32 – or insurance sales operations – see Codes 35 thru 37.

Insurance Operations

Code 35 – Insurance Company or Agency (Functionally Regulated)

Subordinate organizations that are insurance companies/agencies chartered, or licensed, and regulated by individual states.

Note: Do not use this code to report organizations that do either of the following:

1. Offer insurance products or services indirectly through an arrangement with an insurance company. See Code 37.
2. Underwrite insurance. See Code 36.

Code 36 - Insurance Underwriting (Functionally Regulated)

Subordinate organizations that engage directly, not through a third party, in the business of insurance underwriting, including reinsurance.

Note: Do not include organizations that only engage in insurance agency operations – see Code 35 – or third party insurance sales arrangements. See Code 37.

Code 37 - Third Party Insurance Sales or Referral Programs or Other Non-functionally Regulated Insurance Operations

Subordinate organizations that enter into an arrangement for a third party to market or sell insurance products and related services to retail customers. These subordinate organizations are not functionally regulated entities.

Other Business Operations

Code 38 – Subsidiary Depository Institution

Subordinate organizations that are also a depository institution – such as a savings association, state savings bank, national bank, or credit card bank.

Note: If we granted fiduciary powers to this entity, also report Code 41.

Code 39 – Lending

Subordinate organizations that engage in mortgage lending, commercial lending, consumer lending or mortgage banking activities. Include finance or capital leasing activities.

Code 40 – General Leasing

Subordinate organizations that engage in general leasing activities. With general, operating, leases, the lessor is often responsible for the maintenance of the property.

Note: Include finance or capital leasing activities in lending, Code 39.

Code 41 – Trust and Other Fiduciary-related Services

Subordinate organization that engage in fiduciary activities, as defined in 12 CFR §550.30. Institutions and their subordinate organizations must obtain our approval to engage in these fiduciary activities consistent with 12 U.S.C.1464(n).

Note: If applicable, also report Code 31, Registered Investment Advisor.

Code 42 – Exempt Fiduciary Services and Custodial Functions

Subordinate organizations that:

1. Engage in exempt fiduciary capacities under 12 CFR § 550.580 thru § 550.620.
2. Conduct custodial functions, including acting as an escrow agent.

Note: Use Code 41 to report subordinate organizations that conduct fiduciary activities listed in 12 CFR § 550.30.

Code 43 - Real Estate Development and Related Activities (Except Community Development-Related Investments)

Subordinate organizations that: (1) develop land or other real estate for sale or lease or property management or (2) acquire improved real estate or manufactured homes to be held for rental or resale, remodeling, renovating, or demolishing and rebuilding for sale or rental, or to be used for offices and related facilities of a stockholder of the subordinate organization.

Note: Do not include community development-related real estate investments and development activity. See Code 55.

Code 44 - Management of Real Estate Owned and Other Repossessed Assets

Subordinate organizations that perform asset management and disposition services for real estate owned (REO) or other repossessed assets.

REO includes:

1. Real estate in judgment.
2. Real estate acquired through foreclosure.
3. In-substance foreclosures.
4. Real estate acquired through deed in lieu of foreclosure.

5. Real property exchanged for foreclosed real estate.

Code 45 - Appraisal, Inspection Services

Subordinate organizations offering appraisal or inspection services.

Code 46 – Real Estate Investment Trust

Subordinate organizations organized as a real estate investment trust (REIT).

Code 47 - Agency Operations

Subordinate organizations that conduct activities, other than as principal, such as real estate brokerage. Do not include subordinate organizations that are functionally regulated.

Code 48 – Electronic Banking

Subordinate organizations that engage in e-commerce business, such as Internet access, on-line lending, web site bill payment or funds transfer, web site maintenance, account aggregation, finder services, on-line brokerage or maintenance of financial portals.

Code 49 – Digital Certificate Authority

Subordinate organizations that engage in digital certificate authority services.

Code 50 – Data Processing Service Provider

Subordinate organizations that provide data processing, data mining, or data warehousing services.

Code 51 – Application (Software) Development

Subordinate organizations that engage in software development activities, such as new technologies or modeling techniques.

Code 52 - Issuing Notes, Bonds, Debentures or Other Securities

Subordinate organizations that issue – directly or through a third party intermediary – notes, bonds, debentures, or other instruments/securities. Do not include organizations that only issue preferred securities. See Code 53.

Code 53 – Issuing Preferred Securities

Subordinate organizations that issue preferred securities, such as trust-preferred or REIT-preferred securities.

Community Development-related Operations

Code 54 – Investments in a Small Business Investment Company

Subordinate organizations that invest in entities licensed by the Small Business Administration (SBA) to operate as a Small Business Investment Company.

Code 55 – Investments in Community Development Related Real Estate

Subordinate organizations that invest in community development related real estate as authorized under HOLA 5(c)(3)(A), such as investments in low-income housing tax credit projects.

Code 56 – Charitable Foundation

Subordinate organizations that establish a nonprofit organization that is recognized by the Internal Revenue Service as organized for charitable purposes.

Code 57 - Investments in Entities Authorized by Statute to Promote Community Development

Subordinate organizations that make investments in entities authorized by statute to promote community, inner city, and community development purposes, such as investments in Community Development Financial Institutions.

Code 58 – Other Community Development Investments

Subordinate organizations that make investments in either of the following:

1. Governmentally insured, guaranteed, subsidized or otherwise sponsored programs for housing, small farms, or businesses that are local in character.
2. Entities that meet the community development needs of, and primarily benefit, low-and moderate-income communities.

Other

Code 99 – Other

Any activity not listed above.

CSS110: Identification Number of Subsidiary Depository Institution

If Code 38 is entered on CSS100 through CSS103, report the subsidiary depository institution's OTS docket number. If there is no OTS docket number, report the FDIC certificate number.

CSS115: Other Business Type

If Code 99 is entered on CSS100 through CSS103, describe the type of activity in which the entity engages. This narrative is limited to twenty spaces.

CSS120: Total Assets

Report the total assets of the entity as of the reporting date. Do not consolidate lower-tier entities. If total assets round to less than one thousand, enter a **1** in CSS120 and a corresponding entry in CSS130 or CSS140.

CSS130: Total Liabilities

Report the total liabilities of the entity as of the reporting date. Do not consolidate lower-tier entities.

CSS140: Total Capital

Report the capital of the entity as of the reporting date. Do not consolidate lower-tier entities.

CSS150: Net Income (Loss) For the Calendar Year

Report the net income or loss of the entity on a stand-alone, unconsolidated, basis for the year ending December 31.

CSS160: Gross Commitments and Contingent Liabilities

Report the outstanding gross commitments and contingent liabilities, including all transactions with affiliates.

Include:

1. Gross commitments to originate, sell or purchase loans and securities.
2. Gross commitments to purchase or sell real estate.
3. Loans-in-Process, loans closed, but not yet disbursed.
4. Unused lines of credit.
5. Total contingent liabilities.

Examples of contingent liabilities include:

1. Guarantees of indebtedness to others.
2. Standby letters of credit.
3. Loans sold with recourse.
4. Litigation claims or assessments.

SCHEDULE CCR — CONSOLIDATED CAPITAL REQUIREMENT

*Throughout these instructions, **you** and **your** refers to the reporting savings association and its consolidated subsidiaries; **we** and **our** refers to the Office of Thrift Supervision.*

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

OTS-regulated savings associations must comply with two overlapping sets of regulatory capital standards listed below:

12 CFR § 567, Capital (FIRREA)

1. Tangible capital: The minimum ratio, as a percent of tangible assets, is 1.5 percent.
2. Core or leverage capital: The minimum ratio, as a percent of adjusted total assets, is 3 percent for savings associations assigned a composite CAMELS rating of ”1”, and 4 percent for all other savings associations.
3. Risk-based capital: The minimum ratio, as a percent of risk-weighted assets, is 8 percent.

12 CFR § 565, Prompt Corrective Action (FDICIA)

4. Tangible equity: Savings associations with tangible equity equal to or less than 2 percent of tangible assets are critically undercapitalized.
5. Tier 1 or leverage capital: Savings associations are adequately capitalized or well capitalized if the minimum ratios, as a percent of adjusted total assets, are 4 percent or 5 percent, respectively.

   Note: § 567 contains an exception to these standards.
6. Tier 1 risk-based capital: Savings associations are adequately capitalized or well capitalized if the minimum ratios, as a percent of risk-weighted assets, are 4 percent or 6 percent, respectively.
7. Total risk-based capital: Savings associations are adequately capitalized or well capitalized if the minimum ratios, as a percent of risk-weighted assets, are 8 percent or 10 percent, respectively.

Note: The following paragraph refers to numbers 1 through 7 above.

Schedule CCR - Consolidated Capital Requirement uses the following conventions:

- Tangible capital (FIRREA) [See 1 above.]

  Schedule CCR does not include this measure because the minimum ratio is no longer considered a meaningful limitation for most savings associations.

- Tangible equity (FDICIA) [See 4 above.]

  CCR840 reports the calculated tangible equity ratio.

- Core or leverage capital (FIRREA) [See 2 above.] and Tier 1 or leverage capital (FDICIA) [See 5 above.]

  Schedule CCR treats these two measurements as one and refers to them as Tier 1 (core) capital. CCR810 reports the actual ratio. An adequately capitalized savings association must have a minimum Tier 1(core) capital ratio of 4 percent. CCR20 reports the calculated amount.

- Tier 1 risk-based capital (FDCIA) [See 6 above.]

  CCR830 reports the calculated ratio.

- Risk-based capital (FIRREA) [See 3 above.] and total risk-based capital (FDICIA) [See 7 above.]

  Schedule CCR treats these two measurements as one and refers to them as total risk-based capital. CCR820 reports the calculated ratio. An adequately capitalized savings association must have a minimum total risk-based capital ratio of 8 percent. CCR39 reports the calculated amount.

Generally, report all data on a consolidated basis with all subsidiaries that you would consolidate under GAAP, except as noted in these instructions.

Subsidiary: The term subsidiary means any corporation, partnership, business trust, joint venture, association, or similar organization where you, directly or indirectly, hold an ownership interest and consolidate the assets with yours for purposes of reporting under GAAP. Generally these are majority-owned subsidiaries.

This definition does not include ownership interests taken in satisfaction of debts previously contracted, provided you have not held the interest for more than five years, or a longer period if approved by OTS.

Generally, treat investments in entities not constituting subsidiaries under this definition as equity investments for capital purposes.

The following shows the regulatory capital treatment of debt and equity investments in subsidiaries and other subordinated organizations:

- Consolidate includable subsidiaries in accordance with GAAP.
- Deduct debt and equity investments in nonincludable subsidiaries in full (100 percent) from assets and capital. All previously applicable transition provisions have expired.
- Deduct nonincludable equity investments in subordinate organizations constituting subsidiaries in full (100 percent) in computing total capital for the total risk-based capital standard.

Nonincludable subsidiaries: Generally include subsidiaries engaged as principal in activities not permissible for a national bank. The instructions for CCR105 define nonincludable subsidiaries. A subsidiary of a savings association is nonincludable if any of its consolidated assets are nonincludable. Nonincludable equity investments include investments in subordinate organizations (not qualifying as subsidiaries) that engage in nonincludable activities.

***Note*:** Do not consolidate subsidiaries with investments fully covered by the FDIC. Include all FDIC-covered assets in the zero percent risk-weight category, and report them on CCR410, FDIC Covered Assets.

These instructions deal with investments in **mutual funds** and certain asset pools based on the characteristics of the assets in the fund. Where the mutual fund holds various assets that have different risk weights under the capital requirement, risk-weight the entire ownership interest in the mutual fund based on the category of the asset with the highest capital requirement – highest risk weight or subject to deduction. On a case-by-case basis, OTS may allow you to assign the portfolio proportionately to the various risk-

weight categories based on the proportion of the risk-weight categories represented in the mutual fund. See 12 CFR § 567.6(a)(1)(vi)(C).

Lower-tier subsidiary: Subsidiaries where you do not directly hold an ownership interest. Rather, your service corporation or operating subsidiary directly or indirectly holds the ownership interest.

TIER 1 (CORE) CAPITAL REQUIREMENT

CALCULATION OF CORE (TIER 1) CAPITAL

CCR100: Equity Capital

The electronic filing software generates this line from SC80, Total Equity Capital. This is GAAP equity capital.

Explanatory Note:

> **Schedule CCR adjusts Equity Capital, CCR100 in calculating Tier 1 (core) capital according to the OTS capital rule. For example, the OTS capital rule does not include cumulative perpetual preferred stock in Tier 1 (core) capital. Furthermore, the OTS capital rule requires you to deduct debt and equity investments in nonincludable subsidiaries and certain other assets from total assets and equity capital in computing Tier 1 (core) capital. In addition, OTS's capital rule reverses the adjustment to GAAP equity for unrealized gains and losses on available-for-sale (AFS) debt securities included in SC860 in computing Tier 1 (core) capital. However, you report marketable equity securities at the lower of cost or market for Tier 1 (core) capital purposes.**

Deduct:

CCR105: Investments in and Advances to Nonincludable Subsidiaries

Reduce Tier 1 (core) capital by your investment in, advances to, and guaranteed obligations of certain nonincludable subsidiaries. The general instructions to Schedule CCR define subsidiary.

In consolidation, you eliminate the investment and intercompany loan accounts of subsidiaries on Schedule SC. Therefore, you must obtain the amount of the investment and advances from your books before consolidation. Calculate the investment using the equity method as prescribed by GAAP plus any loans, advances, guaranteed obligations, or other extensions of credit, whether secured or unsecured. Use negative investments to offset loans, guaranteed obligations, or advances to the same subsidiary, but do not reduce this line below zero. If you have a nonincludable subsidiary and the result on this line rounds to zero or is a negative amount, report a one to indicate that you have reported your nonincludable subsidiary.

Note: Report investments in subsidiaries and equity investments where the FDIC fully covers the investments on CCR410, zero percent risk-weight: FDIC Covered Assets. This rule applies to your investment regardless of the business activity of such entity.

Nonincludable Subsidiaries

Section 5(f) of HOLA [12 USC 1464(t)(5)(A)] defines nonincludable subsidiaries as subsidiaries of a savings association that engage in activities impermissible for a national bank with the following exceptions:

- Subsidiaries only engaged in impermissible activities as an agent for its customers where the subsidiary has no risk of loss.
- Subsidiaries engaged solely in mortgage banking activities.
- Insured depository institutions acquired as subsidiaries before May 1, 1989.
- Subsidiaries of federal savings associations that existed on August 8, 1989, and were chartered before October 15, 1982, as a savings bank or cooperative bank under state law.
- Subsidiaries of federal savings associations that existed on August 8, 1989, that acquired their principal assets from a savings association chartered before October 15, 1982, as a savings bank or cooperative bank under state law.

Generally, a subsidiary of a savings association is nonincludable if any of its unconsolidated assets are impermissible for a national bank. If any **lower-tier subsidiary** engages in impermissible activities or invests in an entity that engages in impermissible activities, but the first-tier subsidiary owned by the parent savings association does not directly engage in impermissible activities, the first-tier subsidiary is an **includable** subsidiary. Deduct only subsidiary's investment in the nonincludable lower-tier subsidiary in computing the capital of the upper-tier subsidiary on an unconsolidated basis and in computing your consolidated capital. Deduct from total capital, equity investments of subsidiaries in lower-tier subordinate organizations that are not considered subsidiaries, if those equity investments are not permissible for national banks.

Fully deduct all nonincludable subsidiaries from capital.

You should report investments in and advances to nonincludable subsidiaries net of all general valuation allowances, specific valuation allowances, and charge-offs, as they have already reduced equity capital.

CCR115: Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

The electronic filing software will generate this line from SC660, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets. For most savings associations, this line will equal SC660. However, you may change this amount in certain cases. For example: for purposes of regulatory capital only, you may reduce the amount of goodwill and other intangible assets that you acquired in a nontaxable purchase business combination by any corresponding deferred tax liabilities.

Report this as a positive amount. The electronic filing software will deduct this line from equity capital in calculating Tier 1 (core) capital.

Include:

- Core deposit intangible assets, CDIs.
- Purchased credit card relationships, PCCRs.

Do not include:

- Servicing assets.
- Certain nonsecurity financial instruments accounted for under SFAS No. 125.
- Net deferred tax assets.

CCR120: Nonqualifying Equity Instruments

Tier 1 (core) capital may only include noncumulative perpetual preferred stock and common stock.

You must deduct from capital any other instruments reported on SC812, Cumulative Perpetual Preferred Stock; SC820, Common Stock: Par Value; and SC830, Common Stock: Paid In Excess Of Par.

Report this as a positive amount. The electronic filing software will deduct this line from equity capital in calculating Tier 1 (core) capital.

Include:

1. Cumulative preferred stock reported on SC812.
2. Noncumulative and cumulative preferred stock reported on SC812 and SC814 that is, in effect, collateralized by your or your subsidiary's assets.
3. Noncumulative and cumulative preferred stock reported on SC812 and SC814 where the dividend adjusts based on current market conditions or indexes and the issuer's current credit rating.
4. Permanent Income Capital Certificates (PICCs) reported on SC812.
5. Any other equity instruments reported on SC812 through SC830 that do not qualify as Tier 1 (core) capital pursuant to 12 CFR § 567.5.

CCR133: Disallowed Servicing Assets, Disallowed Deferred Tax Assets, and Other Disallowed Assets

Report this as a positive amount. The electronic filing software will deduct this line from equity capital in calculating Tier 1 (core) capital.

Disallowed Servicing Assets

You may include servicing assets reported on SC642 and SC644 in regulatory capital, subject to **both** of the following limitations:

- For mortgage and nonmortgage servicing assets, and PCCRs, combined — include in capital the lesser of:
  a. 100 percent of Tier 1 (core) capital.
  b. 90 percent of fair value.
  c. 100 percent of reported amount.
- For nonmortgage servicing assets and PCCRs, as a separate sub-limit — include in capital the lesser of the following:
  d. 25 percent of Tier 1 (core) capital.
  e. 90 percent of fair value.
  f. 100 percent of reported amount.

Accordingly, on CCR133, include the amount of servicing assets reported on SC642 and SC644 (that are not in a nonincludable subsidiary) and PCCRs included on SC660 that exceed the above limitations.

For purposes of the 25 percent and 100 percent of Tier 1 (core) capital limitations above, base the deduction on a Tier 1 (core) capital subtotal before the deduction. In addition, in computing the deduction

for the 25 percent and 100 percent limitations, you may reduce the amount of servicing assets by any corresponding deferred tax liability.

Disallowed Deferred Tax Assets

If regulatory capital includes disallowed deferred tax assets, include the amount of the disallowed deferred tax assets on this line. To the extent that realizing deferred tax assets depends on your future taxable income (exclusive of reversing temporary differences and carryforwards), or your tax planning strategies, such deferred tax assets are limited for regulatory capital purposes to the lesser of the following:

- The amount that you can realize within one year.
- 10 percent of Tier 1 (core) capital.

Accordingly, disallowed deferred tax assets is that amount includable in assets under GAAP, but **not** includable in regulatory capital pursuant to OTS policy. The deferred tax asset subject to the limitation is the net deferred tax asset or liability included on Schedule SC, adjusted for the deferred tax asset or liability added to or subtracted from total assets related to the following:

- Accumulated gains and losses on certain AFS securities and cash flow hedges on CCR137.
- Goodwill and other intangible assets on CCR155 and CCR250.
- Servicing assets on CCR170.

Note: You can generally realize deferred tax assets without limitation from the following sources:

- Taxes paid in prior carry-back years.
- Future reversals of existing taxable temporary differences.

For purposes of the 10 percent of Tier 1 (core) capital limitation above, base the deduction on a Tier 1 (Core) capital subtotal before the deduction.

Add:

CCR102: Accumulated Losses (Gains) on Certain Available-for-Sale Securities and Cash Flow Hedges, Net of Taxes

Report on this line:

1. Accumulated Unrealized Gains and Losses on Certain Available-for-Sale Securities

Equity capital on SC80 includes a separate component for accumulated, unrealized gains and losses, net of income taxes, on AFS securities. See SC860, Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Available-for-sale Securities. However, you cannot include most of that separate component of equity capital in regulatory capital, as specified below.

For regulatory capital purposes on Schedule CCR, but **not** for reporting purposes on Schedule SC:

- Report AFS **debt** securities at amortized cost, not at fair value.
- Report AFS **equity** securities at the lower of cost or fair value, not at fair value.

Report on CCR102 the amount on SC860, Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Available-for-Sale Securities, adjusted for losses on certain equity securities, as follows:

- SC860, Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Available-for-Sale Securities
- Plus: As a positive number, any portion of the amount of SC860 that represents net unrealized **losses**, net of income taxes, on **equity** securities (but not debt securities).

2. Accumulated Gains and Losses Related to Qualifying Cash Flow Hedges

Include on CCR102 any accumulated gains and losses related to qualifying cash flow hedges that are included on SC890, Other Components of Equity Capital.

Report the result on CCR102 as follows:

- When the amount on this line represents **gains**, net of losses, report a **negative** number **reducing** capital.
- When the amount on this line represents **losses**, net of gains, report a **positive** number **increasing** capital.

Report the corresponding adjustment to assets on CCR137. See the instructions for CCR137 for additional information.

CCR220: Qualifying Intangible Assets

Report the sum of the following assets:

- Core deposit intangible assets (CDIs) on your books or under firm contract as of March 4, 1994, up to 25 percent of Tier 1 (core) capital.

  Account for CDIs in accordance with GAAP, incorporating credible and supportable assumptions. You must provide a valuation of CDIs based on a variety of assumptions regarding the following:

  - Interest rates for alternative funding.
  - Costs other than interest associated with the core deposit base.
  - The decay rate for an acquired customer base.
  - A discount rate.

  Included CDIs should have their amortization rates adjusted at least annually to reflect decay rates, both past and projected, in the acquired customer base. We may restrict your inclusion of otherwise grandfathered CDIs in capital if we determine that you do not account for CDIs prudently.

  For purpose of the 25 percent of Tier 1 (core) capital limitation above, compute this addition such that the amount of grandfathered CDIs included in Tier 1 (core) capital on CCR20 does not exceed the limitation. Also, in computing this addition, reduce the amount of grandfathered CDIs by any corresponding deferred tax liabilities that reduced the amount of grandfathered CDIs included on CCR115.

- PCCRs included on SC660 and CCR115. Note, however, that PCCRs are subject to deduction on CCR133.

CCR125: Minority Interest in Includable Consolidated Subsidiaries Reported on SC799

Report the minority interest of common and noncumulative permanent preferred shareholders of **includable, consolidated** subsidiaries that are reported on SC799, Minority Interest in Consolidated Subsidiaries. See the instructions for CCR105 for a definition of nonincludable subsidiaries. Minority interest in nonincludable subsidiaries is not grandfathered; do not include it on CCR125. The electronic filing software will add this line to equity capital in calculating Tier 1 (core) capital.

Include only that minority interest in equity instruments that qualifies as Tier 1 (core) capital at the savings association level – minority interest in common and noncumulative permanent preferred stock.

CCR130: Mutual Institutions' Nonwithdrawable Deposit Accounts Reported on SC710

If you are a mutual savings association, report nonwithdrawable and pledged deposit accounts meeting the definitions below. The electronic filing software will add this line to equity capital in calculating Tier 1 (core) capital.

Nonwithdrawable accounts are accounts that by the terms of the contract with the holder or by provisions of state law cannot be paid to the holder until all liabilities, including other classes of share liability, of the savings association have been fully liquidated and paid upon the winding up of the savings association. See 12 CFR § 561.31.

Pledged deposits are deposits where the pledge and escrow agreements provide the regulatory agencies with the authority to cancel the pledged accounts and turn over the account funds to the savings association.

Do not include:

- Accounts that accumulate interest.
- Accounts with fixed maturities.
- Accounts that under certain conditions can be withdrawn at the option of the account holder.
- Accounts deposited with subsidiary stock depository institutions.
- Treasury shares you hold.
- Deposits pledged against loans made to the depositor (share loans).

CCR20: Tier 1 (Core) Capital

The electronic filing software will compute this line as follows: CCR100 less CCR105, CCR115, CCR120, CCR133 plus CCR102, CCR220, CCR125, and CCR130.

CALCULATION OF ADJUSTED TOTAL ASSETS

CCR135: Total Assets

Report total assets of the consolidated entity as reported on SC60, Total Assets. The electronic filing software will compute this line from SC60, Total Assets.

Deduct:

CCR145: Assets of Nonincludable Subsidiaries

Report the entire amount of the assets of nonincludable subsidiaries included in Schedule SC. For consolidated subsidiaries, this amount should equal total assets of the subsidiary less any assets eliminated in consolidation. For subsidiaries accounted for under the equity method, this amount should equal your investment account plus all advances to the subsidiary.

Report this as a positive amount. The electronic filing software will deduct this line from total assets in calculating Tier 1 (core) capital.

CCR155: Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

For most savings associations, this line will equal SC660, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets. Accordingly, the electronic filing software will automatically generate this line from SC660. However, this amount may change in certain cases.

Report this as a positive amount. The electronic filing software will deduct this line from total assets in calculating Tier 1 (core) capital.

CCR170: Disallowed Servicing Assets, Disallowed Deferred Tax Assets, and Other Disallowed Assets

For most savings associations this line will equal CCR133. Accordingly, the electronic filing software will automatically generate this line from CCR133. However, this amount may change in certain cases. For example, deferred tax liabilities are deductible from servicing assets on CCR133, but are not deductible from servicing assets on CCR170.

Report this as a positive amount. The electronic filing software will deduct this line from total assets in calculating Tier 1 (core) capital.

Add:

CCR137: Accumulated Losses (Gains) on Certain Available-for-Sale Securities and Cash Flow Hedges

Report on this line:

1. **Accumulated Unrealized Gains and Losses on Certain Available-for-Sale Securities**

   Report amounts included in total assets for accumulated unrealized gains and losses on certain AFS securities, including any related component of income tax assets. Calculate the amount included on this line for unrealized gains and losses on certain AFS securities as follows:

- The amount included in SC60, Total Assets, that corresponds to the separate component of equity capital on SC860.
- Plus: As a positive number, any amount included in SC60 that represents net unrealized **losses** on **equity** securities, but not debt securities.

2. **Derivative Instruments Related to Qualifying Cash Flow Hedges**

   Report amounts included in total assets for accumulated gains and losses related to qualifying cash flow hedges, including any related component of income tax assets.

Report the result on CCR137 as follows:

- When the amount on this line represents **gains**, net of losses, report a **negative** number **reducing** total assets.
- When the amount on this line represents **losses**, net of gains, report a **positive** number **increasing** total assets.

Report the corresponding adjustment to equity capital on CCR102. See the instructions for CCR102 for additional information.

CCR250: Qualifying Intangible Assets

For most savings associations, this line will equal CCR220; therefore, the electronic filing software will generate the amount from CCR220. In certain cases, it may be appropriate to change this amount. For example, where you have deducted deferred tax liabilities from corresponding grandfathered CDIs in CCR220, you must enter the gross amount of grandfathered CDIs manually in this field.

CCR25: Adjusted Total Assets

The electronic filing software will compute this line as follows: CCR135 less CCR145, CCR155, CCR170, plus CCR137 and CCR250.

CCR27: Tier 1 (Core) Capital Requirement

This represents the Tier 1 capital necessary for adequate capitalization pursuant to 12 CFR § 565.

The electronic filing software will compute this line as CCR25, Adjusted Total Assets, multiplied by four percent. If we have assigned you a composite CAMELS rating of one, you should override the calculated amount and report CCR25 multiplied by three percent.

If you are subject to maintaining a capital level in excess of four percent, through any of the following methods, override the calculated amount and report your higher capital standard:

- an individual minimum capital requirement (IMCR), pursuant to 12 CFR Part 567.3,
- a capital directive, pursuant to 12 CFR Part 567.4,
- any action taken by OTS under its reservation of authority, pursuant to 12 CFR Part 567.11,
- a written supervisory agreement, or
- any other agreement between the association and OTS supported by (a) written correspondence between OTS and the association, (b) a board of directors resolution, or (c) minutes of a board of directors meeting, reflecting acceptance by the board of an OTS examination report and other written request by OTS, for maintenance of a capital level higher than the minimum requirement.

This amount should never be less than three percent of CCR25.

TOTAL RISK-BASED CAPITAL REQUIREMENT:

CCR30: TIER 1 (CORE) CAPITAL

The electronic filing software will bring forward Tier 1 (core) capital from CCR20.

TIER 2 (SUPPLEMENTARY) CAPITAL

Under the OTS risk-based capital regulations, there are two types of capital: Tier 1 (core) capital and Tier 2 (supplementary) capital. Tier 2 (supplementary) capital includes certain specified instruments with characteristics of capital that do not qualify as Tier 1 (core) capital. You may include Tier 2 (supplementary) capital in your total risk-based capital, up to a maximum of 100 percent of your Tier 1 (core) capital.

Tier 2 (supplementary) capital consists of the following:

- Permanent instruments not qualifying as Tier 1 (core) capital. Report on CCR310, Qualifying Subordinated Debt and Redeemable Preferred Stock; CCR320, Capital Certificates; CCR330, Nonwithdrawable Deposit Accounts Not Reported on CCR130; and CCR340, Other Equity Instruments.
- Maturing instruments. After adjustments for the limitations described below, report on CCR310, Qualifying Subordinated Debt and Redeemable Preferred Stock; CCR320, Capital Certificates; CCR330, Nonwithdrawable Deposit Accounts Not Reported on CCR130; and CCR340, Other Equity Instruments.
- Allowances for Loan and Lease Losses. Report on CCR350, Allowances for Loan and Lease Losses.
- Up to 45 percent of your pretax unrealized gains, net of unrealized losses, on AFS equity securities. Report on CCR302.
- Minority interests in includable subsidiaries consolidated under GAAP that are not eligible for inclusion in Tier 1 (core) Capital on CCR125, provided the minority interest meets the other requirements for Tier 2 (supplementary) capital and neither you nor any of your subsidiaries or other subordinate organizations that you own, directly or indirectly, hold the minority interest. Report such minority interest on CCR340, Other Equity Instruments.

Maturing Capital Instruments Issued on or Before November 7, 1989

Maturing capital instruments approved or grandfathered by the FHLBB before December 5, 1984, continue grandfathered status under the prior and current OTS capital regulation. You may include them in full in Tier 2 (supplementary) capital until the last year before maturity.

With our prior approval, you may include maturing capital instruments issued on or before November 7, 1989, in Tier 2 (supplementary) capital, following the procedures below that are applicable to instruments issued after that date.

Maturing Capital Instruments Issued After November 7, 1989

You may elect to include maturing capital instruments issued after November 7, 1989, by choosing one of the following options. Once you elect either option, you must continue to apply that option for all subsequent issuances of maturing capital instruments as long as there is a balance outstanding of such issuances. Once such issuances have all been repaid, you may elect the other option for future issuances.

Option 1 Tier 2 (supplementary) capital is equal to the outstanding capital instrument multiplied by the applicable percentage from the following amortization schedule:

Years to Maturity	Percentage Counted as Tier 2 (Supplementary) Capital
Greater than 5	100%
Greater than 4, but less than or equal to 5	80%
Greater than 3, but less than or equal to 4	60%
Greater than 2, but less than or equal to 3	40%
Greater than 1, but less than or equal to 2	20%
Less than or equal to 1	0%

Option 2 Tier 2 (supplementary) capital will include only the aggregate amount of maturing capital instruments that mature in any one year during the seven years immediately before an instrument's maturity that does not exceed 20 percent of your capital. Capital is Tier 1 (core) capital plus, without limitation, items included in Tier 2 (supplementary) capital. There is no percentage of assets limitation for general loan and lease valuation allowances. There are no limitations on maturing capital instruments based on maturity dates. There is no limitation on Tier 2 (supplementary) based on the amount of Tier 1 (core) capital.

CCR302: Unrealized Gains on Available-for-Sale Equity Securities

You may include in Tier 2 (supplementary) capital up to 45 percent of the amount of any pretax unrealized gains. This is net of any unrealized losses, on AFS **equity** securities included in SC140, Equity Securities Subject to SFAS No. 115. If losses exceed gains, do not report an amount on this line. When you report unrealized gains, net of unrealized losses, here and include them in supplementary capital, you must include the entire (100 percent) unrealized gains, net of unrealized losses, in assets to risk-weight. In other words, you must risk-weight the fair value, not the historical cost of these AFS equity securities.

Do not include unrealized gains on AFS **debt** securities or on equity securities in a trading portfolio.

CCR310: Qualifying Subordinated Debt and Redeemable Preferred Stock

Include:

- Perpetual subordinated debentures and mandatory convertible securities.
- Maturing subordinated debentures, mandatory convertible securities, and redeemable preferred stock calculated according to the above instructions.

CCR320: Capital Certificates

Tier 1 (core) capital does not include capital certificates. Include on CCR320 the following capital certificates if there is an outstanding FDIC or FSLIC note relating to the certificate:

- Income capital certificates.
- PICCs.
- Mutual capital certificates.
- Net worth certificates.
- Accumulated annual income payments, not yet due, on the above instruments.

Do not deduct FDIC or FSLIC notes from the capital certificates on this line.

CCR330: Nonwithdrawable Deposit Accounts Not Reported on CCR130

Include:

- Nonwithdrawable deposit accounts of both stock and mutual savings associations reported on SC710, Deposits, that meet the criteria of 12 CFR § 561.31 except those included on CCR130. **Nonwithdrawable accounts** are accounts that, due to contract or state law provisions, you may not pay to the holder until all of your liabilities, including other classes of share liabilities, have been fully liquidated. See 12 CFR § 561.31
- Pledged deposits on SC710 where the pledge and escrow agreements authorize the regulatory agencies to cancel the pledged accounts and turn over the account funds to you.

CCR340: Other Equity Instruments

Report equity instruments you issued that we permit as supplemental capital but not as Tier 1 (core) capital and that you deducted on CCR120, Nonqualifying Equity Instruments.

Include:

- Cumulative preferred stock reported on SC812.
- Preferred stock reported on SC812 or SC814 where the dividend adjusts based on current market conditions or indexes and the issuer's current credit rating;
- Any other equity instruments reported on CCR120 except preferred stock that is, in effect, collateralized by assets of the reporting savings association; and
- Minority interest reported on SC799, Redeemable Preferred Stock and Minority Interest in Consolidated Subsidiaries. This is exclusive of the amount included in Tier 1 (core) capital on CCR125 where the minority interest ownership consists of equity instruments you, or your includable subsidiaries issued. We permit such equity instruments as Tier 2 (supplementary) capital but not as Tier 1 (core) capital, if you, or any subsidiaries or other subordinate organizations that you own, directly or indirectly, do not hold such instruments.

CCR350: Allowances for Loan and Lease Losses

Report ALLL established by you and your consolidated includable subsidiaries as defined in the instructions for CCR105. You cannot grandfather ALLL for nonincludable subsidiaries for this calculation.

ALLL consist of funds established to cover probable, but not specifically identifiable, credit losses for loans, leases, and mortgage pool securities. Tier 2 (supplementary) capital limits the inclusion of ALLL to 1.25 percent of risk-weighted assets.

Include purchased ALLL where the balance and nature of the purchased ALLL is consistent with OTS policy in the Thrift Activities Regulatory Handbook, Sections 260 and 261.

Apply the percentage limitation to Subtotal Risk-weighted Assets on CCR75.

Do not include:

- ALLL of unconsolidated subordinate organizations.
- ALLL of nonincludable subsidiaries.

CCR33: Tier 2 (Supplementary) Capital

The electronic filing software computes this line as the sum of CCR302, CCR310, CCR320, CCR330, CCR340, and CCR350.

CCR35: ALLOWABLE TIER 2 (SUPPLEMENTARY) CAPITAL

The electronic filing software computes this line as follows.

If Tier 1 (core) capital is a positive amount, the software reports the lesser of the following:

- Tier 2 (supplementary) Capital reported on CCR33.
- Tier 1 (core) Capital reported on CCR30.
- If you have negative Tier 1 (core) capital, the software reports zero on CCR35.

The amount of Tier 2 (supplementary) capital included in total capital cannot exceed the amount of Tier 1 capital.

CCR370: Equity Investments and Other Assets Required to be Deducted

Report the assets that 12 CFR § 567.5(c) requires to be deducted from total capital unless deducted elsewhere.

Include:

1. Investments in other depository institutions (reciprocal holdings) that other depository institutions may count in their regulatory capital such as capital stock, qualifying subordinated debt, etc.
2. The entire amount of all the following items:
   a. Your nonincludable debt and equity investments including debt and equity investments in subordinate organizations not constituting subsidiaries under 12 CFR § 567.1, Investments in entities not consolidated under GAAP, that engage as principal in activities impermissible for national banks and not otherwise includable under § 5(t) of HOLA).
   b. Investments in real property except the following:

i. Real property primarily used or intended to be used by you, your subsidiaries, subordinate organizations, or affiliates as offices.

ii. Interests in real property acquired in satisfaction of a debt, provided that you do not intend to hold the property for real estate investment purposes and expect to dispose of it within five years, or as extended by OTS.

c. The amount of that portion of land loans and nonresidential construction loans in excess of 80 percent loan-to-value ratio, unless loan repayments reduce the loan-to-value ratio to less than 80 percent calculated using value at origination.

The term equity securities means any:

1. Stock.
2. Certificate of interest of participation in any profit sharing agreement.
3. Collateral trust certificate or subscription.
4. Preorganization certificate or subscription.
5. Investment Contract.
6. Voting trust certificate.
7. Securities immediately convertible into equity securities at the option of the holder without payment of substantial additional consideration such as convertible subordinated debt.
8. Securities carrying any warrant or right to subscribe to or purchase an equity security.
9. Investments, loans, advances, and guarantees issued on behalf of unconsolidated subordinate organizations.
10. Investments in real property not classified as fixed assets or repossessed property.

Do not include:

1. Interests in real property that are primarily used by you, your subsidiaries, subordinate organizations, or affiliates as offices or related facilities to conduct business. Report on CCR505, 100 percent Risk-weight: All Other Assets.
2. Interests in real property that you acquire in satisfaction of a debt previously contracted in good faith or acquired in sales under judgments or decrees (REO). Report on CCR505, 100 percent Risk-weight: All Other Assets.
3. FHLBank Stock.
4. Equity investments permissible for both savings associations and national banks. Risk-weight them at 100 percent on CCR505. These include:

   a. FHLMC Stock.

   b. FNMA Stock.

   c. Equity investments in subordinate organizations not constituting subsidiaries under 12 CFR § 567.1 – investments in subordinate organizations not consolidated under GAAP, that engage solely in activities as agent for customers or engage as principal in activities permissible for national banks or otherwise includable under § 5(t) of the HOLA.

   d. Real estate loans that are equity investments under GAAP and are permissible investments for national banks.

   e. Mutual funds and pass-through investments, defined in 12 CFR § 560.32 that invest in any of the above categories of permissible equity investments.

5. Investments in subsidiaries and/or equity investments that FSLIC or any successor agency fully covers. Report the entire amount of such investment on CCR410, 0% Risk-weight: FDIC Covered Assets. There is no requirement for you to deduct such investments from capital.

Computation of CCR370 When General Valuation Allowances have been established:

Calculate the amount of equity investments reported on CCR370 net of charge-offs and general valuation allowances. For example, if you established a $10 specific valuation allowance against a $100 equity investment, you only deduct $90 from total capital and enter $90 on CCR370.

In computing CCR370, you should reduce the amount you calculated using the above instructions by the amount of general valuation allowances established against equity investments and required deductions in real property investments. To receive this credit, you **must** establish the general valuation allowance at the savings association level as a contra-asset to the equity investments and investments in real property. You must have and maintain adequate records to enable examiners to verify your claim that you established the general valuation allowances against these specific assets.

For example, if you have a $100 equity investment, net of charge-offs and specific valuation allowances, against which you established no general valuation allowance after July 1, 1994, you should enter the full asset amount, $100, on CCR370. If you established a $10 general valuation allowance against that same asset, you should deduct the $10 general valuation allowance from the $100 investment, resulting in deduction of $90.

Do **not** include general valuation allowances established on other assets in the credit computation outlined above.

CCR375: Low-Level Recourse Deduction

If you elect to deduct low-level recourse from total risk-based capital on a dollar-for-dollar basis, report the low-level recourse amount on this line. This is the maximum amount of your undertaking to absorb credit losses on assets, if this is less than the normal total risk-based capital charge of 8 percent of the risk-weighted asset amount on the entire amount of the asset pool. This approach, as opposed to the risk-weighting approach for low-level recourse positions on CCR605 and CCR62, is generally more favorable for adequately capitalized or well-capitalized savings associations for prompt corrective action purposes after deducting the low-level recourse amount.

Include:

- The amount of recourse liability you retain when it is less than the capital requirement for credit-risk exposure and therefore not converted to an on-balance-sheet equivalent. For example, in the sale of most assets with one percent recourse, the amount of liability retained usually is less than the capital requirements, and therefore you would report one percent of the assets sold on CCR375 or CCR605. See the instructions for the 100 percent credit conversion factor in the Conversion of Off-balance-sheet Items to On-balance-sheet Equivalents section above.
- The amount of on-balance-sheet financial instruments pursuant to SFAS No. 140 representing subordinated credit risk interests, including interests in spread accounts and asset pools. However, your low-level recourse requirement may exceed the amount of this instrument if you are subject to credit losses exceeding the amount of the instrument.

CCR380: Capital Reduction for Interest Rate Risk (IRR) Exposure

Until notified by us, you should report zero on this line.

CCR39: TOTAL RISK-BASED CAPITAL

The electronic filing software will compute this line as the total of CCR30 plus CCR35 minus CCR370, CCR375 and CCR380.

RISK-WEIGHT CATEGORIES

General Instructions

To calculate the total risk-based capital standard you must classify your assets in one of five risk-weight categories described below. Do **not** risk weight the assets that you have deducted from Tier 1 (core) capital – for example, nonincludable subsidiaries, nonqualifying intangibles, and disallowed assets.

Consolidate the assets of includable, GAAP-consolidated subsidiaries in determining the appropriate risk-weight categories. However, exclude the assets of **nonincludable subsidiaries** and **nonincludable equity investments** when computing risk-weighted assets.

Tier 2 (supplementary) capital includes ALLL but does not include other general valuation allowances. Consequently, to calculate the amount to be risk-weighted, you may deduct allocated general valuation allowances from assets other than loans and leases but you may **not** deduct **ALLL** from loans and leases. In other words, you should risk-weight loans at their recorded investment less only their specific valuation allowances, and risk-weight all other assets at their recorded investment less their specific valuation allowances and allocated general valuation allowances.

You should risk-weight assets after you make regulatory capital adjustments to those assets. For example, if we required you to deduct gains or add back losses on AFS securities in Tier 1 (core) capital, you should risk weight those securities at historical cost without the SFAS No. 115 adjustment. The same is true for adjustments for disallowed servicing assets, disallowed net deferred tax assets, and other adjustments to Tier 1(core) capital. Additionally, where you have included up to 45 percent of the pretax unrealized gains, net of unrealized losses, on AFS equity securities in Tier 2 capital (CCR302), you should include 100 percent of those unrealized gains in risk-weighted assets. In other words, you should risk-weight the fair value, not the historical cost, of these AFS equity securities.

In determining the appropriate risk-weight category for **secured loans**, you must look at the type of collateral. In determining the appropriate risk-weight category for investments in **mutual funds**, you must look to the characteristics of the assets in the fund. Where the portfolio of a mutual fund consists of various assets that require different treatment under the capital requirement, you have two alternatives:

1. You may deal with the entire ownership interest in the mutual fund based on the asset with the highest capital requirement in the portfolio, or exclude the mutual fund from assets and thus deduct it from calculations of total capital, as appropriate.
2. You may assign different risk-weight categories to the mutual fund on a pro-rata basis, according to the investment limits for different categories in the fund's prospectus.

Regardless of the risk-weighting method used, the total risk-weight of a mutual fund must be no less than 20 percent.

Multiply the sum of each risk-weight category by the appropriate risk-weight percentage for that category. For instance, you would multiply the sum of the zero percent risk-weight category by zero percent. After adding each risk-weight category and multiplying by its appropriate risk-weight, add the product of each risk-weight category. This results in the on-balance-sheet portion of the total risk-based capital standard.

Include **off-balance-sheet items** in the total risk-based capital standard after converting them into on-balance-sheet equivalents. Convert off-balance-sheet items by taking the dollar amount of the off-balance-sheet item or the grossed up amount of off-balance-sheet recourse obligations under 12 CFR § 567.1, as appropriate. Multiply that amount by the appropriate credit conversion factor from the table that follows the discussion of risk-weight categories. Additionally, you should risk-weight interest-rate and exchange-rate

contracts by calculating a credit equivalent amount. See explanation following the discussion of off-balance-sheet items.

Report in the appropriate category all on-balance-sheet assets together with all on-balance-sheet equivalents (off-balance-sheet items after converting them according to the discussion above). From the sum of on-balance-sheet and off-balance-sheet risk-weighted assets, deduct ALLL that exceeds the amount you may include as capital on CCR350.

Note: Report all loans and investments that are more than **90 days past due** on CCR505, 100 percent Risk-weight. Report all of these loans on CCR505 regardless of the type of investment or collateral, except for FDIC covered assets. Report FDIC covered assets on CCR410, 0% Risk-weight: FDIC Covered Assets.

0% Risk-weight

CCR400: Cash

Report all cash-on-hand, including the amount of domestic and foreign currency owned and held or in transit in all your offices. Convert any foreign currency into U.S. dollar equivalents as of the date of the report.

Do not include:

- Cash deposited in another financial institution, whether interest-bearing or non-interest-bearing. Report on CCR445.
- Cash equivalents such as travelers' checks. Report on CCR445.

CCR405: Securities Backed by Full Faith and Credit of U.S. Government

Report the amount of securities issued by and other direct claims on the following:

- The U.S. Government or its agencies to the extent such securities or claims are **unconditionally** backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government.
- The central government of an Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) country.

Include:

- GNMA securities.
- U.S. Treasury securities.
- SBA pools or certificates, or portions thereof, that have an unconditional guarantee by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government.

Do not include:

- Notes and obligations of the FDIC. Report on CCR408.
- Assets collateralized by U.S. Government securities. Report on CCR450, 20% Risk-weight: Other.
- Mortgage-backed securities (MBS) where you have recourse for the underlying loans. The capital requirement on such obligations should follow the standard treatment of recourse obligations.

CCR408: Notes and Obligations of the FDIC

Report notes and obligations of the FDIC that have the unconditional backing by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government, except for those on CCR410.

CCR410: FDIC Covered Assets

Report the portion of assets **fully** covered against capital loss and/or yield maintenance agreements by the FDIC. Place that portion of assets without FDIC coverage (for example, those included in a deductible) in a risk-weight category according to the characteristics of the asset. If you cannot assign a deductible under a coverage agreement to a specific type of asset, then you should place the deductible in the 100 percent risk-weight category.

Include investments in subsidiaries and equity investments with full FDIC coverage, regardless of the percentage of ownership or business activity of the entity in which you have invested.

CCR415: Other

Report all zero percent risk-weight assets not included above as defined in 12 CFR § 567.6(a)(1)(i).

Include:

- Deposit reserves at, claims on, and balances due from Federal Reserve Banks, excluding interest rate contracts. Report interest rate contracts on CCR450, 20% Risk-weight: Other.
- The book value of paid-in Federal Reserve Bank stock.
- That portion of assets not included elsewhere in the zero percent risk-weight category directly and unconditionally guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies, or the central government of an OECD country.

CCR420: Total

The electronic filing software will compute this line as the sum of CCR400 through CCR415.

CCR40: 0% Risk-weight Total

The electronic filing software will automatically compute this line as zero percent times CCR455, the risk-weighted product of all zero percent risk-weighted assets.

20% Risk-weight

CCR430: High-quality MBS

Report high-quality mortgage related securities as defined in § 3(a)(41) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and those MBS issued by or fully guaranteed by FNMA and FHLMC.

Include:

- FNMA mortgage-related securities, including IOs and POs with FNMA guarantees.

- FHLMC mortgage-related securities, including IOs and POs with FHLMC guarantees.
- Mortgage-related securities with a AAA or AA rating that meet the criteria of 12 CFR § 567.1.
- CMOs and REMICs collateralized by FNMA, FHLMC, GNMA, or AAA or AA rated MBS other than those tranches deemed to have residual characteristics. Report these on CCR505.

Do not include:

- Residual classes of CMOs and REMICs. Report on CCR505, 100% Risk-weight: All Other Assets.
- GNMA mortgage pool securities. Report on CCR405.
- MBSs where you have recourse for the underlying loans. The capital requirement on such obligations should follow the standard treatment of recourse obligations.

CCR435: Claims on FHLBs

Report all investments in, claims on, and balances due from Federal Home Loan Banks.

Include:

- Book value of Federal Home Loan Bank stock.
- Demand, savings, and time deposits with a FHLBank.
- Securities, bonds, and notes issued by the Federal Home Loan Bank System
- The credit equivalent amount of interest rate contracts, interest-rate swaps and caps, where the counterparty is a Federal Home Loan Bank.

CCR440: General Obligations of State and Local Governments

Report the amount of securities and other general obligations issued by state and local governments.

CCR445: Claims on Domestic Depository Institutions

Include the following obligations of domestic depository institutions:

- Demand deposits and other transaction accounts.
- Savings deposits.
- Time certificates.
- Travelers' checks and other cash equivalents.
- Cash items in the process of collection.
- Federal funds sold.
- Loans and overdrafts.
- Debt securities.
- The credit equivalent amount of interest and exchange rate contracts (interest-rate swaps and caps) where the counterparty is a domestic depository institution.

Do not include:

- Investments in other depository institutions where those institutions may count the investments in their regulatory capital, such as capital stock, qualifying subordinated debt, etc. Report on CCR370, Assets Required to be Deducted.
- Interest rate contracts with a FHLBank or a Federal Reserve Bank. Report on CCR435 and CCR450, respectively.

CCR450: Other

Report all twenty percent risk-weight assets, not included above, as defined in 12 CFR § 567.6(a)(1)(ii).

Include:

- Assets conditionally guaranteed by the U.S. Government, such as VA and FHA insured mortgage loans, the guaranteed portion of SBA, FhmA, and AID loans, and FICO and REFCO bonds, etc.
- Loans and other assets fully collateralized by deposits.
- The credit equivalent amount of interest rate contracts (interest-rate swaps and caps) where the counterparty is a Federal Reserve Bank.
- Assets collateralized by U.S. Government securities other than mortgage related securities on CCR430.
- Securities issued by, or other direct claims on, U. S. Government-sponsored agencies, including notes issued by Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac. Do not include equity securities or MBSs.

CCR455: Total

The electronic filing software will compute this line as the sum of CCR430 through CCR450.

CCR45: 20% Risk-weight Total

The electronic filing software will automatically compute this line as twenty percent times CCR455, the risk-weighted product of all 20 percent risk-weighted assets.

50% Risk-weight

CCR460: Qualifying Single-family Residential Mortgage Loans

Report the carrying value, outstanding balance less all specific valuation allowances, of all qualifying single-family residential mortgage loans secured by a first lien when you have no other extensions of credit secured by a second lien on the same property to the same consumer, if such loans meet all of the following criteria:

- You have prudently underwritten the loan.
- The loan is performing and not more than 90 days past due.
- One of the following is true:
  a. The loan-to-value ratio (LTV) does not exceed 80 percent at origination.

b. The extension of credit is insured to at least an 80 percent LTV by private mortgage insurance provided by an insurer approved by the FHLMC or FNMA.

c. The current loan-to-value ratio is less than 80 percent, calculated using value at origination, because the original loan has been paid down.

Also, report the combined carrying value of all mortgage and consumer loans secured by liens on the same one- to four-family residential property, with no intervening liens. For example, you hold extensions of credit secured by first lien and second lien positions. Include in 50 percent risk-weighting, if the loan meets all the following criteria:

- You have prudently underwritten each loan.
- Each loan is performing and not more than 90 days past due.
- One of the following is true:

  a. The combined loan-to-value ratio (CLTV) does not exceed 80 percent at origination.

  b. The combined extension of credit is insured to at least an 80 percent LTV ratio by private mortgage insurance provided by an insurer approved by the FHLMC or FNMA.

  c. The current combined LTV ratio is less than 80 percent, calculated using value at origination, because the borrower has paid down the combined loans.

When you hold the first lien and junior liens on a 1-to-4-family residential property and no other party holds an intervening lien, view the loans as a single extension of credit secured by a first lien on the underlying property. Use this treatment to determine the LTV ratio, as well as for risk weighting. Assign the combined loan amount to either the 50 percent or 100 percent risk category, depending on whether the credit satisfies the criteria for 50 percent risk weighting. In determining the LTV ratio, you must combine all loans secured by the same property regardless of whether you classify the loan as a mortgage or consumer loan in Schedule SC. You need not include loans classified in Schedule SC as commercial loans made to businesses and secured by residential property when you calculate the CLTV ratio for that property. You should risk-weight such commercial loans at 100 percent.

If there is an intervening lien, do not combine the loans because another entity holds the second lien (the intervening lien). For example, you hold a first mortgage and third lien as a home equity line. In this case, you risk-weight the carrying value of the loan secured by the first lien at 50 percent if the LTV is 80 percent or less and it otherwise meets the 50 percent risk-weight criteria. You risk-weight the carrying value of the loan secured by the third lien at 100 percent, regardless of the CLTV.

In addition, include the following types of loans in the definition of single-family mortgage loans. These loans must meet the criteria above to be risk-weighted at 50 percent:

- Loans on interests in cooperative buildings.
- Loans to individuals to fund the construction of their own home that meet the definition of a qualifying residential construction loan in 12 CFR § 567.1. You may include any accrued interest receivable in the loan balance.
- Mortgage loans on mixed-use properties that are primarily single-family residential properties.

Do not include:

1. The combined carrying value of mortgage and consumer loans secured by first or second liens on the same property when the CLTV ratio exceeds 80 percent. Report the combined carrying value of these loans on CCR505, 100% Risk-weight: All Other Assets.
2. The combined carrying value of mortgage and consumer loans secured by first and second liens on the same property if any of the extensions of credit are nonperforming (nonaccrual) or more than 90 days past due. Report on CCR505, 100% Risk-weight: All Other Assets.

3. A loan to a consumer collateralized by a junior lien when another lender holds an intervening lien. For example, you hold the second lien and another lender holds the first lien, or you hold the first lien and the third lien, but do not hold the second lien (intervening lien). Report the junior lien on CCR505, 100% Risk-weight: All Other Assets.
4. Foreclosed real estate. Report on CCR505, 100% Risk-weight: All Other Assets.
5. Loans to individuals to construct their own home that are not qualifying residential construction loans as defined in 12 CFR § 567.1. Report on CCR505, 100% Risk-weight: All Other Assets.
6. The portion of loans guaranteed by FHA that may be risk weighted at 20 percent. Report on CCR450.
7. Loans to commercial entities collateralized by mortgages of third-party borrowers (warehouse loans), or small business loans collateralized by a lien on a residential property. Report on CCR505, 100% Risk-weight: All Other Assets.

CCR465: Qualifying Multifamily Residential Mortgage Loans

Qualifying Multifamily Mortgage Loans (12 CFR § 567.1) Under Current Rule

Report the carrying value, outstanding balance less specific valuation allowances, plus accrued interest receivable, of permanent, first mortgages secured by first liens on multifamily residential properties consisting of five or more dwelling units that meet **all** the following criteria:

- Amortization of principal and interest occurs over a period of not more than 30 years.
- Original minimum maturity for repayment of principal on the loan is not less than seven years.
- At the time you placed the loan in the 50 percent risk-weight category, the owner had made all principal and interest payments on the loan for the preceding year on a timely basis according to the loan terms (not 30 days or more past due).
- The loan is performing and not 90 days or more past due.
- You made the loan according to prudent underwriting standards.
- The current outstanding loan balance does not exceed 80 percent (75 percent for variable rate loans) of the value of the property securing the loan. “Value of the property” (when you originate a loan to purchase a multifamily property) means the lower of either the purchase price or the amount of the initial appraisal, or if appropriate, the initial evaluation. Where a purchaser is not purchasing a multifamily property, but taking a new loan on his currently owned property, determine the value of the property by the most current appraisal, or if appropriate, the most current evaluation.
- For the property’s most recent fiscal year, the ratio of annual net operating income generated by the property, before payment of any debt service on the loan, to annual debt service on the loan is not less than 120 percent, (115 percent for variable-rate loans). In the case of cooperative or other not-for-profit housing projects, the property generates sufficient cash flows to provide you comparable protection..

In cases where a borrower refinances a loan on an existing property, instead of complying with criteria (3) and (7) above, a loan may qualify by satisfying the following criteria:

- For the preceding year, the owner made all principal and interest payments on the loan being refinanced on a timely basis, not 30 days or more past due, according to the loan terms.
- The net income on the property for the preceding year would have supported timely payment of principal and interest on the new loan according to the applicable debt service requirement.

12 CFR § 567.1 defines residential property as houses, condominiums, cooperative units, and manufactured homes. This definition does not include hospitals and nursing homes. Manufactured homes are those subject to HUD regulations under Title VI of the U.S. Code.

Include mortgage loans on mixed-use properties that are primarily multifamily residential properties if they satisfy the criteria for qualifying multifamily mortgage loans.

Grandfathered Qualifying Multifamily Mortgage Loans

Qualifying multifamily mortgage loans include multifamily mortgage loans that on March 18, 1994, met the criteria of qualifying multifamily mortgage loans under our capital rule on March 17, 1994, and continue to meet those criteria, namely:

- An existing property consisting of 5 to 36 dwelling units secures the mortgage.
- The initial LTV ratio is not more than 80 percent.
- For the past full year, the property's average annual occupancy rate is 80 percent or more of total units.

CCR470: Other MBS Backed by Qualifying Mortgage Loans

Report MBS, other than high quality MBS reported on CCR430, secured by **qualifying single-family** residential mortgage loans eligible to be reported on CCR460 or **qualifying multifamily** residential mortgage loans eligible to be reported on CCR465. Include IOs, POs, and CMOs excluding residuals secured by qualifying single-family or multifamily residential mortgage loans but subject to exclusion from CCR430 because the security has less than a AA rating. Report **residual classes** of mortgage-related securities on CCR505, 100% Risk-weight: All Other Assets.

If **qualifying multifamily residential mortgage loans** back the securities, you must receive timely payments of principal and interest according to the terms of the security. Generally, consider payments timely if they are not 30 days or more past due.

CCR475: State and Local Revenue Bonds

Report securities issued by state and local governments where the revenues from a stated project such as a toll road repay the security.

CCR480: Other

Report all fifty-percent risk-weight assets not included above as defined in 12 CFR § 567.6(a)(1)(iii).

Include:

1. The credit equivalent amount of interest and exchange rate contracts (interest-rate swaps and caps) where the counterparty is an entity other than a domestic depository institution, a FHLBank, or a Federal Reserve Bank.
2. Revenue bonds issued by any public-sector entity in an OECD country that are payable solely from the revenues generated from the project financed through the issuance of the obligations.
3. Qualifying residential construction loans, also called residential bridge loans, meeting the criteria of 12 CFR § 567.1. Such loans must satisfy the following criteria:

a. You must make the loan according to sound lending principles to a builder with at least 10 percent equity in the project (or higher, depending upon the risk of the project) who will construct a one- to four-family residence that, when sold, will be owner-occupied.

b. You must obtain sufficient documentation from a permanent lender (that may be the construction lender) demonstrating all the following:

   i. The homebuyer intends to purchase the residence.

   ii. The homebuyer has the ability to obtain a permanent qualifying mortgage loan sufficient to purchase the residence.

   iii. The homebuyer has made a substantial earnest money deposit.

c. The construction loan must meet all the following requirements:

   i) Not exceed 80 percent of the sales price of the residence.

   ii) Be secured by a first lien on the lot, residence under construction, and other improvements.

   iii) Be performing and not more than 90 days past due.

d. The home purchaser(s) must intend that the home will be owner-occupied and must not be a business entity or any entity that is purchasing the home(s) for speculative purposes.

e. You must retain sufficient undisbursed loan funds throughout the construction period to ensure project completion. The builder must incur a significant percentage of direct costs; for example, the actual costs of land, labor, and material, before he draws on the loan.

CCR485: Total

The electronic filing software will compute this line as the sum of CCR460 through CCR480.

CCR50: 50% Risk-weight Total

The electronic filing software will compute this line as 50 percent times CCR485, the risk-weighted product of all 50 percent risk-weight assets.

100% Risk-weight

CCR505: All Other Assets

Report all other assets except those included above or in any other risk-weight category.

Include:

1. Consumer loans.
2. Commercial loans.
3. All assets that are nonperforming or more than 90 days past due, except FDIC covered assets. Report FDIC covered assets on CCR410, 0 % Risk-weight.
4. All repossessed assets including repossessed real estate (REO), other repossessed assets, and equity investments that have the same characteristics as REO, for example stock from an REO workout firm that has been approved for inclusion in the 100% risk-weight category;

5. First and junior mortgages on one- to four-family dwelling unit properties that do not qualify for inclusion on CCR460 (50%Risk-weight: Qualifying Single family Residential Mortgage Loans).
6. Multifamily mortgage loans that do not meet the qualifying criteria for inclusion on CCR465, 50% Risk-weight: Qualifying Multifamily Residential Mortgage Loans.
7. Residential construction loans, except those to individuals to build their own homes that are reported on CCR460, and except qualifying residential construction loans (bridge loans) as defined in CCR480.
8. Land loans less that portion that you deduct from capital and report on CCR370, Assets Required to be Deducted.
9. Nonresidential construction loans as defined in the instructions for SC260, Nonresidential Property, less the portion you deduct from capital and report on CCR370, Assets Required to be Deducted.
10. Obligations issued by a state or political subdivision for the benefit of a private party or enterprise where that party or enterprise, rather than the issuing state or political subdivision, is responsible to pay principal and interest on the obligation (industrial development bonds).
11. Private-issue debt securities, including commercial paper, except those that may be reported in the 20 percent or 50 percent risk-weight categories.
12. Investments in fixed assets and premises.
13. Qualifying intangible assets reported on CCR220;
14. Servicing assets, less the amount included on CCR133, and certain nonsecurity financial instruments such as those established pursuant to SFAS No. 125.
15. Residual classes of mortgage related securities.
16. The gross amount of wrap-around loans where you are liable on the first mortgage or must assume the first mortgage to perfect your position. Report the wrap-around loan net of the first mortgage if you have no liability on the first mortgage loan or obligation to assume it.
17. Equity investments that are permissible for both savings associations and national banks and including the following:
    a. FNMA Stock.
    b. FHLMC Stock.
    c. Equity investments in unconsolidated subordinate organizations (those that do not qualify as subsidiaries under 12 CFR § 567.1) that engage solely in activities as agent for customers or engage as principal in activities permissible for national banks or otherwise are includable under § 5(t) of the HOLA.
    d. Real estate loans that are equity investments under GAAP and are includable under the Office of the Controller of the Currency's (OCC's) capital rule.
    e. Mutual funds and pass-through investments, defined in 12 CFR § 560.32, that invest in any of the above categories of permissible equity investments.
18. Loans to commercial entities collateralized by mortgages of third party borrowers (warehouse loans).
19. Any other assets that are either not deducted from capital or not included in any other risk-weight category.

CCR510: Total

The electronic filing software will bring forward the amount entered on CCR505.

CCR55: 100% Risk-weight Total

The electronic filing software will compute this line as 100 percent times CCR510, the risk-weighted product of all 100 percent risk-weight assets.

CONVERSION OF OFF-BALANCE-SHEET ITEMS TO ON-BALANCE-SHEET EQUIVALENTS

Include off-balance-sheet items in the total risk-based capital standard after converting them into on-balance-sheet equivalents. Convert off-balance-sheet items to on-balance-sheet equivalents by taking the dollar amount of the off-balance-sheet item and multiplying it by the appropriate credit conversion factor from the table below.

SC690, Other Assets, and SC796, Other Liabilities and Deferred Income, include the fair value of derivative instruments accounted for under SFAS No. 133. We treat on-balance-sheet derivative instruments used for risk management purposes, rather than for trading, as off-balance-sheet items for risk-based capital purposes. Accordingly, you should risk-weight only the converted on-balance-sheet equivalent amounts, not the amounts reported on SC690 and SC796.

Place the on-balance-sheet equivalents (converted off-balance-sheet items) in the appropriate risk-weight category just as any other on-balance-sheet assets. For example, place an off-balance-sheet letter of credit in the same risk-weight category as the loan would be upon execution of the letter of credit.

Loans in Process (Undisbursed Loan Balances)

You may convert all LIP that meets the following criteria at a zero percent conversion factor. In other words, you do not risk-weight it.

1. LIP that contractually must be fully disbursed or expire in one year or less under the original terms of the contract.
2. LIP that you may disburse over a period of time exceeding one year and that meets both of the following criteria:
   a. You may unconditionally cancel the agreement.
   b. You make a separate credit decision before each draw.

Convert all LIP that does not meet the criteria in #1 or #2 above at a 50 percent conversion factor and place in the risk-weight category appropriate for the related loan, except as follows:

1. When the borrower pays interest on the full amount of the loan, including both the disbursed and undisbursed portions, you must convert the LIP to an on-balance-sheet equivalent at a 100 percent credit conversion factor.
2. When the LIP is a direct credit substitute, you must convert it to an on-balance-sheet equivalent at a 100 percent credit conversion factor.

Table of Conversion Factors for Off-Balance-Sheet Items

This calculation translates the face amount of an off-balance-sheet exposure into an on-balance-sheet credit equivalent amount.

Zero Percent Credit Conversion Factor (not risk weighted)

Include:

1. Unused commitments with an original maturity of one year or less.
2. Unused commitments with an original maturity of greater than one year:
   a. That you may unconditionally cancel at any time
   b. You have the contractual right to make, and you do make, either:
      i. A separate credit decision based upon the borrower's current financial condition before each draw.
      ii. An annual, or more frequent credit review, based upon the borrower's current financial condition to determine whether or not to continue the lending arrangement.
3. Unused portions of retail credit card lines of credit that you may unconditionally cancel to the extent allowed by applicable law.
4. Unused portion of home equity lines of credit:
   a. That you may unconditionally cancel at any time to the extent allowed by federal law.
   b. You have the contractual right to make, and you do make, either:
      i. A separate credit decision based upon the borrower's current financial condition before each draw.
      ii. An annual, or more frequent credit review, based upon the borrower's current financial condition to determine whether to continue the lending arrangement.
5. A commitment to make a permanent loan, where either the balance sheet or off-balance-sheet includes the construction loan. If the commitment to make the permanent loan exceeds the construction loan, treat the excess as a separate commitment and convert it to an on-balance-sheet equivalent.

Twenty Percent Credit Conversion Factor

Trade-related contingencies are short term, self-liquidating instruments used to finance the movement of goods and collateralized by the underlying shipment. For example, a commercial letter of credit.

Fifty Percent Credit Conversion Factor

Include:

1. Transaction-related contingencies, including performance bonds and performance-based standby letters of credit.
2. Unused commitments with an original maturity greater than one year, including home equity lines of credit that are not in the zero percent credit conversion factor category because they are not unconditionally cancelable.
3. Revolving underwriting facilities, note issuance facilities, and similar arrangements where the customer can issue short-term debt in its own name, but where you have a legally binding commitment to either:
   a. Purchase the obligations the customer is unable to sell by a certain date.
   b. Advance funds to its customer if the customer is unable to sell the obligations.

Example:

You have a $1 million off-balance-sheet letter of credit guaranteeing the completion of a road in a residential construction project. Letters of credit that guarantee performance have a conversion factor of 50 percent. You convert the $1 million off-balance-sheet item into a $500,000 on-balance-sheet equivalent ($1 million times 50 percent), and place this in the 100 percent risk-weight category on CCR505, which is the same risk-weight category as on-balance-sheet residential construction loans.

One Hundred Percent Credit Conversion Factor

Include:

1. Financial guarantee-type standby letters of credit. Convert the face amount to a credit-equivalent amount.
2. Assets sold with recourse:
   a. If you sell a $100 loan with ten percent recourse, you must convert the full $100 – the grossed up amount – at 100 percent, except where the amount of recourse liability that you retain is less than the capital requirement for credit-risk exposure. In that situation, the low-level recourse provision limits your capital charge to a dollar-for-dollar requirement against the amount of credit-risk exposure retained. For example, in the sale of most assets with one percent recourse, the amount of liability retained is less than the capital requirement. Therefore, one percent of the assets sold would be the capital requirement. Report this low-level recourse amount on CCR375 or CCR605. No off-balance-sheet conversion is necessary.
   b. Loans serviced for others where you or your subsidiaries are liable for credit losses on the loans serviced. In general, do not consider servicing of VA loans in GNMA pools as recourse servicing; however, we reserve the right on a case-by-case basis to treat such servicing as recourse. ***Note***: You should not risk-weight the on-balance-sheet asset. You should convert the full outstanding balance of the loans serviced at 100 percent.
   c. Treat the subordinated portions of senior/subordinated securities, both retained and purchased subordinated pieces, identically to assets sold with partial, first-loss recourse under 2(a) above. You generally should not risk-weight the on-balance-sheet-subordinated security. You should convert the full amount of both the senior and subordinate portions of the mortgage pool security at 100 percent.
   d. You may elect to apply the 100 percent credit conversion factor to only the retained recourse amount related to transfers of small business loans and leases of personal property, according to § 208 of the Riegle Community Development and Regulatory Improvement Act of 1994. Qualifying savings associations may apply the treatment under § 208, as implemented, to transfers on or after March 22, 1995. See § 208 of the Riegle Act and 12 CFR § 567.6(a)(2)(i)(C).
3. Forward agreements and other contingent obligations with a specified draw down are legally binding agreements to purchase assets at a specified future date. You should convert the principal amount of the assets you will purchase on the date you enter into the agreement.
4. Securities of customers where you lend such securities to others as agent and you indemnify the customer against loss.

Example:

You have a $1million off-balance-sheet, legally binding commitment to purchase GNMA MBS. Forward agreements to purchase assets at a specified date have a conversion factor of 100 percent. You convert the $1 million off-balance-sheet item into a $1 million on-balance-sheet equivalent, and you place it in the 20 percent risk-weight category on CCR450. This is the same risk-weight category assigned to on-balance-

sheet assets collateralized by the current market value of securities issued or guaranteed by the U. S. Government.

Interest-rate and Exchange-rate Contracts

Credit Equivalent Amount

This calculation translates interest-rate and exchange-rate contracts into an on-balance-sheet credit equivalent amount. The credit equivalent amount of interest-rate and exchange-rate contracts is the sum of: (1) current credit exposure, and (2) potential credit exposure.

The credit equivalent amount, consisting of the current exposure plus the potential credit exposure, is assigned to the appropriate risk-weight category and reported on one of the following lines:

20% Risk-weight

CCR435	Claims on FHLBs
CCR445	Claims on Domestic Depository Institutions
CCR450	Other (where the counter party is a Federal Reserve Bank)

50% Risk-weight

CCR480	Other – where the counter party is other than a domestic depository institution, a FHLBank, or a Federal Reserve Bank

1. Current Credit Exposure

Current credit exposure is the replacement cost of the contract, measured in U.S. dollars, regardless of the currency specified in the contract.

Replacement cost is the loss that you would incur if a counterparty defaults. You measure replacement cost as the net cost of replacing the contract at the current market value. If default would result in a theoretical profit, the replacement value is zero. The replacement cost calculation incorporates changes in both interest rates and counterparty credit quality.

2. Potential Credit Exposure

Potential credit exposure means the estimated potential increase in credit exposure over the remaining life of the contract. You calculate it as follows:

Interest-rate Contracts

Multiply the notional principal amount of the contract by either:

1. Zero percent, if the contract has a remaining maturity of one year or less.
2. One-half of one percent if the contract has a remaining maturity greater than one year.

Exchange-rate Contracts

Multiply the notional principal amount of the contract by either:

1. One percent if the contract has a remaining maturity of one year or less.
3. Five percent if the contract has a remaining maturity greater than one year.

Example:

You have a $10 million notional amount interest rate swap agreement. You report the positive fair value of this derivative instrument of $80 thousand as an asset under SFAS No. 133, and include it in line SC690, Other Assets. However, you do **not** include this $80 thousand on-balance-sheet amount in assets to risk-weight. Instead, you include in assets to risk-weight the credit equivalent amount of this interest rate exchange agreement, which you have calculated to be $130 thousand. You computed the $130 thousand by adding the current credit exposure of $80 thousand (equal to the replacement cost of the contract) to the potential credit exposure of $50 thousand (equal to the $10 million notional amount times 0.5%, for this contract with a remaining maturity of 2 years). You include the $130 thousand in assets to risk-weight, in the 20 percent risk-weight category on CCR435, because the counterparty is a Federal Home Loan Bank.

Netting of Current Replacement Value under Qualifying Bilateral Netting Agreements

You may net the current replacement values of multiple rate contracts with a single counterparty under a qualifying bilateral netting agreement in accordance with the OTS' bilateral netting rule according to 12 CFR § 567.6(a)(2)(v)(B). A bilateral netting agreement is a master contract under which two parties agree to net the amounts they owe each other under rate contracts covered by the agreement to reduce their credit exposure. You may only net contracts for capital purposes under this rule if all of the following are true:

- The rate contracts are between the same two parties.
- You net only interest rate contracts and foreign exchange rate contracts for capital purposes.
- The bilateral netting contract covering the rate contracts results in a single netted amount being payable or receivable in case of the default, insolvency, bankruptcy, or similar circumstance of either party.
- If you are party to the bilateral netting agreement, you have legal opinions concluding that the courts and other legal authorities of relevant jurisdictions would uphold the contract.

CCR605: Low-level Recourse Amount (Before Risk Weighting)

Report the low-level recourse amount if you elect to convert your low-level recourse exposure to a risk-weighted asset amount under the risk-weighting alternative. This is the maximum amount of your undertaking to absorb credit losses on assets if this is less than the normal total risk-based capital charge, 8 percent of risk-weighted asset amount, on the entire amount of the asset pool.

Include:

1. The amount of recourse liability (low-level recourse amount) that you retain when it is less than the capital requirement for credit-risk exposure. Therefore, you do not convert it to an on-balance-sheet equivalent. In the sale of most assets with one percent recourse, the amount of liability retained usually is less than the capital requirement. You would report one percent of the assets sold on CCR375 or CCR605. See the instructions for the 100 percent credit conversion factor in the Conversion of Off-balance-sheet Items to On-balance-sheet Equivalents section.
2. The amount of on-balance-sheet financial instruments reported pursuant to SFAS No. 125 representing subordinated credit risk interests, including interests in spread accounts and asset pools. However, your low-level recourse requirement may exceed the amount of this instrument if you are subject to credit losses exceeding the amount of the instrument.

CCR62: Low-level Recourse Risk-weighted Assets

This notional risk-weighted amount is your low-level recourse amount on CCR605 multiplied by 12.5. ***Note:*** This computation results in a risk-weighted asset amount that when multiplied by 8 percent results in your low-level recourse amount. By converting your low-level recourse amount into risk-weighted assets, this method increases your total risk-based capital requirement instead of reducing its total risk-based capital like the deduction method.

The electronic filing software will compute this line as CCR605 multiplied by 12.5, the reciprocal of the 8 percent risk-based capital requirement.

CCR64: ASSETS TO RISK WEIGHT

The electronic filing software will automatically compute this line as the sum of CCR420, CCR455, CCR485, CCR510, and CCR605.

Total assets subject to risk weighting are as follows:

- Adjusted Total Assets, CCR25.
- ALLL, CCR350 plus CCR530.
- Assets you are required to deduct, reported on CCR370.
- Off-balance-sheet items you are required to convert to assets to risk weight.
- Unrealized gains on AFS equity securities reported on CCR302.
- Less any on-balance-sheet assets reported on CCR375.

CCR75: Subtotal Risk-weighted Assets

The electronic filing software will compute this line as the sum of CCR40, CCR45, CCR50, CCR55, and CCR62.

CCR530: Excess Allowances for Loan and Lease Losses (ALLL)

Report total ALLL less the amount reported on CCR350, Tier 2 (supplementary) Capital: Allowances for Loan and Lease Losses.

CCR78: TOTAL RISK-WEIGHTED ASSETS

The electronic filing software will compute this line as CCR75 minus CCR530.

CCR80: Total Risk-based Capital Requirement

The electronic filing software will compute this line as CCR78, Total Risk-weighted Assets multiplied by eight percent. This represents the Total Risk-based Capital necessary to be deemed adequately capitalized pursuant to 12 CFR Part 565.

If you are subject to maintaining a capital level in excess of eight percent, through any of the following methods, override the calculated amount and report your higher capital standard:

- an individual minimum capital requirement (IMCR), pursuant to 12 CFR Part 567.3,
- a capital directive, pursuant to 12 CFR Part 567.4,
- any action taken by OTS under its reservation of authority, pursuant to 12 CFR Part 567.11,
- a written supervisory agreement, or
- any other agreement between the association and OTS supported by (a) written correspondence between OTS and the association, (b) a board of directors resolution, or (c) minutes of a board of directors meeting, reflecting acceptance by the board of an OTS examination report and other written request by OTS, for maintenance of a capital level higher than the minimum requirement.

This amount should never be less than eight percent of CCR78.

CAPITAL AND PROMPT CORRECTIVE ACTION RATIOS

The electronic filing software will compute the following ratios. These ratios provide you and the data user with instantaneous calculation of important capital ratios.

CCR810: Tier 1 (Core) Capital Ratio

The electronic filing software will compute this ratio as Tier 1 (core) capital divided by adjusted total assets (CCR20/CCR25), expressed as a percentage.

CCR820: Total Risk-Based Capital Ratio

The electronic filing software will compute this ratio as total risk-based capital divided by risk-weighted assets (CCR39/CCR78), expressed as a percentage.

CCR830: Tier 1 Risk-Based Capital Ratio

The electronic filing software will compute this ratio as Tier 1 (core) capital, less low-level recourse deduction, divided by risk-weighted assets ((CCR20-CCR375)/CCR78), expressed as a percentage.

CCR840: Tangible Equity Ratio

The electronic filing software will compute this ratio as Tier 1 (core) capital plus cumulative perpetual preferred stock divided by tangible assets ([CCR20-CCR220+SC812]/[CCR25-CCR250]), expressed as a percentage.

SCHEDULE CMR — CONSOLIDATED MATURITY AND RATE

*Throughout these instructions, **you** and **your** refers to the reporting savings association and its consolidated subsidiaries; **we** and **our** refers to the Office of Thrift Supervision.*

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

INTRODUCTION

Schedule CMR provides information about the interest rate, repricing, and maturity characteristics of all financial instruments that you hold. We use the information on Schedule CMR as input to the **OTS Net Portfolio Value** Model (OTS Model). The OTS Model measures your exposure to interest rate risk by estimating how a change in interest rates affects the market value of your assets, liabilities, and off-balance-sheet (OBS) contracts. OTS sends the output reports of the OTS Model to you after the information you submit on Schedule CMR has passed the data edits.

To estimate the **market value** of a financial instrument, it is necessary to project its future cash flows. To project the future cash flows of a financial instrument, you need the following information:

1. The outstanding balance of the instrument or, in the case of an OBS contract, the notional principal amount of the position.
2. The contract interest rate of the instrument and, if the instrument is adjustable-rate, details concerning how and when the coupon will adjust in the future.
3. The instrument's amortization schedule and maturity.

Because it is not possible to collect this information on Schedule CMR for individual financial instruments, we group together information on instruments that display similar characteristics. For example, you report the total outstanding balance of all your 30-year, conventional, fixed-rate mortgages with coupons between 7.00 percent and 7.99 percent on CMR002. On CMR007 and CMR012, you report the average maturity and the average coupon of those balances.

Collecting information about financial instruments stratified by coupon range is an important feature of Schedule CMR. When you prepare software to handle preparation of this report, please note that if there are major changes in interest rates, OTS may modify the coupon ranges.

REPORTING OF INFORMATION

Use the same consolidation instructions that apply to the other schedules of the Thrift Financial Report.

Generally, dollar amounts reported on Schedule CMR are outstanding balances. We define **outstanding balance** as the principal balance, net of LIP and before any yield adjustments or deductions for valuation allowances. In most cases, outstanding balance is face value less charge-offs. We note exceptions to reporting outstanding balances where appropriate. For purposes of reporting in Schedule CMR, exclude **nonperforming loans**, which we define as nonaccrual loans or loans that are at least 90 days past due but still accruing interest. Report construction LIP in the Off-Balance-Sheet Positions section of Schedule CMR and report nonperforming loans on CMR501 and CMR511 in the Assets section.

You may estimate items requested on Schedule CMR if the necessary information is not available. For example, you may not have ready access to all required information for your holdings of mortgage loans and mortgage securities serviced by others.

FORMAT OF SCHEDULE CMR

We have divided Schedule CMR into six sections. The first three sections collect information on assets, liabilities, and financial derivatives and OBS positions, respectively. You must fill out these three sections of the report. The other three sections, **Supplemental Reporting for Assets and Liabilities**, **Supplemental Reporting of Market Value Estimates** and **Supplemental Reporting for Financial Derivatives and Off-balance-sheet Positions**, are required for most savings associations. We have noted exceptions to the required reporting in the instructions for these sections. We provide these three sections so that you can report additional information that results in more accurate interest rate risk exposure estimates.

Supplemental Reporting for Assets and Liabilities

This section gives you the ability of reporting more detailed information on certain assets and liabilities than you report in the assets and liabilities sections of Schedule CMR. Use of this data by the OTS Model results in more accurate interest rate risk exposure estimates. Supplemental reporting is available for the following areas:

1. Certain types of loans.
2. Investments in mortgage-related mutual funds.
3. Investments in other investment securities.
4. Variable-rate, fixed-maturity (VRFM) liabilities.

See the instructions for **Supplemental Reporting for Assets and Liabilities** for more information.

Supplemental Reporting of Market Value Estimates

In this section, you estimate the market value of several types of complex financial instruments for seven different interest rate scenarios. If the OTS Model valued these instruments, we would need a significant amount of additional data. The valuation estimates you provide will supplement or replace OTS estimates for those instruments. The instruments are:

1. OBS contracts.

2. Mortgage-derivative securities.
3. Liabilities with embedded options. For example, callable debt.
4. Mortgage-derivative securities you issue.
5. Complex securities, such as structured securities.

Some savings associations are required to report market value estimates of these instruments. See detailed instructions in the section **Supplemental Reporting of Market Value Estimates**.

Supplemental Reporting for Financial Derivatives and Off-Balance-Sheet Positions

This section permits you to report any additional OBS positions you hold beyond the 16 that the Off-Balance-Sheet section of Schedule CMR can accommodate. See the section **Financial Derivatives and Off-Balance-Sheet Positions** and the section **Supplemental Reporting for Derivatives and Off-Balance-Sheet Positions** for more information.

CALCULATING WEIGHTED AVERAGES

Certain items that you report on Schedule CMR require that you calculate weighted averages. We describe how to calculate the weighted-average coupon (WAC) and other measures below.

Weighted-Average Coupon (WAC)

The **WAC** is the average coupon of a group of assets, liabilities, or OBS contracts. You weight the coupon of each individual instrument in the group by its outstanding dollar balance, as a proportion of the total dollar balances of the group. Unless otherwise stated in the reporting instructions for a specific instrument, use the following general guidelines:

1. Express the interest rates for all assets as annual simple interest rates (coupon rates for securities and contract rates for loans).
2. Express the interest rates for all liabilities as annual percentage yields (APYs).
3. For mortgage loans that others service, report the contract rate of the loan. Do not subtract the servicing fee.
4. Express all WACs as a percent, to two decimal places. For instance, 10.54.

The following example illustrates how to calculate the WAC of a portfolio of 30-year, single-family fixed-rate mortgages. The coupons are between 9.00 percent and 9.99 percent.

***Example*:** You have three mortgages with outstanding balances totaling $350,000. The mortgages have outstanding balances and coupons of $100,000 and 9.75 percent, $110,000 and 9.5 percent, and $140,000 and 9.0 percent. Calculate the WAC for this portfolio as follows:

$$\text{WAC} = \frac{\$100{,}000\ (9.75\%) + \$110{,}000\ (9.5\%) + \$140{,}000\ (9.0\%)}{\$350{,}000}$$

$$= 9.37\%$$

Details of the computation of the WAC may vary for certain instruments. For further guidance, see the relevant sections of the instructions.

Weighted-Average Pass-Through Rate

The **pass-through rate** is the net interest rate passed through to the holder of a mortgage pass-through security. This is the rate after deducting servicing, management, and guarantee fees from the gross coupon of the mortgages underlying the security. The **weighted-average pass-through rate** is the average coupon of a group of mortgage pass-through securities. Weight the coupon of each security in the group by its outstanding dollar balance, as a proportion of the total dollar balances of the group. Express the interest rates for all assets as annual simple interest rates. Express all weighted-average pass-through rates as a percent, to two decimal places, for instance, 10.54.

The following example illustrates how to calculate the weighted-average pass-through rate of a portfolio of 30-year, single-family, fixed-rate mortgage securities. The coupons are between 9.00 percent and 9.99 percent.

***Example*:** You have three mortgage pass-through securities with outstanding balances totaling $350,000. The securities have outstanding balances and pass-through rates of $100,000 and 9.5 percent, $110,000 and 9.5 percent, and $140,000 and 9.0 percent. Calculate the weighted-average pass-through rate for this portfolio as follows:

$$\text{Weighted-Average Pass-Through Rate} = \frac{\$100{,}000\ (9.5\%) + \$110{,}000\ (9.5\%) + \$140{,}000\ (9.0\%)}{\$350{,}000}$$

$$= 9.30\%$$

Weighted-Average Remaining Maturity (WARM)

The **WARM** is the average remaining maturity, in months, for a group of assets or liabilities. You weight the maturity of each individual asset or liability by taking its outstanding dollar balance, as a proportion of the total dollar balances of the group. Round values to the nearest month. Perform rounding after you complete the calculation. The following example illustrates how to calculate the WARM for fixed-rate consumer loans.

***Example*:** You have three fixed-rate consumer loans with total outstanding balances of $40,000. Two are auto loans with respective outstanding balances and remaining maturities of $10,000 and 48 months, and $1,000 and 12 months. The third is a mobile home loan with an outstanding balance of $29,000 and a remaining term of 120 months. Calculate the WARM for your fixed-rate consumer loans as follows:

$$\text{WARM} = \frac{\$10{,}000\ (48) + \$1{,}000\ (12) + \$29{,}000\ (120)}{\$40{,}000}$$

$$= 99.3 \text{ months}$$

$$= 99 \text{ months (rounded to the nearest month)}$$

For balloon mortgages, use the number of months until payment of the balloon. The following example illustrates how to calculate the WARM for balloon mortgages.

Example: You have two balloon mortgages, each with an outstanding balance of $100. The first mortgage amortizes over 240 months, but the entire remaining principal is due as a balloon in 60 months. The second mortgage amortizes over 360 months, but has a balloon payment in 84 months. The WARM for your balloon mortgages would be 72 months. [72 = ($100/$200) x 60 + ($100/$200) x 84].

An exception to this treatment exists for single-family adjustable-rate mortgages (ARMs) reported on CMR096 through CMR120, Balloon Mortgages and Mortgage-Backed Securities (MBS). See that section for details.

Loans that have matured but still have a principal balance outstanding should be included in calculating the WARM if they are less than 90 days past due. Assign such loans a remaining maturity of one month. Do not include such loans if more than 90 days past due.

For loans made under open-end lines of credit, calculate maturity as if the borrower will repay the existing loan balance by making the minimum payments required by the repayment schedule.

For demand loans, either adjustable- or fixed-rate, that pay interest only and have no definite maturity, use one month when calculating the WARM.

Weighted-Average Margin

The margin of an adjustable-rate loan or deposit is the amount added to the index rate to derive the fully indexed coupon rate. If you have adjustable-rate loans or deposits where you determine the coupon by multiplying an index by some factor, you should calculate an additive margin each quarter. Do this by subtracting the value of the index from the fully indexed coupon rate. Report all weighted-average margins in basis points. When you calculate weighted-average margins for mortgage securities and asset-backed securities, use the net margin for securities. Do not include servicing and guarantee fees. For loans serviced by others, use the gross margin. Do not subtract the servicing fee. For details on specific types of loans, see the relevant section of the instructions.

The following example illustrates how to calculate the weighted-average margin of ARM loans and securities.

Example: You have a portfolio containing an adjustable-rate, single-family, first mortgage loan and a mortgage security backed by adjustable-rate, single-family, first mortgage loans. Both use the one-year Treasury rate as an index. The loan and the security each have an outstanding balance of $100,000. The loan has a gross margin of 225 basis points. The loans backing the security have a gross margin of 225 basis points. You receive a pass-through rate of the one-year Treasury plus 175. The guarantee and servicing fees amount to 50 basis points. Use the security's net margin of 175 basis points to calculate the weighted-average margin.

$$\text{Weighted-Average Margin} = \frac{\$100{,}000\ (225) + \$100{,}000\ (175)}{\$200{,}000}$$

$$= 200 \text{ basis points}$$

RELATIONSHIP OF ITEMS ON SCHEDULES CMR AND SC

Information you report on Schedule CMR relates to the information you report on Schedule SC as follows:

Assets

The electronic filing software will compute CMR550 as the sum of the following items:

CMR125	CMR185	CMR261	CMR262	CMR281
CMR282	CMR291	CMR292	CMR311	CMR312
CMR325	CMR326	CMR335	CMR336	CMR377
CMR378	CMR490	CMR501	CMR502	CMR503
CMR508	CMR511	CMR512	CMR517	CMR520
CMR525	CMR530	CMR535	CMR538	CMR541
CMR543	CMR544			

Less the sum of the following items:

CMR504	CMR507	CMR513	CMR516	CMR539
CMR540				

CMR550 plus the balance for Complex Securities reported as code 121 on the section for Supplemental Reporting of Market Value Estimates should equal **SC60**, Total Assets. For all editing and output data uses, our data systems will add the balance for complex securities reported as code 121 in the section for Supplemental Reporting of Market Value Estimates to CMR550.

SC10, Cash, Deposits, and Investment Securities, equals the sum of the following items:

CMR377	CMR378	CMR490	CMR538

Plus Complex Securities reported as code 121 on the section for Supplemental Reporting of Market Value Estimates

Less the sum of the following items:

CMR539	CMR540

SC20, Mortgage Pool Securities, **plus SC23**, Mortgage Loans, equals the sum of the following items:

CMR125	CMR185	CMR261	CMR262	CMR281
CMR282	CMR291	CMR292	CMR311	CMR312
CMR501	CMR502	CMR503	CMR508	CMR578

– Less the sum of the following items: –

CMR504	CMR507	CMR580

SC30, Nonmortgage Loans, equals the sum of the following items:

CMR325	CMR326	CMR335	CMR336	CMR511
CMR512	CMR517	CMR580		

– Less the sum of the following items:

CMR513	CMR516	CM578

SC40, Repossessed Assets, equals CMR525

SC45, Real Estate Held for Investment, equals CMR520

SC55, Office Premises and Equipment, equals CMR535

SC58, Other Assets, equals the sum of the following items:

CMR541	CMR543	CMR544

Liabilities and Equity Capital

The sum of **SC710**, Deposits, **SC72**, Borrowings, and **SC715**, Unamortized Yield Adjustments on Deposits, equals the sum of the following line items:

CMR645	CMR715	CMR762	CMR765	CMR768
CMR771	CMR782	CMR784	CMR785	

Plus:

(1) Variable-rate, fixed-maturity liabilities reported as codes 200, 220, and 299 in the section Supplemental Reporting for Assets and Liabilities and (2) Structured borrowings reported as codes 280 through 290 in the section Supplemental Reporting of Market Value Estimates.

Less the following item:

CMR755

The sum of **SC75**, Other Liabilities, and **SC783**, Escrows, equals the sum of the following items:

CMR775 CMR777 CMR779 CMR786 CMR787

SC799, Redeemable Preferred Stock and Minority Interest in Consolidated Subsidiaries, equals the sum of CMR755 and CMR793.

SC80, Total Equity Capital, equals CMR796.

ASSETS

TERMS USED IN THE ASSETS SECTION

Dwelling Unit: A dwelling unit is a unified combination of rooms, whether existing or under construction, designed for residence by one family. This classification does not change because of incidental use for business purposes.

Single Family Mortgages: Single-family mortgages include all permanent loans and the funded portion of any combination construction-permanent loans secured by any of the following types of properties:

1. One-family dwellings in detached or semi-detached structures.
2. Individual permanently financed units in a condominium, cooperative, or timesharing arrangement where the owner of each unit has an undivided proportional interest in the underlying real estate and common elements of the structure.
3. Structures consisting of two- to four-dwelling units.

Multifamily Mortgages: Multifamily mortgages include all permanent loans and the funded portion of any combination construction-permanent loans secured by residential property containing five or more dwelling units.

This category includes the following types of properties:

1. Mortgages on fraternity or sorority houses offering sleeping accommodations.
2. Living accommodations for students or staff of a college or hospital.
3. Retirement homes with sleeping and eating accommodations that are not condominiums or cooperatives.

In these cases, the number of bedrooms determines the number of dwelling units.

Nonresidential Mortgages: Nonresidential mortgages include all permanent loans and the funded portion of any combination construction-permanent loans secured by properties not covered by the definition of single-family dwelling units, multifamily dwelling units, or land loans. This category includes the following types of properties regardless of the incidental use of the property for a dwelling unit:

1. Mobile home parks.
2. Hospitals.
3. Nursing homes.
4. Churches.
5. Stores.
6. Other commercial property.
7. Properties used for farming.

Construction and Land Loans: Construction and land loans include land loans and the funded portion of construction loans as a single balance. This category includes most loans classified as construction or land loans in Schedule SC including the following types of properties:

1. Loans to acquire and develop land.
2. Loans for developed building lots.
3. Loans for unimproved land.
4. Construction loans secured by single-family, multifamily, or nonresidential properties.
5. Loans to developers secured by land where the developer is constructing any of these properties.

It does not include combination construction-permanent mortgages on any type of property. Include these loans with permanent mortgages of the relevant types.

Nonperforming Loans: Nonperforming loans are nonaccrual loans and loans that are still accruing interest and are at least 90 days past due, or an equivalent number of cycles – see the instructions for Schedule PD.

Teaser ARMs: Teaser ARMs are adjustable rate mortgages originated at introductory rates below the fully indexed rate, teaser rates, and that remain at their introductory rates – that is, they have not reset.

Balloon Mortgages: Fixed-rate balloon mortgages are fixed-rate mortgages with a remaining maturity at least ten years shorter than the remaining time to full amortization. For example, a fixed-rate mortgage that matures in four years and that would require 14 years to amortize fully is a balloon mortgage.

Call Loans: Call loans are extensions of credit where the lender may require repayment of outstanding principal on one or more contractually specified call dates, irrespective of any contractual maturity date. Lenders often refinance, or roll over, such loans under new terms, upon mutual agreement of lender and borrower.

Pass-through securities: Pass-through securities are securities that convey ownership of a fractional part of each asset in a pool of assets backing the security. The issuer collects principal and interest payments generated by the underlying pool of assets and passes the payments through to each security owner based on their share of ownership.

Pay-through securities: Pay-through securities represent secured debt of the issuer. They give an investor a security interest in, but not ownership of, the underlying assets. You should consider any asset-backed security that does not meet the definition of pass-through securities above, to be a pay-through security.

FIXED-RATE, SINGLE-FAMILY, FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS AND MORTGAGE-BACKED SECURITIES

Report requested information about performing, fixed-rate, first mortgage, single-family loans, participations in such loans, and pass-through securities backed by such loans.

Include:

1. Fixed-rate fully amortizing mortgages.
2. Fixed-rate balloon payment mortgages.
3. Mortgages with a single rate adjustment. For instance, those that would qualify for the FNMA Two-Step Mortgage program.
4. Mortgages with interest rates that adjust less often than every five years.

5. Mortgages with coupons that were adjustable in the past, but where the coupon will remain fixed for the remaining maturity.
6. Mortgages with rates that change over time by prespecified steps. For instance, a 2/1 buydown with rates scheduled to be seven percent in year one, eight percent in year two, and 9 percent thereafter.
7. Some call mortgages, as described below.
8. Combination construction-permanent mortgages for single-family dwellings that have fixed interest rates for the entire term of the loan.

Do not include:

1. Nonperforming mortgages. Report on CMR501.
2. Mortgage warehouse loans, loans collateralized by mortgage loans rather than liens directly on real estate. Report as commercial loans on CMR326.
3. Mortgages you service for others. Report in the section dealing with mortgage servicing rights, CMR401 through CMR450.
4. Second mortgages, secured home improvement loans, or home equity loans, regardless of whether you also hold the first lien or whether there is a first lien. Report as second mortgages on CMR312.

We collect all information described below according to coupon range and type of loan or security.

Coupon Range: Divide mortgages into the following coupon categories:

1. Less than 7 percent.
2. 7 to 7.99 percent.
3. 8 to 8.99 percent.
4. 9 to 9.99 percent.
5. 10 percent and greater.

Report each mortgage loan and participation in the coupon range that corresponds to its contract rate. For loans serviced by others, be careful to report according to the contract rate of the loans. Do not subtract the servicing fee. Report each mortgage security in the coupon range that corresponds to the coupon rate of the security, the pass-through rate. For example, you should report a FNMA security with a pass-through rate of 8.5 percent and where the collateral has a WAC of 9.25 percent in the 8 to 8.99 percent coupon column.

Within each coupon range, divide mortgages into the following broad groups:

1. Thirty-year mortgage loans.
2. Securities backed by 30-year conventional mortgages.
3. Securities backed by 30-year FHA or VA mortgages.
4. Fifteen-year mortgages and mortgage securities.
5. Balloon mortgages and mortgage securities.

Information requested for the five groups differs somewhat; however, the following general information applies, unless the instructions state differently.

1. Wherever there is a request for a balance use the following guidelines:

   a. Report the outstanding principal balance, not the carrying value, of mortgage loans.
   b. Report the pro rata share of the outstanding principal balance of participations in mortgages.
   c. Report the outstanding principal balance of mortgage securities.
2. Wherever we request a WARM, refer to the calculation of the WARM in the general instructions to Schedule CMR.
3. Wherever we request a weighted average WAC, refer to the calculation of the WAC in the general instructions to Schedule CMR.
4. Wherever we request a weighted-average pass-through rate, refer to the calculation of the weighted-average pass-through rate in the general instructions to Schedule CMR.

A detailed description of the information to report for each group follows.

Thirty-year Mortgages and MBS

CMR001 Through CMR020: Mortgage Loans

Include all fully amortizing mortgage loans and participations in fully amortizing mortgage loans with an original maturity of at least 25 years. Include combination construction-permanent mortgages that have fixed rates for the entire term of the loan. Do not report mortgage loans with a biweekly payment feature.

Report outstanding balances, by coupon range, on CMR001 through CMR005. For each balance, report the WARM and the WAC on the corresponding column of CMR006 through CMR010 and CMR011 through CMR015, respectively. Of the loan balances on CMR001 through CMR005, report the amount of each that is FHA or VA guaranteed on CMR016 through CMR020, as appropriate.

CMR026 Through CMR040: Securities Backed by Conventional Mortgages

Include FHLMC, FNMA, and privately issued mortgage securities backed by fully amortizing mortgage loans with original maturity of at least 25 years. Do not report mortgage loans with a biweekly payment feature.

Report the outstanding balances of securities on CMR026 through CMR030 according to the coupon rates of the securities. For each balance, report the WARM on CMR031 through CMR035, and report the weighted-average pass-through rate corresponding to each balance on CMR036 through CMR040.

CMR046 Through CMR060: Securities Backed by FHA or VA Mortgages

Include all GNMA and other mortgage securities backed by fully amortizing FHA and VA mortgage loans with an original maturity of at least 25 years. Do not report mortgage loans with a biweekly payment feature.

On CMR046 through CMR050 report, by coupon range, outstanding balances of these mortgage securities. For each balance entered CMR046 through CMR050, report the WARM on CMR051 through CMR055 and the weighted-average pass-through rate on CMR056 through CMR060.

CMR066 Through CMR090: Fifteen-year Mortgages and MBS

Include all fully amortizing mortgage loans with an original maturity of less than 25 years. Include participations in such loans, and mortgage securities backed by such loans. Include biweekly payment

mortgages having an original maturity of 25 years or more. Include combination construction-permanent mortgages that have fixed rates for the entire term of the loan.

On CMR066 through CMR070 report, by coupon range, the outstanding principal balances of such mortgage loans and participations. On CMR071 through CMR075, report the WAC of each balance reported on CMR066 through CMR070. Report the outstanding principal balance of mortgage securities backed by loans of this type, by coupon range, on CMR076 through CMR080.

Place security balances into the coupon range corresponding to the pass-through rate of the security. Report the weighted-average pass-through rate of the securities on CMR081 through CMR085. Report on CMR086 through CMR090, by coupon range, the WARM of the loans and securities reported in each coupon range.

CMR096 through CMR120: Balloon Mortgages and MBS

Report requested information about the following types of single-family first mortgage loans. Include participations in such loans and securities backed by such loans.

Include:

1. Balloon payment mortgages. Fixed-rate balloon mortgages are fixed-rate mortgages with a remaining maturity at least ten years shorter than the remaining time to full amortization. For example, a fixed-rate mortgage that matures in four years and that would require 14 years to amortize fully is a balloon mortgage.
2. Mortgages scheduled for a single rate adjustment, such as those that would qualify for the FNMA Two-Step mortgage program.
3. ARMs whose coupons reset less frequently than every five years.
4. Some call loans, which we describe in the examples below. Call loans are those where you have the option, on a particular date, to require repayment of the loan, or may roll it over into a loan with potentially different terms. In particular, the interest rate of a call loan is subject to change on the call date.

On CMR096 through CMR100 report, by coupon range, the outstanding principal balances of the above listed types of mortgage loans and participations. On CMR101 through CMR105, report the WAC of each balance on CMR096 through CMR100. Report the outstanding principal balance of mortgage securities backed by loans of this type, by coupon range, on CMR106 through CMR110.

Place security balances into the coupon range corresponding to the pass-through rate on CMR101 through CMR105. Report the WAC of each balance on CMR096 through CMR100. Report the outstanding principal balance of mortgage securities backed by loans of this type, by coupon range, on CMR106 through CMR110. Place security balances into the coupon range corresponding to the pass-through rate of the security. Report the weighted-average pass-through rate of the securities on CMR111 through CMR115. Report on CMR116 through CMR120, by coupon range, the WARM of the loans and securities reported in each coupon range. Calculate the remaining maturity based on the number of months remaining until the one of the following dates:

1. Date the balloon payment is due – for balloon mortgages.
2. Next scheduled payment reset date for mortgages with a single rate adjustment and mortgages with interest rates that adjust less often than every 5 years.
3. Next call date for call mortgages.

If the terms of the mortgage change:

If the terms change following a scheduled rate reset or because you roll over the loan on its balloon due date or call date, you should reclassify the mortgage as follows:

1. If the interest rate will remain fixed for the remaining term of the mortgage, report it as a single-family, 30-year, fixed-rate mortgage (CMR001 through CMR060) or a single-family, 15-year, fixed-rate mortgage (CMR066 through CMR090). The term depends on the time between the date of final principal repayment and the date the original mortgage was originated. If that period is at least 25 years, report the mortgage with the 30-year fixed-rate mortgages; if less, report it with the 15-year fixed-rate mortgages.
2. Report the mortgage as an ARM on CMR141 through CMR245, as appropriate, if it falls into either of the following categories:
   a. The interest rate resets at least every 5 five years during the remaining maturity of the mortgage.
   b. If the mortgage is subject to a series of calls no more than five years apart.
3. Otherwise, continue to report the loan as a balloon mortgage.

Examples:

1. A seven-year balloon mortgage amortizes according to a 30-year schedule.
   a. During the seven years before the balloon payment date, you should report the mortgage as a balloon mortgage. Its remaining maturity is equal to the number of months until the balloon payment is due.
   b. If, after seven years, you roll the mortgage over into a fully amortizing, fixed-rate mortgage with 23 years remaining until maturity, you would report it as a 30-year fixed-rate mortgage (CMR001 through CMR060). The time between origination and final maturity of the mortgage in this example is 30 years [seven 7 years + 23 years]. This exceeds the 25-year criterion for reporting in the 30-year fixed-rate category.
2. Assume instead of 30 years, the balloon mortgage in Example 1 had been amortizing according to a 20-year schedule. Then, after seven years, you rolled the mortgage over into a fully amortizing fixed-rate loan with 13 years remaining maturity.
   a. After you rolled the loan over, you would report the loan as a 15-year fixed-rate mortgage. This is because its 20-year total maturity is less than the 25-year cutoff for inclusion in the 30-year mortgage category.
3. A 30-year, two-step mortgage has a single interest rate reset after five years.
   a. During the first five years of its life, you would report the mortgage as a balloon mortgage, with its remaining maturity equal to the number of months until the rate reset date.
   b. Following the rate reset, you would report the mortgage as a 30-year fixed-rate mortgage. The remaining maturity would be equal to the number of months until the maturity date.
4. A 30-year fixed-rate mortgage that you may call after six years. The note does not stipulate any further calls or rate resets.
   a. Report the mortgage as a balloon for the first six 6 years of its life. Its remaining maturity is equal to the number of months until the call date.
   b. If you roll the mortgage over after six years, reporting would depend on the provisions written into the new or amended note.
5. A 30-year mortgage has a fixed rate of interest for six years, but the contract stipulates that the rate will adjust annually thereafter.

   a. For the first year of its life, report the mortgage as a balloon mortgage. Its remaining maturity is equal to the number of months until the rate reset date.
   b. After the first year, report it in the single family, ARM section, CMR141 through CMR245. This is because, in the future, its interest rate will be subject to reset at least every five years, as required for reporting in that section. The remaining maturity of the mortgage is equal to the number of months until the final maturity date.

6. A 30-year fixed-rate mortgage that you may call after six years and is subject to annual calls thereafter.
   a. The reporting would be the same as in Example 5. We treat scheduled resets and calls the same.
7. A 30-year mortgage is subject to rate resets, or calls, every five years.
   a. Report it as an ARM, because the interest rate may potentially reset at least every five years as required for reporting in the ARMs section.

CMR125: Total Fixed-Rate, Single-Family, First Mortgage Loans and Mortgage-Backed Securities

The electronic filing software will compute this line as the sum of: CMR001 through CMR005, CMR026 through CMR030, CMR046 through CMR050, CMR066 through CMR070, CMR076 through CMR080, CMR096 through CMR100, and CMR106 through CMR110.

ADJUSTABLE-RATE, SINGLE-FAMILY, FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS AND MORTGAGE-BACKED SECURITIES

Report requested information about performing adjustable-rate, single-family, first mortgage loans – ARMs, participations in such loans, and pass-through securities backed by such loans.

Include:

1. Adjustable-rate fully amortizing mortgages.
2. Adjustable-rate balloon payment mortgages.
3. Fixed-rate mortgages subject to call at contractually set intervals of at most every five years.
4. ARMs that you own, but do not service.
5. Combination construction-permanent mortgages for single-family dwellings with interest rates meeting any of the above criteria, even if construction is not complete.

Do not include the following types of mortgages. Report instead with fixed-rate mortgages on CMR001 through CMR125:

1. Mortgages with a single rate adjustment. For instance, those that would qualify for the FNMA Two-Step Mortgage program.
2. Mortgages with interest rates that adjust less often than every five years.
3. Mortgages with coupons that were adjustable in the past, but that do not have any further rate adjustments scheduled during their remaining term.
4. Mortgages with rates that change over time by prespecified steps. For example, a 2/1 Buydown with rates scheduled to be 7 percent in year one, 8 percent in year two, and 9 percent thereafter.

Also, **do not include**:

1. Nonperforming mortgages. Report on CMR501.
2. Mortgage warehouse loans (loans collateralized by mortgage loans rather than liens directly on real estate). Report as commercial loans on CMR325.
3. Mortgages you service for others. Report in the section dealing with mortgage servicing rights, CMR401 through CMR450.
4. Second mortgages, even when you hold both the first and second liens. Report as second mortgages on CMR311.

Group mortgages according to type of index – current market or lagging market – and frequency of coupon reset, as described below. Report ARMs originated at introductory rates below the fully indexed rate, teaser rates, and that remain at their introductory rates – have not yet reset – separately on CMR141 through CMR150, and are not reported with other ARMs on CMR156 through CMR215. Do not distinguish between convertible and nonconvertible ARMs.

Current Market Index ARMs

ARMs with indices that adjust quickly to changes in market interest rates are current market index ARMs. Examples of current market indices include the following:

1. Rates on Treasury securities.
2. Prime rate.
3. London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR).
4. FHLB advance rate.
5. FHLMC sixty-day rate.

Indices that adjust to changes in market interest rates less quickly are lagging market indices. We group ARMs using such indices separately. See Lagging Market Index ARMs below.

Divide current market index ARMs into three groups based on the frequency that their coupons reset. Group ARM securities according to the frequency that their underlying loans reset, not on the coupon reset frequency of the security. Report current market index ARMs with coupons that reset as follows:

1. Every six months or less — report in the Current Market Index column **6 Mo. or Less**.
2. Less frequently than semiannually, but at least every two years —– report in the Current Market Index column **7 Mo. to 2 Yrs**.
3. Less often than every two years, but at least every five years — report in the **2+ Yrs. to 5 Yrs.** column.

Report ARMs that reset less often than every five years with Fixed-Rate Balloon Mortgages. See instructions above.

Group ARMs that have irregular adjustment periods according to the remaining time until the loan will begin accruing at a new rate. For example, you would report an ARM with a rate that will reset for the first time after 36 months and then annually thereafter in the **2+ Yrs. to 5 Yrs.** column during the first 12 months of its life, and in the **7 Mo. to 2 Yrs.** column thereafter.

Lagging Market Index ARMs

ARMs with indices that adjust to changes in market interest rates less quickly than current market indices are lagging market index ARMs. Examples of lagging indices include the following:

1. Cost of funds (COF) indices. For instance, FHLB 11th District COF Index, Federal COF Index.
2. National Average Contract Rate for the Purchase of Previously Occupied Homes.
3. Indices that are more than three months old. For instance, a rate adjustment based on the one-year Constant Maturity Treasury (CMT) yield six months before the adjustment date.
4. Indices based on portfolio rates, rather than current offered rates.
5. Rolling averages of indices using an index within the average that is more than three months old.

Divide information about lagging index ARMs into two groups based on the frequency that their accrual rates reset. Group ARM securities based on the frequency that their underlying loans reset not the coupon-reset frequency of the security. Report lagging market index ARMs with accrual rates that reset as follows:

1. Monthly or less — report in the Lagging Market Index column – **1 Month**.
2. Less often than monthly, but at least every five years — report in the Lagging Market Index column – **2 Mo. to 5 Yrs**.
3. Lagging index ARMs that reset less often than every five years — report with Fixed-Rate Balloon Mortgages. See instructions above. Report fixed-rate call mortgages that qualify for reporting as ARMs in the Lagging Market Index column that best approximates the number of months between call dates.

ARMs Not Indexed To Treasury, LIBOR, or COF

The OTS Model assumes you determine the coupons of ARMs by adding the reported margin to a Treasury rate index for current market index ARMs or a COF index for lagging index ARMs. This treatment may result in inaccurate interest rate exposure estimates for ARMs that do not have coupons tied to a Treasury, LIBOR, or COF index. That means they do not have coupons tied to the interest rates represented by codes 303 through 412, 811, 812, or 820 in Appendix A. Examples of ARMs not tied to those indices include the following:

1. ARMs indexed to the prime rate or the National Average Contract Rate.
2. ARMs with no contractual index where you have discretion to set rates at each reset interval.

If you have ARMs whose coupons use something other than a Treasury, LIBOR, or COF index, you should use the following reporting treatment:

After categorizing all ARM balances into the appropriate columns as described in the previous two sections, calculate what percent of each column's total balance consists of ARMs indexed to Treasury or LIBOR for current marked indices or a COF index for lagging market indices. Include both teaser and nonteaser ARMS. After categorizing all ARM balances into the appropriate columns as described in the previous two sections, calculate what percent of each column's total balance, both teaser and non-teaser, consists of ARMs indexed to Treasury or LIBOR for current marked indices or a COF index for lagging market indices.

If the ARM balances, both teaser and nonteaser, tied to a Treasury, LIBOR, or COF index are **less** than fifty percent of the total balance in a given column, report an entry of 9999 in the margin cell for that column – CMR161 through CMR165.

If the ARM balances, both teaser and nonteaser, tied to a Treasury, LIBOR, or COF index are fifty percent or **more** of the total balance, calculate the margin for that column based on only the margins of the nonteaser ARM balances that use a Treasury, LIBOR, or COF index.

Base all other ARM characteristics reported in the column – for instance, WAC, WARM, time until next payment reset, rate caps and floors – on all ARM balances in the column.

Teaser ARMs

Teaser ARMs are adjustable-rate mortgages that you originated with a temporary, introductory interest rate (teaser rate). Report an ARM as a Teaser ARM if it meets the following criteria:

1. The loan originated with an accrual rate that was below the fully indexed rate.
2. The loan had an introductory rate scheduled to reset 12 months or less after the first scheduled payment.
3. The ARM's first reset date has not yet passed.

Mortgages with interest rates fixed for a specified number of years and that subsequently adjust annually (such as 3/1 or 5/1 ARMs) will rarely meet the above criteria for Teaser ARMs.

CMR141 through CMR145: Balances Currently Subject to Introductory Rates

Report the outstanding balance of teaser ARM loans, participations, and securities currently subject to teaser rates by type of index and reset frequency on CMR141 through CMR145.

CMR146 through CMR150: Weighted-Average Coupon (WAC)

Report the WAC for each index and reset frequency category, in percentage points, on CMR146 through CMR150. Calculate the WAC as described in the general instructions to Schedule CMR, using coupon rates for mortgage loans and pass-through rates for mortgage securities. For loans serviced by others, use the contract rate of the loans. Do not subtract the servicing fee.

Example: You have $100,000 in ARM loans currently paying 8 percent interest and $200,000 of ARM securities with a pass-through rate of 7.40 percent. You would report a WAC of 7.60 percent for the combined $300,000 balance.

$$\text{WAC} = \frac{\$100{,}000\ (8.00\%) + \$200{,}000\ (7.40\%)}{\$300{,}000}$$

$$= 7.60\%$$

Note that for one-month Cost of Funds Index (COFI) ARMs you should calculate the WAC using the interest rate that the current payment uses, not the accrual rate.

Nonteaser ARMs

Report the following items by type of index and reset frequency for ARMs that are not subject to an introductory teaser rate:

CMR156 Through CMR160: Balances of All Nonteaser ARMs

Report the outstanding balance of loans, participations, and securities in each index and reset frequency category on CMR156 through CMR160.

CMR161 through CMR165: Weighted-Average Margin

Report the weighted-average margin of each ARM category, in basis points, on CMR161 through CMR165. Calculate the weighted-average margin as described in the general instructions to Schedule CMR.

In calculating the weighted-average margin, use the contractual margin, not the difference between the current coupon and the index. The contractual margin is the amount added to the index to calculate the fully indexed rate. The fully indexed rate may differ from the contractual margin when rate caps or floors are binding. For ARM securities, use the net margin. Net margin is the gross margin of the underlying loans less servicing and guarantee fees. For loans serviced by others, use the gross margin in the calculation; do not subtract the servicing fee. For mortgages that have a fixed interest rate for a specified number of years and that subsequently adjust annually (such as 3/1 or 5/1 ARMs), report the margin that the mortgage will use when the annual adjustments begin.

If ARMs tied to a Treasury, LIBOR, or COF index are less than 50 percent of the balances in a given column of the ARMs section, report an entry of 9999 in the margin cell.

CMR166 through CMR170: Weighted-Average Coupon (WAC)

Report the WAC for each category, in percentage points, on CMR166 through CMR170. Calculate the WAC as described in the general instructions to Schedule. Use coupon rates for mortgage loans and pass-through rates for mortgage securities. For loans serviced by others, use the contract rate of the loans. Do not subtract the servicing fee.

Example: Suppose you have $100,000 of ARM loans currently paying 8 percent interest and $200,000 of ARM securities with a pass-through rate of 7.40 percent. You would report a WAC of 7.60 percent for the combined $300,000 balance.

$$\text{WAC} = \frac{\$100{,}000\ (8.00\%) + \$200{,}000\ (7.40\%)}{\$300{,}000}$$

$$= 7.60\%$$

Note: For one-month COFI ARMs, calculate the WAC using the interest rate that the current payment uses, not the accrual rate.

CMR171 through CMR175: Weighted-Average Remaining Maturity (WARM)

Report the WARM for each category on CMR171 through CMR175. Calculate the WARM as described in the general instructions to Schedule CMR. For adjustable-rate balloon mortgages use the number of months until the balloon payment is due. For combination construction-permanent mortgages use the number of months until the permanent mortgage matures.

CMR176 through CMR180: Weighted-Average Time until Next Payment Reset

Report the weighted-average number of months until the next payment reset for each category, in months, on CMR176 through CMR180. The date of the next payment reset of an ARM is the date that the new payment is due to you. Do not use the date the loan begins to accrue at the new interest rate. Calculate this item in the same manner as the WARM described in the general instructions to Schedule. Use the number of months until next payment reset for each loan or mortgage security instead of the remaining maturity.

Example: You have two ARMs indexed to the one-year Constant Maturity Treasury (CMT) yield. One has a balance of $50,000 and two months until next payment reset. The other has a balance of $150,000 with ten months until next payment reset. You would report eight months as the weighted-average time until next payment reset on CMR177, in the **1-Year Reset** column.

$$\text{Weighted-Average Time Until Next Payment Reset} = \frac{\$50{,}000\ (2\text{ mo.}) + \$150{,}000\ (10\text{ mo.})}{\$200{,}000}$$

$$= 8\text{ months}$$

For ARMs with accrual rates and payments that reset at different frequencies (for example, one-month COFI ARMs), be careful to use the months to next payment reset, not months to the next reset of the accrual rate.

CMR185: Total Adjustable-Rate, Single-Family, First Mortgage Loans and Mortgage-Backed Securities

Report on CMR185, the outstanding balance of all ARM loans, participations, and securities reported on CMR141 through CMR145 and CMR156 through CMR160.

Memo Items for all ARMS (Reported at CMR185):

ARM Balances by Distance to Lifetime Cap

CMR186 through CMR215 collects information about the proximity of ARM coupons to their lifetime interest rate caps. Group all ARM loans, participations, and securities reported on CMR185 by the distance between the current coupon of each and its lifetime cap, as described below. For securities, use the distance between the pass-through rate and its lifetime cap – the net lifetime cap. For one-month COFI ARMs, calculate the distance between the cap and the interest rate that the current payment uses, not the accrual rate.

CMR186 through CMR190: Balances with Coupon within 200 Basis Points of Lifetime Cap

Report the outstanding balances of ARM loans, participations, and securities where the current coupon is 200 basis points or less below the lifetime cap.

CMR191 through CMR195: Weighted-Average Distance from Lifetime Cap

Report, in basis points, the weighted-average distance between the coupons and lifetime caps of the balances reported on CMR186 through CMR190. Calculate this item in the same manner as described for the WAC in the general instructions to Schedule CMR. However, instead of the coupon rate of each loan or security, use the number of basis points between the loan's, or security's, current coupon and lifetime cap. For one-month COFI ARMs, calculate the distance between the cap and the interest rate that the current payment uses, not the accrual rate.

CMR196 through CMR200: Balances with Coupon 201 - 400 Basis Points from Lifetime Cap

Report the outstanding balances of ARM loans, participations, and securities where the current coupon is at least 201 basis points, but no more than 400 basis points below the lifetime cap.

CMR201 through CMR205: Weighted-Average Distance from Lifetime Cap

Report, in basis points, the weighted-average distance between the coupons and lifetime caps of the balances reported on CMR196 through CMR200. Calculate this item in the same manner as described for CMR191 through CMR195.

CMR206 through CMR210: Balances with Coupon Over 400 Basis Points from Lifetime Cap

Report the outstanding balances of ARM loans, participations, and securities where the current coupon is more than 400 basis points below the lifetime cap.

CMR216 through CMR220: Weighted-Average Distance from Lifetime Cap

Report, in basis points, the weighted-average distance between the coupons and lifetime caps of the balances reported on CMR206 through CMR210. Calculate this item in the same manner as described for CMR191 through CMR195.

CMR211 through CMR215: Balances without Lifetime Cap

Report the outstanding balances of ARM loans, participations, and securities that have no lifetime cap.

The electronic filing software will compute CMR185 as the sum of CMR186 through CMR190, CMR196 through CMR200, CMR206 through CMR210, and CMR211 through CMR215.

ARM Cap and Floor Detail

CMR221 through CMR240 collects information about ARM periodic interest rate caps, periodic floors, and lifetime floors. Report the following items for all ARMs whose balances you report on CMR185:

CMR221 through CMR225: Balances Subject to Periodic Rate Caps

For ARM loans, participations, and securities that have periodic interest rate caps, report the outstanding balances by index and reset frequency category on CMR221 through CMR225. Do not include on these lines ARMs that have periodic payment caps, but that do not have rate caps.

CMR226 Through CMR230: Weighted-Average Periodic Rate Cap (in basis points)

For ARMs that have periodic interest-rate caps, report on CMR226 through CMR230 the weighted-average of those caps for each category, in basis points. Except as noted below, express the periodic rate cap as the maximum amount that the coupon may increase at each rate reset, in basis points; for example, as 100 basis points. Calculate this item in the same manner as described for the WAC in the general instructions to Schedule CMR. For each loan or security in a given cell of CMR221 through CMR225, weight its periodic cap by the outstanding dollar balance of the loan or security as a proportion of the total dollar balance in the cell.

Special Instructions for CMR230:

For ARMs whose coupons reset more than once a year, use the number of basis points that the coupon may increase in one year, rather than at each reset, to calculate the weighted-average periodic rate cap for CMR230. For example, for a lagging index ARM whose coupon resets every six months and that can change by no more than 100 basis points at each reset, use 200 basis points in calculating the weighted-average periodic rate cap.

CMR231 through CMR235: Balances Subject to Periodic Rate Floors

Report the outstanding balance of ARM loans, participations, and securities that have periodic interest rate floors, by index and reset frequency category, on CMR231 through CMR235.

CMR241 through CMR245: MBS Included in ARM Balances

Report on CMR241 through CMR245 the balance of mortgage securities included in the total ARM balances, both teaser and non-teaser, of each column. For example, use CMR241 to report the amount of ARM securities included on CMR141, balances of six-month current index ARMs carrying teaser rates. Also, use CMR241 to report the amount of ARM securities included on CMR156, balances of nonteaser six-month current index ARMs.

Multifamily and Nonresidential Mortgage Loans and Securities

Report information on all performing first and second mortgage loans secured by multifamily, five or more dwelling units, and nonresidential property, and all pass-through securities backed by multifamily and nonresidential mortgages. Also, include fixed-rate combination construction-permanent mortgages for such properties, if the loan has a fixed coupon for the entire term of the loan. We divided the reporting of this information into two categories: balloon mortgages and fully amortizing mortgages. A balloon loan is any loan with a term to maturity at least 120 months less than the number of months remaining until the loan would fully amortize if not for the balloon payment.

MULTIFAMILY AND NONRESIDENTIAL MORTGAGE LOANS AND SECURITIES:

Adjustable-Rate

Report loans that were at one time adjustable-rate but are now fixed-rate for their remaining term as fixed-rate loans. Report the following items for adjustable-rate multifamily and nonresidential mortgages:

CMR261 and CMR262: Balances

Report the following items:

1. Outstanding balance of loans.
2. Pro rata share of the outstanding balances of participations in multifamily and nonresidential mortgage loans.
3. Outstanding balances of mortgage pool securities backed by adjustable-rate multifamily and nonresidential mortgages.

Report outstanding balances of balloon mortgages on CMR261 and outstanding balances of fully amortizing mortgages on CMR262.

CMR263 and CMR264: Weighted-Average Remaining Maturity (WARM)

Calculate the WARM for fully amortizing, adjustable-rate multifamily and nonresidential mortgages as described in the general instructions to Schedule CMR; report on CMR264. For balloon mortgages, use the number of months until payment of the balloon, and report the result on CMR263.

Example: You have two balloon mortgages, each with an outstanding balance of $100. The first amortizes over 240 months but the entire remaining principal is due as a balloon in 60 months. The second amortizes over 360 months, but has a balloon payment in 84 months. The WARM for your balloon mortgages would be 72 months. [72 = ($100/$200) x 60 + ($100/$200) x 84].

CMR265: Remaining Term to Full Amortization

For adjustable-rate balloon mortgages only, report the weighted-average number of months remaining until the mortgage would fully amortize if not for the scheduled balloon payment, on CMR265. For example, for the two loans in the example above that amortize over 240 months and 360 months, respectively, you would report 300 months [300 = ($100/$200) X 240 + ($100/$200) X 360]. For interest-only loans – loans that do not amortize – use 360 months. Do not report this item for fully amortizing loans.

CMR267 and CMR268: Rate Index Code

From the List of Interest Rate Index Codes in Appendix A, determine the rate index code that represents the largest percentage of your adjustable-rate multifamily and nonresidential balances. For example, if 60 percent of your balances use the prime rate as an index and the remaining 40 percent use the one-year Treasury rate as an index, you would report the code for the prime rate, 830. Report the index representing the largest percentage of balloon mortgage balances on CMR267, and the index representing the largest percentage of fully amortizing mortgage balances on CMR268.

CMR269 and CMR270: Margin

For all balloon loans tied to the index reported on CMR267, calculate the weighted-average margin, in basis points, as described in the general instructions to Schedule CMR. Report the result on CMR269. For all fully amortizing loans tied to the index reported on CMR268, calculate the weighted-average margin and report the result on CMR270. In calculating the weighted-average margin on CMR269 and CMR270, only include loans that use indices reported on CMR267 and CMR268. For mortgage pool securities, use the net margin. Do not include guarantee and servicing fees.

CMR271 and CMR272: Reset Frequency

For all balloon loans tied to the index reported on CMR267, report the coupon reset frequency, in months, on CMR271. For all fully amortizing loans tied to the index on CMR268, report the reset frequency on CMR272. For loans with accrual rates and payments that reset at different frequencies, report the reset frequency of the accrual rate. If the loans that use the index reported on CMR267 or CMR268 reset with varying frequencies, calculate a weighted-average reset frequency in the same manner as the WARM described in the general instructions to Schedule CMR. Report on CMR271 and CMR272, respectively.

Memo: ARMs within 300 Basis Points of Lifetime Cap

CMR273 and CMR274: Balances

Report the outstanding balances of all adjustable-rate multifamily and nonresidential mortgages with lifetime interest rate caps and where the coupon is currently 300 basis points or less from the lifetime cap. For mortgage pass-through securities, use the pass-through rate on the security and the net lifetime cap in this determination. Report balances for balloon mortgages on CMR273, and balances for fully amortizing mortgages on CMR274.

CMR275 and CMR276: Weighted-Average Distance to Lifetime Cap (basis points)

For balances on CMR273 and CMR274 only, calculate the weighted-average difference between the current coupon and the lifetime cap, in basis points, in the same manner as described for the WAC in the general instructions to Schedule CMR. The weighted-average distance to the cap must be between 0 and 300. Report the results for balloon mortgages on CMR275 and the results for fully amortizing mortgages on CMR276.

Fixed-Rate

CMR281 through CMR282: Balances

Report the following items:

1. The outstanding balance of fixed-rate multifamily and nonresidential mortgages.
2. The pro rata share of the outstanding balances of participations in fixed-rate multifamily and nonresidential mortgages.
3. The outstanding balances of mortgage securities backed by fixed-rate multifamily or nonresidential mortgages.

Report outstanding balances of balloon mortgages on CMR281, and outstanding balances of fully amortizing mortgages on CMR282.

CMR283 and CMR284: Weighted-Average Remaining Maturity (WARM)

Calculate the WARM for fixed-rate multifamily and nonresidential loans as described in the general instructions to Schedule CMR. Report on CMR283 and CMR284. For combination construction-permanent mortgages, use the number of months until maturity for the permanent mortgage. For balloon mortgages, use the number of months until payment of the balloon. Report the result on CMR283. For fully amortizing mortgages, use the number of months until final maturity. Report the result on CMR284.

CMR285: Remaining Term to Full Amortization

For balloon mortgages only, on CMR285 report the weighted-average number of months until the mortgage would fully amortize if not for the scheduled balloon payment. For interest-only loans – loans that do not amortize – use 360 months. Do not report this item for fully amortizing loans.

CMR287 and CMR288: Weighted-Average Coupon (WAC)

Calculate the WAC as described in the general instructions to Schedule CMR. Report the WAC for balloon mortgages on CMR287 and the WAC for fully amortizing mortgages on CMR288. For securities backed by multifamily or nonresidential mortgages, use the coupon rate of the security, the pass-through rate.

Supplemental Reporting

If you hold adjustable-rate multifamily and nonresidential mortgages tied to a variety of different indices, you may wish to report those balances disaggregated by index type in the Supplemental Reporting Section. In addition, you may report loans and securities separately for both fixed- and adjustable-rate balances. The additional detail provided by such reporting improves the estimates produced by the OTS Model. For more information, see the instructions for Supplemental Reporting for Assets and Liabilities.

CONSTRUCTION AND LAND LOANS

Report information on land loans and on the disbursed amount of construction loans secured by single-family dwelling units, multifamily dwelling units, or nonresidential property on CMR291 through CMR298. Include combination construction-permanent mortgages where you have not set the interest rate on the permanent financing. Do not include combination construction-permanent mortgages that have a fixed rate for the entire term of the mortgage. Report instead with permanent mortgages in the relevant section of Schedule CMR. Report construction LIP in the Off-Balance-Sheet section of Schedule CMR.

Adjustable-Rate

Report the following items for performing adjustable-rate construction and land loans:

CMR291: Balances

Report the outstanding balance of adjustable-rate construction and land loans.

CMR293: Weighted-Average Remaining Maturity (WARM)

Report the WARM calculated as described in the general instructions to Schedule CMR for all adjustable-rate construction and land loans. Calculate the WARM using the lesser of the remaining maturity or the time to rate reset.

CMR295: Rate Index Code

Report the rate index code which you can obtain from the List of Interest Rate Index Codes in Appendix A. From the list of codes, determine the rate index code that represents the largest percentage of your adjustable-rate construction and land loan balances. For example, if 60 percent of your balances use the prime rate as an index and the remaining 40 percent use the one-year Treasury rate as an index, you would report the code for the prime rate, code 830.

CMR297: Margin

For the adjustable-rate balances tied to the index on CMR295, calculate the weighted-average margin as described in the general instructions to Schedule CMR. Report the result, in basis points. Do not include adjustable-rate construction loans tied to indices other than the one on CMR295.

CMR299: Reset Frequency

For the adjustable-rate construction and land loans tied to the index on CMR295, report the coupon reset frequency, in months. For loans with payments and accrual rates that reset with different frequencies, report the accrual rate reset frequency. If loans tied to the index on CMR295 reset with varying frequencies, calculate the weighted-average reset frequency in the same manner as described for the WARM in the general instructions to Schedule CMR.

Fixed-Rate

Report the following items for performing fixed-rate construction and land loans:

CMR292: Balances

Report the outstanding balance of fixed-rate construction and land loans.

CMR294: Weighted-Average Remaining Maturity (WARM)

Report the WARM, calculated as described in the general instructions to Schedule CMR, for all fixed-rate construction and land loans. For combination construction-permanent loans, use the number of months remaining in the construction phase of the loan.

CMR298: Weighted-Average Coupon (WAC)

For the fixed-rate balances on CMR292, calculate the WAC as described in the general instructions to Schedule CMR. Report the result, in percent.

Supplemental Reporting

If you hold adjustable-rate construction and land loans tied to a variety of different indices you may wish to report those balances disaggregated by index type in the Supplemental Reporting Section. The additional detail provided by such reporting improves the estimates produced by the OTS Model. For more information, see the instructions for Supplemental Reporting for Assets and Liabilities.

SECOND MORTGAGE LOANS AND SECURITIES

Report information about performing second mortgage loans on single-family dwellings and pass-through securities backed by such loans. Report all mortgages where you hold a junior lien, even if you also hold the first lien. Include all secured home improvement loans and all outstanding balances made under open-end revolving lines of credit, home equity loans, even when secured by a first lien. Loans reported here will often include loans reported as Consumer Loans in Schedule SC.

Report loans that were once adjustable-rate but are now fixed-rate for their remaining term and ARMs with coupons that are currently at their lifetime caps, as fixed-rate mortgages.

Adjustable-Rate

Report the following items for performing adjustable-rate second mortgage loans and pass-through securities backed by such loans. Report pay-through securities in Cash, Deposits, and Securities on CMR461 through CMR481 or as code 121 in Supplemental Reporting of Market Value Estimates, as appropriate.

CMR311: Balances

Report the outstanding balance of the following items:

1. Adjustable-rate second mortgage loans.
2. The pro rata share of the outstanding balances of participations in adjustable-rate second mortgage loans.
3. The outstanding balances of securities backed by adjustable-rate second mortgage loans.

CMR313: Weighted-Average Remaining Maturity (WARM)

Calculate the WARM for adjustable-rate, second mortgage loans as described in the general instructions to Schedule CMR.

For balloon mortgages, use the remaining time until payment of the balloon. For loans made under open-end lines of credit, calculate maturity as if the borrower will repay the existing loan balance by making the minimum payments required by the repayment schedule.

CMR315: Rate Index Code

From the List of Interest Rate Index Codes in Appendix A, determine the rate index code that represents the largest percentage of your adjustable-rate second mortgage balances. For example, if 60 percent of your balances use the prime rate as an index and the remaining 40 percent use the one-year Treasury rate as an index, you would report the code for the prime rate, code 830.

CMR317: Margin

For the ARMs tied to the index on CMR315, calculate the weighted-average margin as described in the general instructions to Schedule CMR. Report the result, in basis points. Do not include adjustable-rate second mortgage loans tied to indices other than the one on CMR315. For second mortgage securities included in the calculation, use the net margin in the calculation. Do not include guarantee or servicing fees.

The following example illustrates how to calculate the weighted-average margin on a portfolio containing an adjustable-rate second mortgage loan and an adjustable-rate second mortgage security.

Example: You have one adjustable-rate second mortgage loan indexed to the prime rate with a margin of 150 basis points, and an outstanding balance of $100,000. You also have a mortgage security backed by adjustable-rate second mortgage loans with an outstanding balance of $200,000. The loans underlying the security also use the prime rate as an index and have a margin of 150. The servicer receives 50 basis points. You receive a pass-through rate of prime plus 100 basis points. Calculate the weighted-average margin as follows:

$$\text{Weighted-Average Margin} = \frac{\$100{,}000\ (150) + \$200{,}000\ (100)}{\$300{,}000}$$

$$= 116.6$$

$$= 117 \text{ – rounded to nearest basis point}$$

CMR319: Reset Frequency

For the adjustable-rate second mortgages tied to the index on CMR315, report the coupon reset frequency, in months. For loans with payments and accrual rates that reset with different frequencies, report the accrual rate reset frequency. If loans tied to the index on CMR315 reset with varying frequencies, calculate a weighted-average reset frequency in the same manner as described for the WARM in the general instructions to Schedule CMR.

Fixed-Rate

Report the following items for performing fixed-rate second mortgage loans and pass-through securities backed by such loans. Report pay-through securities in Cash, Deposits, and Securities on CMR461 through CMR481 or as code 121 in Supplemental Reporting of Market Value Estimates, as appropriate.

CMR312: Balances

Report the outstanding balance of the following items:

1. Fixed-rate, second mortgage loans.

2. The pro rata share of participations in fixed-rate, second mortgage loans.
3. Securities backed by fixed-rate, second mortgages.

CMR314: Weighted-Average Remaining Maturity (WARM)

Calculate the WARM for fixed-rate, second mortgage loans as described in the general instructions to Schedule CMR. For balloon mortgages, use the remaining time until payment of the balloon, not the amortization period.

CMR318: Weighted-Average Coupon (WAC)

Report the WAC calculated as described in the general instructions to Schedule CMR. For securities backed by second mortgage loans, use the coupon rate of the security (the pass-through rate), not the WAC of the collateral.

Supplemental Reporting

If you hold second mortgages tied to a variety of different indices you may wish to report those balances disaggregated by index type in the Supplemental Reporting Section. The additional detail provided by such reporting improves the estimates produced by the OTS Model. See the instructions for Supplemental Reporting for information.

COMMERCIAL LOANS

Report on CMR325 through CMR330 information on all performing commercial loans and commercial financing leases, of the types on SC32.

In addition, include:

1. Mortgage warehouse loans, loans collateralized by mortgage loans rather than liens directly on the real estate, including those reported as Mortgage Loans on SC23.
2. Pass-through securities backed by commercial nonmortgage loans and leases, even though you report these as securities in Schedule SC, rather than as loans.

Do not include:

SBA securities. Report on CMR473 through CMR475.

Adjustable-Rate

Report the following items for performing, adjustable-rate, commercial loans and pass-through securities backed by such loans. Report pay-through securities in Cash, Deposits, and Securities on CMR461 through CMR481 or as code 121 in Supplemental Reporting of Market Value Estimates, as appropriate.

CMR325: Balances

Report the outstanding balance of adjustable-rate commercial loans.

CMR327: Weighted-Average Remaining Maturity (WARM)

Report the WARM for all adjustable-rate commercial loans calculated as described in the general instructions to Schedule CMR. For demand loans that pay interest only and have no definite maturity, use one month when you calculate WARM.

CMR329: Margin

For the balances tied to the index on CMR333, calculate the weighted-average margin as described in the general instructions to Schedule CMR. Report the result, in basis points.

CMR331: Reset Frequency

For the adjustable-rate commercial loans tied to the index on CMR333 below, report the coupon reset frequency, in months. For loans with payments and accrual rates that reset with different frequencies, report the accrual rate reset frequency. If loans tied to the index on CMR333 reset with varying frequencies, calculate the weighted-average reset frequency in the same manner as described for the WARM in the general instructions to Schedule CMR.

CMR333: Rate Index Code

Report the rate index code that represents the largest percentage of your adjustable-rate commercial loan balances from the List of Interest Rate Index Codes in Appendix A, determine. For example, if 60 percent of your commercial loan balances use the prime rate as an index and the remaining 40 percent use the one-year Treasury rate as an index, you would report the code for the prime rate, Code 830.

Fixed-Rate

Report the following items for performing, adjustable-rate, commercial loans and pass-through securities backed by such loans. Report pay-through securities in Cash, Deposits, and Securities on CMR461 through CMR481 or as code 121 in Supplemental Reporting of Market Value Estimates, as appropriate.

CMR326: Balances

Report the outstanding balance of fixed-rate commercial loans.

CMR328: Weighted-Average Remaining Maturity (WARM)

Calculate the WARM for all fixed-rate commercial loans as described in the general instructions to Schedule CMR. For demand loans that pay interest only and have no definite maturity, use one month when you calculate the WARM.

CMR330: Weighted-Average Coupon (WAC)

Report the WAC calculated as described in the general instructions to Schedule CMR.

Supplemental Reporting

The OTS Model assumes that all adjustable-rate commercial loans use the index on CMR333. If you hold adjustable-rate commercial loans tied to different indices you may wish to report those balances disaggregated by index type in the Supplemental Reporting Section. The additional detail provided by such reporting improves the estimates produced by the OTS Model. For information, see the instructions for Supplemental Reporting for Assets and Liabilities.

CONSUMER LOANS

Report on CMR335 through CMR343 information on performing consumer loans and consumer financing leases of the types on SC34. Also, include pass-through securities backed by consumer loans and leases, even though you report these as securities in Schedule SC, rather than as loans.

Do not include:

1. Open-end revolving loans secured by single-family homes, such as home equity loans.
2. Home improvement loans secured by single-family homes.

You should report all such loans as Second Mortgages on CMR311 and CMR312.

When calculating the following items, do **not** include credit card balances expected to pay off within the interest free grace period, reported on CMR590:

1. WARM.
2. WAC.
3. Margin (for adjustable-rate balances).

Adjustable-Rate

Report the following items for performing, adjustable-rate, consumer loans and pass-through securities backed by such loans. Report pay-through securities in Cash, Deposits, and Securities on CMR461 through CMR481 or as code 121 in Supplemental Reporting of Market Value Estimates, as appropriate.

CMR335: Balances

Report the outstanding balance of adjustable-rate consumer loans and the outstanding balances of asset-backed securities backed by adjustable-rate consumer loans.

CMR337: Weighted-Average Remaining Maturity (WARM)

Calculate the WARM for adjustable-rate consumer loans as described in the general instructions to Schedule CMR.

For loans made under open-end lines of credit, including credit cards, calculate maturity as if the borrower will repay the existing loan balance by making the minimum payments required by the repayment schedule. Do not include credit card balances expected to pay off within the interest free grace period. See the section on calculating the WARM for fixed-rate consumer loans for an example.

CMR339: Rate Index Code

From the List of Interest Rate Index Codes in Appendix A, determine the rate index code that represents the largest percentage of your adjustable-rate consumer loans. For example, if you had a consumer loan portfolio of 75 percent auto loans that use the prime rate as an index, and 25 percent mobile home loans that use the six-month Treasury bill rate as an index, you would report the code for the prime rate, Code 830.

CMR341: Margin

For the adjustable-rate consumer loans tied to the index on CMR339, calculate the weighted-average margin as described in the general instructions to Schedule CMR. Report the result, in basis points. Do not include adjustable-rate consumer loans tied to indices other than the one reported on CMR339. If the balances used by the margin are asset-backed securities, use the net margin (subtract the servicing spread). If they are credit card balances, do not include balances expected to pay off within the interest free grace period. See the calculation of the WAC for fixed-rate consumer loans for an example.

CMR343: Reset Frequency

For the adjustable-rate consumer loans tied to the index on CMR339, report the coupon reset frequency, in months. If the loans tied to the index on CMR339 reset with varying frequencies, calculate the weighted-average reset frequency in the same manner as the WARM described in the general instructions to Schedule CMR.

Fixed-rate

Report the following items for performing fixed-rate consumer loans and pass-through securities backed by such loans. Report pay-through securities in Cash, Deposits, and Securities on CMR461 through CMR481 or as code 121 in Supplemental Reporting of Market Value Estimates, as appropriate.

CMR336: Balances

Report the outstanding balance of fixed-rate consumer loans and the outstanding balances of asset-backed securities backed by fixed-rate consumer loans.

CMR338: Weighted-Average Remaining Maturity (WARM)

Calculate the WARM for all fixed-rate consumer loans and asset-backed securities as described in the general instructions to Schedule CMR. Do not include credit card balances expected to pay off in the interest-free grace period.

$$\text{WARM} = \frac{\$100{,}000\ (48) + \$70{,}000\ (60)}{\$170{,}000}$$

$$= 52.94$$

$$= 53 \text{ months – rounded to the nearest month}$$

CMR342: Weighted-Average Coupon (WAC)

Calculate the WAC for all fixed-rate consumer loans as described in the general instructions to Schedule CMR. For asset-backed securities, use the coupon of the security, the pass-through rate, not the coupon of the collateral. Do not include credit card balances expected to pay off within the interest-free grace period.

Example: You have $100,000 of fixed-rate credit card balances with a stated rate of 18 percent, and $100,000 of auto loans with a coupon of 10 percent. You estimate that 30 percent of the credit card balances typically pay off within the interest free grace period. Calculate the WAC for consumer loans as follows.

$$\text{WAC} = \frac{\$70{,}000\ (18.0\%) + \$100{,}000\ (10.0\%)}{\$170{,}000} = 13.29\%$$

Supplemental Reporting

If you hold a variety of types of consumer loans – auto loans, credit cards, education loans – or adjustable-rate consumer loans tied to a variety of different indices you may wish to report those balances disaggregated by loan type or index type in the Supplemental Reporting Section. The additional detail improves the estimates produced by the OTS Model. For information, see the instructions for Supplemental Reporting for Assets and Liabilities.

MORTGAGE-DERIVATIVE SECURITIES — BOOK VALUE

Mortgage-derivative securities include the following items:

1. Collateralized mortgage obligation (CMO) tranches.
2. Stripped mortgage-backed securities (SMBS).
3. CMO residuals.

In the lines described below, report mortgage-derivative securities at the same amount that you reported in Schedule SC. See general instructions for reporting Cash, Deposits, and Securities located immediately before the instructions for SC10. Enter securities in the high risk or low risk columns based on whether the following high-risk test would classify them as high risk or low risk:

A mortgage-derivative security is high risk if it meets any of the following criteria:

1. The expected remaining weighted-average life[1] of the security exceeds ten years.
2. The expected remaining weighted-average life of the security extends by more than four years for an immediate and sustained parallel shift in the yield curve of plus 300 basis points.

[1] Weighted Average Life (WAL) is a measure of the expected time until repayment of principal on a mortgage-backed security. WAL, in years, is calculated as:

$$\text{WAL} = \frac{P_1 + (2 \times P_2) + (3 \times P_3) + \cdots + (M \times P_M)}{(12 \times \text{Outstanding Balance})}$$

Where M = remaining number of months to maturity,
P_1, P_2, etc. = expected principal payments in each future month.

3. The expected remaining weighted-average life of the security shortens by more than six years for an immediate and sustained parallel shift in the yield curve of minus 300 basis points; or
4. The estimated change in the price of the security is more than 17 percent, due to an immediate and sustained parallel shift in the yield curve of plus or minus 300 basis points.

Report all high-risk, mortgage-derivative securities in the appropriate cells in the column *High Risk*. Report all mortgage-derivative securities that the test does not classify as high risk in the appropriate cells of the column *Low Risk*.

Floating-rate tranches that use a conventional widely used index are only subject to the second part of the third item in the high risk test above if the current interest rate on the tranche is below the maximum contractual interest rate on the tranche, the cap rate. Floating rate tranches tied to other indices, superfloaters, and inverse floaters are subject to the entire test.

Once you have determined the appropriate risk class of your mortgage derivative, you will break down balance and rate by the derivative security's characteristics. These characteristics are set forth in the following three sections: CMOs, CMO residuals, and stripped MBS.

Collateralized Mortgage Obligations (CMOs)

Report CMO tranches, excluding residuals, on CMR351 through CMR364 according to the characteristics of the tranche as defined below. Do not include CMO swaps. Include the value of CMO swaps, based on your estimates, on Supplemental Reporting of Market Value Estimates.

CMR351 and CMR352: Floating Rate

Report the amount of all CMO tranches that pay an interest rate tied to a floating-rate index on CMR351 and CMR352, as appropriate.

CMR353 and CMR354: Fixed Rate: Remaining Weighted-Average Life Not Exceeding Five Years

Report the amount of fixed-rate CMO tranches with remaining weighted-average lives of less than or equal to five years on CMR353 and CMR354, as appropriate. In general, report most support tranches, also called companion bonds, for short-term Planned Amortization Class (PAC) and Targeted Amortization Class (TAC) bonds on CMR353. Typically, report short-term PAC and TAC bonds and the first tranche of a sequential CMO on CMR354.

CMR355 and CMR356: Fixed Rate: Remaining Weighted-Average Life Greater Than Five Years, But Not Exceeding Ten Years

Report the amount of all fixed-rate CMO tranches with remaining weighted-average lives greater than five years but less than or equal to ten years on CMR355 and CMR356, as appropriate. Report support tranches for long-term PAC and TAC bonds and intermediate and long term sequential bonds on CMR355. Report long-term PAC and TAC bonds with a weighted-average life up to 10 ten years and second or third sequential bonds in a sequence on CMR356.

CMR357: Fixed Rate: Remaining Weighted-Average Life Greater Than Ten Years

Report the amount of all fixed-rate CMO tranches with remaining weighted-average lives in excess of ten years on CMR357. Also report most Z-tranches (also called accrual bonds, or accretion bonds).

CMR359: Superfloaters

Superfloaters are CMO tranches whose coupon adjusts in the same direction as, and by a multiple of a specified index, such as LIBOR. For example, 2 x LIBOR - 3 percent. The high-risk test classifies most superfloaters as high risk. Report the amount of high-risk superfloater tranches on CMR359. Report low-risk superfloater tranches on CMR352.

CMR361: Inverse Floaters and Super POs

An inverse floater has a coupon that adjusts in the opposite direction of an interest-rate index, such as LIBOR. A super PO is a zero-coupon support tranche for PAC or TAC tranches in a CMO. The high risk test will classify nearly all inverse floaters and super POs as high risk. Report the amount of high risk inverse floaters and super POs on CMR361. However, if you can demonstrate that an inverse floater or super PO tranche is low risk, report that tranche on CMR374.

CMR363 and CMR364: Other CMO Tranches

Report the amount of all other high-risk tranches on CMR363. This cell includes all other CMO products that you cannot classify into one of the above cells, and that you have not determined to be low risk. Report the amount of other low risk tranches on CMR364. This cell includes all other CMO products that you cannot classify into one of the above cells, and that you have not determined to be high risk according to the high risk test.

CMO Residuals

Report CMO residuals on CMR365 through CMR368 as described below. Residuals – also called excess cash flow or CMO equity – are instruments that represent a claim on excess cash flows remaining after the holders of the other classes have been paid. Certain CMO and REMIC tranches that do not represent claims on excess cash flows have been called residuals to satisfy the requirements in the Tax Reform Act of 1986. Report such residuals on CMR351 through CMR364 above, as appropriate.

CMR365 and CMR366: Fixed-Rate Residuals

Fixed-rate residuals are residuals from CMOs that contain only fixed-rate tranches. Report the amount of fixed-rate residuals on CMR365 and CMR366, as appropriate.

CMR367 and CMR368: Floating-Rate Residuals

Floating-rate residuals are residuals from CMOs that contain one or more floating-rate tranches. Report the amount of floating-rate residuals on CMR367 and CMR368, as appropriate.

STRIPPED MORTGAGE-BACKED SECURITIES

Report stripped MBS on CMR369 through CMR376 as described below. Interest Only (IO) strips are securities that receive only the interest payments from a pool of mortgages. Principal Only (PO) strips are securities that receive only the payments of principal from a pool of mortgages. IO and PO tranches of CMOs receive only interest payments and only principal payments, respectively, from part or all the collateral in a CMO.

CMR369 and CMR370: Interest-Only MBS

Report the amount of IO strips and IO tranches of CMOs on CMR369 and CMR370, as appropriate. The high risk test will classify most tranches as high risk and you should report them on CMR369. However, if you can demonstrate that an IO is low risk, report that tranche on CMR370.

CMR371 and CMR372: Weighted-Average Coupon (WAC)

Report the WAC of the underlying collateral of the IO strips or IO CMO tranches on CMR371 and CMR372, as appropriate.

CMR373 and CMR374: Principal-Only MBS

Report on CMR373 and CMR374 the amount of PO strips and PO tranches of CMOs that are not super POs. The high-risk test will classify most POs as high risk. Report them in CMR373. However, if you can demonstrate that a PO is low risk, you should report that tranche on CMR374.

CMR375 and CMR376: Weighted-Average Coupon (WAC)

Report on CMR375 and CMR376 the WAC of the underlying collateral of the PO strips or PO tranches that are not super POs.

CMR377 and CMR378: Total Mortgage-Derivative Securities

The electronic filing software will compute CMR377 as the sum of CMR351, CMR353, CMR355, CMR357, CMR359, CMR361, CMR363, CMR365, CMR367, CMR369, and CMR373. The electronic filing software will compute CMR378 as the sum of CMR352, CMR354, CMR356, CMR364, CMR366, CMR368, CMR370, and CMR374.

Reporting Estimated Market Values

Besides reporting book values as described above, certain savings associations should also report the estimated market values of their mortgage-derivatives on **Supplemental Reporting of Market Value Estimates using** asset code 123 in Appendix D. Specific instructions are described in the section, **Reporting of Estimated Market Values**.

You must report estimated market values if you meet any of the following criteria:

1. Have assets exceeding $500 million.
2. Have acquired any high risk mortgage-derivative security since December 31, 1988.

3. Have a portfolio of mortgage-derivatives with a book value that exceeds five percent of total assets.

MORTGAGE LOANS SERVICED FOR OTHERS

Report information on all performing, single-family, adjustable- and fixed-rate first mortgage loans that you service for others.

Include:

1. Mortgage loans you have sold to others but where you perform the servicing, even if you do not receive an ongoing servicing fee.
2. The mortgage balances of mortgage servicing rights you purchased.
3. Securitized mortgages – for example, a FHLMC swap – if you continue to perform the servicing. In this case, you own a mortgage security and the servicing rights on the mortgages underlying the security. Report the outstanding balance of the mortgages underlying the mortgage security both here and as a mortgage security, in the relevant lines of the fixed-rate or ARMs section.
4. Mortgage balances where you own the servicing right but someone else performs the servicing, if you receive a net fee after you pay the subservicer.
5. Mortgage balances where you perform servicing on a contractual basis – you act as subservicer – for another entity that owns the servicing rights and this arrangement will continue for the life of those mortgages.
6. In cases where you own a share of a pool but service the entire pool, report only the share you do not own.

Do not include:

1. Mortgage loans that a consolidated subsidiary services for you.
2. Loans being serviced other than single-family first mortgage loans.
3. Mortgage loans where you will perform servicing on a contractual basis – you act as subservicer – for another entity for less than the life of the mortgages.

Use code 500 in **Supplemental Reporting of Market Value Estimates** to report your estimates of the economic value of servicing rights described in items 2 and 3 under *Do not include*.

Fixed-Rate Mortgage Loan Servicing

CMR401 through CMR405: Balances Serviced

Report the outstanding balances of fixed-rate mortgages that you service for others according to the five following coupon ranges:

1. Less than 7 percent.
2. 7 percent to 7.99 percent.
3. 8 percent to 8.99 percent.
4. 9 percent to 9.99 percent.
5. 10 percent and above.

CMR406 through CMR410: Weighted-Average Remaining Maturity (WARM)

For each coupon range, report the WARM of the mortgages on CMR401 through CMR405. Calculate the WARM as described in the general instructions to Schedule CMR.

CMR411 through CMR415: Weighted-Average Servicing Fee

For each coupon range, report the weighted-average net servicing fee you retain, in basis points. See the example below for a description of the calculation. The mortgage servicing fee is the spread you retain. This is the difference between the weighted-average note rate on the mortgages being serviced and the rate of interest passed on to the owner of the mortgages, less any payments to third parties such guarantors, master servicers, and subservicers.

CMR421: Total Number of Fixed-Rate Loans Serviced That Are Conventional Loans

Report on CMR421 the number of conventional loans in the balances on CMR401 through CMR405.

CMR422: Total Number of Fixed-Rate Loans Serviced That Are FHA/VA Loans

Report on CMR422 the number of FHA and VA loans in the balances on CMR401 through CMR405.

CMR423: Total Number of Fixed-Rate Loans Serviced That Are Subserviced by Others

Report the total number of fixed-rate mortgage loans included on CMR421 through CMR422 where you own the right to service for others but have contracted the servicing out to a subservicer.

The following example illustrates how to calculate the weighted-average servicing fee:

Example: You have a servicing portfolio consisting of the following three fixed-rate loans, each with a current outstanding balance of $100,000.

1. You purchased the rights to service a GNMA security with a pass-through rate of 8 percent, and a WAC on the underlying mortgages of 8.5 percent. Although the difference between the pass-through rate and the WAC is 50 basis points, GNMA receives six basis points for its guarantee fee and you retain 44 basis points. You should use 44 basis points when you calculate the weighted-average servicing fee.
2. You originated a mortgage with a coupon of 8.5 percent and sold it on the secondary market to yield 7.5. You should include the full one hundred 100-basis point fee when you calculate the weighted-average servicing spread.
3. You own the servicing rights on an 8.6 percent mortgage with a servicing fee of 45 basis points; however, you contracted with a subservicer to service the loan for 30 basis points. You should use the remaining 15-basis point fee you retain in calculating the weighted-average servicing spread. Because another savings association subservices this loan, you should include it in the number of loans on CMR423.

Calculate the weighted-average servicing fee for these three loans as follows:

$$\text{Weighted-Average Servicing Fee} = \frac{44(\$100{,}000) + 100(\$100{,}000) + 15(\$100{,}000)}{\$300{,}000}$$

$$= 53 \text{ basis points}$$

You would report this as 53 on CMR413.

Adjustable-Rate Mortgage Loan Servicing

CMR431 through CMR432: Balances Serviced

Report the outstanding balances of ARMs serviced for others that reset based on current market indices on CMR431 and those that reset based on lagging market indices on CMR432. See the instructions for adjustable-rate single-family mortgages for a definition of current market versus lagging indices.

CMR433 through CMR434: Weighted-Average Remaining Maturity (WARM)

Report the WARM of ARMs of each index type on CMR433 and CMR434. Calculate the WARM as described in the general instructions to Schedule CMR.

CMR435 and CMR436: Weighted-Average Servicing Fee

Report the weighted-average net servicing fee that you retain in basis points for current market index ARMs on CMR435 and for lagging market index ARMs on CMR436. See example above for description of its calculation. The mortgage servicing fee is the spread you retain. This is the difference between the weighted-average note rate on the mortgages being serviced and the rate of interest passed on to the owner of the mortgages, less any payments to third parties such as guarantors, master servicers, and subservicers.

CMR441: Total Number of Adjustable-Rate Loans Serviced

On CMR441 report the total number of adjustable-rate loans in the balances on CMR431 and CMR432.

CMR442: Of Which, Number Subserviced by Others

On CMR442 report the total number of ARM loans in CMR441 where you own the right to service for others but have contracted the servicing out to a subservicer.

CMR450: Total Balances of Mortgage Loans Serviced for Others

The electronic filing software will compute this line as the sum of the balances on CMR401 through CMR405, CMR431, and CMR432.

CASH, DEPOSITS, AND SECURITIES

We collect information about most of the financial instruments on SC10, Cash, Deposits, and Investment Securities, in this section. We do not include mortgage-derivative securities. General instructions to Schedule CMR that apply to this section are:

1. Report outstanding principal balances, not carrying values, unless explicitly instructed otherwise. Do not deduct or add discounts and premiums or valuation allowances.
2. Report coupon rates, not effective rates, unless explicitly instructed otherwise.
3. In calculating the WARM, observe the following:
   a. For a security that will repay principal periodically over its life, such as through scheduled sinking fund repayments, you should treat each repayment as a separate instrument when calculating the WARM.
   b. For variable-rate instruments, calculate the WARM using the months to the next repricing as the remaining months to maturity.

CMR461: Cash, Non-Interest-Earning Demand Deposits, Overnight Fed Funds, Overnight Repurchase Agreements

Report on CMR461 the outstanding balance of cash, cash items, non-interest-earning demand deposits, overnight Federal funds sold, securities purchased under overnight repurchase agreements, and investments in money market mutual funds. **Also, include accrued interest or dividends receivable on deposits and investment securities that you report on CMR377, CMR378, and CMR461 through CMR481 or as code 121 in Supplemental Reporting of Market Value Estimates, as appropriate.**

CMR464: Equity Securities (Including Mutual Funds) Subject to SFAS No. 115

Report the fair value of investments in equity securities subject to SFAS No. 115 and the fair value of investments in mutual funds. Include limited partnership investment funds subject to SFAS No. 115. Include investments in perpetual preferred stock or preferred stock convertible to common stock where such preferred stock has a readily determinable fair value.

Do not include:

1. Investments in money market mutual funds. Report on CMR461.
2. Preferred and common stock where there is no readily determinable fair value. Report on CMR530.

CMR470 through CMR472: Zero-Coupon Securities

On CMR 470 report the recorded investment of zero-coupon securities, including Treasury bills. Do not include Z-tranches or accrual bonds of CMOs or REMICs. You should report those on CMR357. On CMR471, instead of a WAC, report the internal rate of return of these securities regardless of whether you report them at historic cost or fair value. Report the WARM on CMR472. Do not include securities that you could consider complex securities such as callable zero-coupon securities. Thrifts with complex securities, including structured securities, are required to self-value these instruments on the section, **Supplemental Reporting of Market Value Estimates** using asset code 121 in Appendix D. We define both complex securities and structured securities in Thrift Bulletin 13a, Appendix D.

CMR473 through CMR475: Government and Agency Securities

Report debt instruments issued by the US government and nonmortgage debt issued by federal agencies.

Include:

1. US Treasury securities, except Treasury bills on CMR470.
2. Nonmortgage debt issued by FNMA, FHLMC, GNMA, the FHLB System, and other government sponsored agencies.
3. FICO bonds.
4. SBA securities.

Do not include:

1. Mortgage-backed instruments or derivatives issued or guaranteed by FNMA, FHLMC, or GNMA. Report with Mortgage-Backed or Mortgage-Derivative Securities as appropriate.
2. Complex securities, including structured securities, as described in Thrift Bulletin 13a, Appendix D.
3. Stripped securities. Report on CMR470.
4. Stock of Federal agencies.
5. Securities issued by state or local governments.
6. Securities purchased under overnight repurchase agreements.

On CMR473 report the outstanding principal balance of the relevant instruments. Report the WAC of those balances on CMR474 and their WARM on CMR475. The general instructions to Schedule CMR describe how to calculate both of these items.

Supplemental Reporting

If the balance reported on CMR473 includes adjustable-rate or inverse floating-rate securities, report that balance at a greater level of detail in the Supplemental Reporting Section. The additional detail provided by such reporting improves the estimates produced by the OTS Model. For information, see the instructions for Supplemental Reporting for Assets and Liabilities.

CMR476 through CMR478: Term Fed Funds, Term Repurchase Agreements, and Interest-Earning Deposits

Include any Fed funds sold and securities purchased under repurchase agreements that you did not report on CMR461. Also, include interest-earning nonmaturity deposits and all time deposits held with banks and other depository institutions, including FHLBs. Report the outstanding principal balance on CMR476, the WAC of those balances on CMR477, and their WARM on CMR478. For deposits that have no contractual maturity, use one month when you calculate the WARM.

CMR479 through CMR481: Other (Munis, Mortgage-Backed Bonds, Corporate Securities, Commercial Paper, Etc.)

This section includes a broad range of securities:

1. Debt securities issued by state and local governments.
2. Commercial paper and other corporate debt securities, except for structured securities as described in Appendix D of Thrift Bulletin 13a.
3. Mortgage-backed bonds.
4. Promissory notes.
5. Limited life preferred stock.

Do not include:

Callable and other structured securities of these types. Report the market value estimates of these on **Supplemental Reporting of Market Value Estimates** using asset code 121 found in Appendix D.

Report the outstanding principal balance of these securities on CMR479, their WAC on CMR480, and their WARM on CMR481. In calculating the WAC use the tax-equivalent yield for state, county, and municipal securities. Use the dividend yield for preferred stock.

Supplemental Reporting

If the balance reported on CMR479 includes adjustable-rate or inverse floating-rate securities, you may report that balance at a greater level of detail in the Supplemental Reporting Section. The additional detail provided by such reporting improves the estimates produced by the OTS Model. For information, see the instructions for Supplemental Reporting for Assets and Liabilities.

Outstanding Balance of Complex Securities (Not including Mortgage Derivative Securities)

Thrifts with complex securities, including structured securities, are required to self-value these instruments in the section **Supplemental Reporting of Market Value Estimates** using asset code 121 in Appendix D. We define both complex securities and structured securities in Thrift Bulletin 13a, Appendix D. Do not include mortgage derivative securities.

CMR490: Total Cash, Deposits, and Securities

The electronic filing software will compute this line as the sum of the balances on CMR461, CMR464, CMR470, CMR473, CMR476, and CMR479. For all editing and output data uses, our data systems will add the balance for complex securities reported as code 121 in the section for Supplemental Reporting of Market Value Estimates to this line.

ADDITIONAL ITEMS

You report in this section certain additional items needed for the OTS Model. The definitions and instructions for these items are the same as on Schedule SC.

Items Related to Mortgage Loans and Securities

The following items pertain to asset balances on CMR125, CMR185, CMR261, CMR262, CMR281, CMR282, CMR291, CMR292, CMR311, and CMR312.

CMR501: Nonperforming Loans

Report the outstanding balance of nonperforming mortgage loans and securities. Nonperforming loans are nonaccrual loans plus loans that are at least 90 days past due but still accruing interest.

Include:

Nonperforming mortgage warehouse loans that you reported as mortgage loans on Schedule SC.

Do not include:

Nonperforming home equity or secured home improvement loans that you reported as consumer loans in Schedule SC.

CMR502: Accrued Interest Receivable

Report amounts for the types on SC220, Accrued Interest Receivable on Mortgage Pool Securities, and SC272, Accrued Interest Receivable on Mortgage Loans.

Include:

Interest receivables on mortgage warehouse loans that you reported as mortgage loans on Schedule SC.

Do not include:

Interest receivables on home equity or secured home improvement loans that you reported as consumer loans in Schedule SC.

CMR503: Advances for Taxes and Insurance

Report amounts paid on behalf of borrowers for taxes and insurance of the types reported on SC275, Advances for Taxes and Insurance.

Include:

Advances related to mortgage warehouse loans that you reported as mortgage loans on Schedule SC.

Do not include:

Advances related to home equity or secured home improvement loans that you reported as consumer loans in Schedule SC.

CMR504: Less: Unamortized Yield Adjustments

Report the net amount of unamortized premiums and discounts related to balances on CMR125, CMR185, CMR261, CMR262, CMR281, CMR282, CMR291, CMR292, CMR311, and CMR312.

Include:

Premiums or discounts related to mortgage warehouse loans that you reported as mortgage loans on Schedule SC.

Do not include:

Premiums or discounts related to home equity or secured home improvement loans that you reported as Consumer Loans in Schedule SC.

CMR507: Less: Valuation Allowances

Report general and specific valuation allowances established to recognize credit losses.

Include:

Allowances related to mortgage warehouse loans that you reported as mortgage loans on Schedule SC.

Do not include:

Allowances related to home equity or secured home improvement loans that you reported as consumer loans in Schedule SC.

CMR508: Unrealized Gains (Losses)

Report, on a consolidated basis, gross unrealized gains (losses) on loans held for sale, available-for-sale securities, and trading securities. Also report the unamortized deferred gains and losses on hedging transactions closed prior to adoption of SFAS No. 133, and the accumulated gain or loss (change in fair value) on the asset attributable to the designated risk being hedged on a qualifying fair value hedge under SFAS No. 133.

Include:

Unrealized gains or losses related to mortgage warehouse loans that you reported as mortgage loans on Schedule SC.

Do not include:

Unrealized gains or losses related to home equity or secured home improvement loans that you reported as consumer loans in Schedule SC.

Items Related to Nonmortgage Loans and Securities

The following items pertain to asset balances on CMR325, CMR326, CMR335, and CMR336.

CMR511: Nonperforming Loans

Report the outstanding balance of nonperforming nonmortgage loans. Nonperforming loans are nonaccrual loans plus loans that are at least 90 days past due but still accruing interest.

Include:

Nonperforming home equity or secured home improvement loans that you reported as consumer loans in Schedule SC.

Do not include:

Nonperforming mortgage warehouse loans that you reported as mortgage loans on Schedule SC.

CMR512: Accrued Interest Receivable

Report amounts of the types on SC348, Accrued Interest Receivable on Nonmortgage Loans.

Include:

Interest receivables on home equity or secured home improvement loans that you reported as consumer loans in Schedule SC.

Do not include:

Interest receivables on mortgage warehouse loans that you reported as mortgage loans on Schedule SC.

CMR513: Less: Unamortized Yield Adjustments

Report the net amount of unamortized premiums and discounts related to balances on CMR325, CMR326, CMR335, and CMR336.

Include:

Premiums or discounts related to home equity or secured home improvement loans that you reported as consumer loans in Schedule SC.

Do not include:

Premiums or discounts related to mortgage warehouse loans that you reported as mortgage loans on Schedule SC.

CMR516: Less: Valuation Allowances

Report general and specific valuation allowances established to recognize credit losses.

Include:

Allowances related to home equity or secured home improvement loans that you reported as consumer loans in Schedule SC.

Do not include:

1. Allowances related to mortgage warehouse loans that you reported as mortgage loans on Schedule SC.
2. Valuation allowances established to recognize decreases in the value of real estate held for investment or repossessed assets. See instructions for CMR520 and CMR525 for proper treatment of such valuation allowances.

CMR517: Unrealized Gains (Losses)

Report unrealized gains (losses) on loans held for sale, available-for-sale securities, and trading securities. Also report the unamortized deferred gains and losses on hedging transactions closed prior to adoption of SFAS No. 133, and the accumulated gain or loss, change in fair value, on the asset attributable to the designated risk being hedged on a qualifying fair value hedge under SFAS No. 133.

Include:

Unrealized gains or losses related to home equity or secured home improvement loans that you reported as consumer loans in Schedule SC.

Do not include:

Unrealized gains or losses related to mortgage warehouse loans that you reported as mortgage loans on Schedule SC.

CMR520: Real Estate Held for Investment

Report assets of the types on SC45. Report those amounts net of any appropriate valuation allowances. CMR520 should equal SC45.

CMR525: Repossessed Assets

Report repossessed assets of the types on SC405 through SC430. Report those amounts net of any appropriate valuation allowances. CMR525 should equal SC40.

CMR530: Equity Investments Not Subject to SFAS No. 115 (Excluding FHLB Stock)

Report equity investments of the type on SC50, net of any appropriate valuation allowances. Do not report any loans made to such entities. You should reclassify any investments accounted for by the equity method with a negative balance to CMR786, Miscellaneous Liabilities I.

CMR535: Office Premises and Equipment

Report assets of the types on SC55. CMR535 should equal SC55.

Items Related to Certain Investment Securities

CMR538: Unrealized Gains (Losses)

Report gross unrealized gains (losses) on any available-for-sale securities and trading securities on CMR461, CMR473, CMR476, and CMR479 or as code 121 in Supplemental Reporting of Market Value Estimates. Also report the unamortized deferred gains and losses on hedging transactions closed prior to adoption of SFAS No. 133, and the accumulated gain or loss, change in fair value, on the asset attributable to the designated risk being hedged on a qualifying fair value hedge under SFAS No. 133.

Do not include:

1. Unrealized gains (losses) related to equity securities reported on CMR464.

2. Unrealized gains (losses) related to zero-coupon securities reported on CMR470.

Both CMR464 and CMR470 are reported at recorded investment and, thus, already include unrealized gains or losses.

CMR539: Less: Unamortized Yield Adjustments

Report the net amount of unamortized premiums and discounts on securities whose balances you report on CMR461, CMR473, CMR476, and CMR479 or as code 121 in Supplemental Reporting of Market Value Estimates.

Do not include:

1. Unamortized yield adjustments related to equity securities reported on CMR464.
2. Unamortized yield adjustments related to zero-coupon securities reported on CMR470.

Both CMR464 and CMR470 are reported at recorded investment and, thus, already include premiums and discounts.

CMR540: Less: Valuation Allowances

Report all valuation allowances related to securities whose balances you report on CMR377, CMR378, CMR461, CMR464, CMR470, CMR473, CMR476, and CMR479 or as code 121 in Supplemental Reporting of Market Value Estimates. Include both general valuation allowances of the type reported on SC199 and specific valuation allowances.

Other Assets

CMR541: Servicing Assets, Interest-Only Strip Receivables, and Certain Other Instruments

Report assets of the types reported on SC642, Servicing Assets on Mortgage Loans, SC644, Servicing Assets on Nonmortgage Loans, and SC655, Interest-Only Strip Receivables and Certain Other Instruments. CMR541 should equal the sum of SC642, SC644, and SC655.

CMR543: Miscellaneous I

Report assets of the types included on line SC690, Other Assets, except for the following items:

1. Unamortized options fees, Other Assets Code 16.
2. Deferred net losses (gains) on asset hedges, Other Assets Code 17.
3. Derivative instruments in a gain position at fair value, Other Assets Code 20.

Report amounts on CMR543 net of specific valuation allowances. Deduct all general valuation allowances on SC699 from this line. The sum of CMR543 and CMR544 should equal SC660 plus SC690, minus SC699.

CMR544: Miscellaneous II

Report assets of the types included on line SC660, Goodwill and Other Intangibles.

Include the following items included on SC690, Other Assets:

1. Unamortized options fees (Code 16).
2. Deferred net losses or gains on asset hedges (Code 17).
3. Fair value of all derivative instruments reportable as assets under SFAS No. 133 (Code 20).

The sum of CMR543 and CMR544 should equal SC660 plus SC690, minus SC699.

CMR550: Total Assets

The electronic filing software will compute this line as the sum of the following line items:

CMR125	CMR185	CMR261	CMR262	CMR281
CMR282	CMR291	CMR292	CMR311	CMR312
CMR325	CMR326	CMR335	CMR336	CMR377
CMR378	CMR490	CMR501	CMR502	CMR503
CMR508	CMR511	CMR512	CMR517	CMR520
CMR525	CMR530	CMR535	CMR538	CMR541
CMR543	CMR544			

Less the following items:

CMR504	CMR507	CMR513	CMR516	CMR539
CMR540				

CMR550 plus the balance for Complex Securities reported as code 121 on the section for Supplemental Reporting of Market Value Estimates should equal SC60, Total Assets. For all editing and output data uses, our data systems will add the balance for complex securities reported as code 121 in the section for Supplemental Reporting of Market Value Estimates to this line.

Memoranda Items

CMR578: Mortgage Warehouse Loans Reported as Mortgage Loans at SC23

Report the outstanding balance of performing loans included on SC23, Mortgage Loans, collateralized by mortgage loans rather than liens directly on real estate.

CMR580: Loans Secured by Real Estate Reported as Consumer Loans at SC34

Report the outstanding balance for the following types of performing loans on SC34 (Consumer Loans):

1. Any timeshare loans on CMR125 or CMR185.
2. Secured home improvement loans and revolving open-end loans secured by single-family dwellings, home equity loans, on CMR311 or CMR312.

Market Value of Equity Securities and Mutual Funds Reported at CMR464:

Report on CMR582 and CMR584 the current market value of the assets whose recorded investment you report on CMR464. The sum of CMR582 and CMR584 should equal CMR464.

CMR582: Equity Securities and Nonmortgage--Related Mutual Funds

Report on CMR582 the current market value of all investments in common stock, except FHLB stock, and in mutual funds that invest entirely in nonmortgage-related instruments.

CMR584: Mortgage-Related Mutual Funds

Report on CMR584 the current market value of all investments in mutual funds, including limited partnership investment funds, that have any investments in mortgages, mortgage securities, mortgage-derivative securities, mortgage servicing rights, or other mortgage-related instruments.

Besides reporting investments in mortgage-related mutual funds on CMR584, you may report more detail about your investments in such funds in the Supplemental Reporting section. Reporting this additional information improves the accuracy of the interest rate risk estimate that OTS will produce. For details, see the instructions for Supplement Reporting for Assets and Liabilities.

Mortgage Loans Serviced by Others

CMR586: Fixed-Rate Mortgage Loans Serviced by Others

Report on CMR586 the outstanding balance of all performing fixed-rate mortgages that you hold but others service.

CMR587: Weighted-Average Servicing Fee

Report on CMR587, in basis points, the weighted-average servicing fee paid to others to service the fixed-rate mortgage balances on CMR586. Calculate the weighted-average servicing fee in the same manner as described for the WAC in the general instructions to Schedule CMR.

CMR588: Adjustable-Rate Mortgage Loans Serviced by Others

Report on CMR588 the outstanding balance of all performing ARM balances that you hold but others service.

CMR589: Weighted-Average Servicing Fee:

Report on CMR589, in basis points, the weighted-average servicing fee paid to others to service the ARM balances on CMR588. Calculate the weighted-average servicing fee in the same manner as described for the WAC in the general instructions to Schedule CMR.

CMR590: Credit Card Balances Expected to Pay Off in Grace Period

Report on CMR590 the amount of the outstanding credit card balances expected to pay off within an interest-free grace period and, thus, not incur interest charges.

Example: You have $100,000 in outstanding fixed- and adjustable-rate credit card balances scheduled to pay off over 60 months. You estimate that customers will repay 30 percent of those balances within the grace period. You would report $30,000 on CMR590.

LIABILITIES

Annual Percentage Yields

Unless otherwise stated in the reporting instructions, report the interest rates for all liabilities as annual percentage yields (APYs). The rates and balances used in calculating the APY should be those as of the reporting date, unless otherwise stated in the reporting instructions. If the APY is equal to zero, report .01, one basis point.

In general, APY reflects the relationship between a given principal balance and the amount of interest that it would earn for a three hundred sixty-five day year. Calculate the APY using the following general formula:

$$APY = 100\ [(1 + Interest/Principal)^{(365/Days\ in\ Term)} - 1]$$

1. *Where*: Principal = The amount of funds on deposit as of the reporting date.
2. Interest = The total dollar amount of interest that you will pay on the Principal over the remaining term of the account.
3. Days in Term = The actual number of days remaining to maturity. You can use the above formula to compute the APY for instruments of any maturity.

We base the following examples on balances and rates as of the reporting date:

Example:

You will pay $30.37 in interest on a $1,000 certificate of deposit with six months remaining to maturity, where the six month period contains 182 days. Calculate the APY as follows:

$$APY = 100\ [(1 + 30.37/1{,}000)^{(365/182)} - 1] = 6.18\%$$

Suppose now that you will pay $133.13 in interest on a $1,000 certificate of deposit with two years remaining to maturity, where the two-year period contains 730 days. Calculate the APY as follows:

$$APY = 100\ [(1 + 133.13/1{,}000)^{(365/730)} - 1] = 6.45\%$$

Use Days in Term equal to 365 for accounts without a stated maturity. For example, you pay $61.68 in interest for $1,000 deposited in a NOW account for 365 days, assuming the depositor makes no further withdrawals or deposits during that time. Calculate the APY as follows:

$$APY = 100\ (61.68/1{,}000) = 6.17\%$$

Optional Reporting of Deposit Information

The reporting of some information relating to fixed-rate, fixed-maturity deposits (CDs) and nonmaturity deposits is optional. Specifically, Schedule CMR collects information on early withdrawals during the quarter for CDs, and the balances deposited in new accounts during the quarter for CDs and nonmaturity

deposits. We intend to use this information to develop core deposit attrition rate estimates for each savings association that reports this optional data. The OTS Net Portfolio Value Model will use attrition rate estimates to estimate the interest rate sensitivity of your core deposits. The OTS Model will apply national attrition rate estimates to your core deposits if you choose not to report this information.

If you choose to report this optional information, you should do so consistently every quarter. If you choose not to report this information, you should leave the relevant reporting cells blank.

FIXED-RATE, FIXED-MATURITY DEPOSITS

CMR601-CMR603, CMR615-CMR617, CMR631-CMR632, and CMR641: Balances

Report each outstanding CD balance in the cell corresponding to its remaining maturity and original maturity.

Include:

1. CDs.
2. Notice accounts.
3. Consecutive monthly payment accounts – for example, Christmas Club accounts.

Do not include:

Variable-rate, fixed-maturity deposits. Use code 200 to report these deposits in **Supplemental Reporting for Assets and Liabilities**.

***Note**:* We include notice accounts in the maturity/repricing column that corresponds to the remaining term of the notice period. We include consecutive monthly payment accounts in the maturity/repricing column that corresponds to the remaining term required to qualify for the bonus rate.

CMR605-CMR607, CMR619-CMR621, CMR634-CMR635, and CMR643: Weighted-Average Coupon (WAC)

Report the weighted-average APY of the CD balances reported in each of the nine cells listed above. Calculate the weighted-average APY in the same way as described for the WAC in the general instructions to Schedule CMR.

CMR608-CMR610, CMR622-CMR624, CMR636-CMR637, and CMR644: Weighted-Average Remaining Maturity (WARM)

Report the WARM, in months, of the CD balances reported in each of the nine cells listed above. We describe how to calculate the WARM in the general instructions to Schedule CMR.

CMR604, CMR618, CMR633, and CMR642: Early Withdrawals during Quarter (Optional)

Reporting in these cells is optional. Report the dollar balances of CDs that meet both of the following criteria:

1. Subject to early withdrawal penalties.
2. Withdrawn before their contractual maturity during the quarter.

Report balances withdrawn before maturity according to what the remaining maturity of those balances would have been at the quarter's end had they not been withdrawn.

CMR645: Total Fixed-Rate, Fixed-Maturity Deposits (CDs)

The electronic filing software will compute this line as the sum of CMR601 through CMR603, CMR615 through CMR617, CMR631, CMR632, and CMR641.

MEMO: FIXED-RATE, FIXED-MATURITY DEPOSIT DETAIL:

CMR650 through CMR652: Balances in Brokered Deposits

For the total CD balances reported in each original maturity column, determine the portion that are brokered deposits. Report these balances for each original maturity. The term brokered deposit, defined in 12 CFR § 337.6, refers to funds obtained, directly or indirectly, by or through any deposit broker.

Example: You report $125,000 on CMR602, $225,000 on CMR616, and $250,000 on CMR631. Of the three balances, $50,000, $25,000, and $35,000, respectively, are in brokered accounts. You would report $110,000 (= $50,000 + $25,000 + $35,000) on CMR651.

Deposits with Early-withdrawal Penalties Stated in Terms of Months of Forgone Interest:

CMR653 through CMR655: Balances Subject to Penalty

For the balances reported in each original maturity column, determine the portion subject to early withdrawal penalties (EWPs) stated in months of forgone interest. Report these balances for each original maturity column. Do not include CDs having EWPs stated differently (flat penalty, market-related penalty).

Example: You report $125,000 on CMR602, $225,000 on CMR616, and $250,000 on CMR631. Of the $125,000 balance, $100,000 are CDs with an EWP of 1.12 month's interest. Of the $225,000 and $250,000 balances, a total of $450,000 are CDs with an EWP requiring forfeiture of 1.98 months' interest. You would report $550,000 (= $100,000+$450,000) on CMR654.

CMR656 through CMR658: Penalty in Months of Forgone Interest

For the balances reported in each original maturity column, and totaled on CMR653 through CMR655, report the weighted-average EWP in months of foregone interest for each year (or fraction of a year) of contractual maturity. Report to two decimal places. Report these for each original maturity column.

Example: You report $125,000 on CMR602, $225,000 on CMR616, and $250,000 on CMR631. Of the $125,000 balance, $100,000 are CDs with an EWP of 1.12 month's interest.2 Both the $225,000 and $250,000 aggregate balances are CDs with an EWP requiring forfeiture of 1.98 months' interest. You would calculate the weighted-average EWP on CMR657 as follows:

$$\text{EWP} = \frac{(100{,}000 \times 1.12) + (475{,}000 \times 1.98)}{(100{,}000 + 475{,}000)}$$

$$= 1.83 \text{ months}$$

CMR659 through CMR661: Balances in New Accounts (Optional)

Balances in new accounts are end-of-quarter balances in accounts where holders had no maturing deposits of similar original maturity with you during the quarter.

For example, a three-month CD issued during the quarter would not be a new deposit if the account holder had a CD with original maturity of 12 months or less that matured during the quarter. The three-month CD would be a New Account if it were a roll-over from a CD with an original maturity of more than 12 months.

- On CMR659, report the portion of balances on CMR601 and CMR615 that are new CD balances with original maturities of 12 months or less.
- On CMR660, report the portion of balances on CMR616 and CMR631 that are new CD balances with original maturities of 13 to 36 months.
- On CMR661, report the portion of balances on CMR632 and CMR641 that are new CD balances with original maturities of 37 or more months.

FIXED-RATE, FIXED-MATURITY FHLB ADVANCES, OTHER BORROWINGS, REDEEMABLE PREFERRED STOCK, AND SUBORDINATED DEBT

CMR675-CMR677, CMR679-CMR681, CMR683-CMR685, CMR687-CMR689, CMR691-CMR693, CMR695-CMR697, CMR699-CMR701, CMR703-CMR705: Balances

Report each outstanding balance of fixed-rate, fixed-maturity borrowings in the cell corresponding to its coupon class and remaining maturity.

Include:

1. FHLB advances.
2. Commercial bank loans.

2 The early withdrawal penalties are in months of forgone interest for each year (or fraction of a year) of remaining maturity.

3. Repurchase agreements.
4. Retail repurchase agreements.
5. Commercial paper issued.
6. Subordinated debt.
7. Redeemable preferred stock.
8. All other borrowings.

Do not include:

1. Notice accounts. Report on CMR601 to CMR661.
2. Consecutive monthly payments accounts. Report on CMR601 to CMR661.
3. Collateralized mortgage securities issued. Report on CMR785.
4. Structured borrowings. Report on Supplemental Reporting of Market Value Estimates, see below.
5. Variable-rate, fixed maturity borrowings. Report on Supplemental Reporting for Assets and Liabilities.

Distribute amortizing instruments across remaining maturity columns, in the appropriate coupon class, according to their contractual principal repayment schedules. For example, a $120,000 note, with an APY of 9.5 percent and remaining maturity of ten years, amortizes as follows:

1. $3,000 in the next three months.
2. $33,000 in months four through 36.
3. $84,000 in the last 84 months.

You would report the note on CMR695, CMR696, and CMR697 as $3,000, $33,000, and $84,000, respectively.

Structured Borrowings

For the purpose of these instructions, structured borrowings include borrowings or FHLB advances with embedded options or derivative-like features where the borrowings' coupon, average life, or redemption value is dependent on a reference rate, and index, or a formula. The term **structured borrowings** includes, but is not limited to, putable or callable borrowings, variable-rate borrowings with embedded caps, floors or collars, step-up variable rate borrowings, or amortizing borrowings.

OTS requires all institutions to report the market value of each structured borrowing in Supplemental Reporting of Market Value Estimates. Refer to the Supplemental Reporting of Market Value Estimates sections of these instructions for guidance on reporting market value estimates.

CMR678, CMR682, CMR686, CMR690, CMR694, CMR698, CMR702, CMR706: WAC

Report the **weighted-average coupon** (WAC) of the balances reported in each coupon class. To calculate the WAC, first determine the APYs of borrowings that you report in each coupon class. For instance, for the 5.00 to 5.99 percent class, determine the APYs of borrowings reported on CMR679 through CMR681. Second, for each coupon class, use these yields to calculate the WAC, as described in the general instructions to Schedule CMR.

CMR711 through CMR713: WARM

Report the **weighted average remaining maturity** (WARM) for each remaining maturity column. To calculate the WARM, first determine the remaining maturity of each of the borrowings that you report in each remaining maturity class. For example, for the 0 to 3 months column, determine the remaining maturity of borrowings on CMR675, CMR679, CMR683, CMR687, CMR691, CMR695, CMR699, and CMR703. Second, for each remaining maturity class, use these remaining maturities to calculate the WARM, as described in the general instructions to Schedule CMR.

CMR715: Total Fixed-Rate, Fixed-Maturity Borrowings

The electronic filing software will compute this line as the sum of CMR675 through CMR677, CMR679 through CMR681, CMR683 through CMR685, CMR687 through CMR689, CMR691 through CMR693, CMR695 through CMR697, CMR699 through CMR701, and CMR703 through CMR705.

Memo:

CMR755: Book Value of Redeemable Preferred Stock

Report the book value of redeemable preferred stock of the type reported on SC799.

NONMATURITY DEPOSITS

CMR762 through CMR763: Transaction Accounts

12 CFR § 561.29 defines transaction accounts and they include NOW, Super NOW, and other interest-bearing transaction accounts. Report total balances of all interest-bearing transaction accounts on CMR762.

Report the WAC for total interest-bearing transaction account balances on CMR763. Determine the APYs of balances on CMR762. Use these to calculate the weighted-average APY in the same manner as the WAC computation described in the general instructions to Schedule CMR, and report it on CMR763.

CMR764: Balances in New Accounts (Optional)

Reporting in this cell is optional. Balances in New Accounts are end-of-quarter balances in accounts where holders had no transaction accounts with you at the end of the prior quarter.

CMR765 through CMR766: Money Market Deposit Accounts

12 CFR § 561.28 or applicable state law defines money market deposit accounts (MMDAs). Report total balances of MMDAs on CMR765.

Report the WAC for MMDA balances on CMR766. Determine the APYs of balances on CMR765. Use these to calculate the weighted-average APY, in the same manner as the WAC computation described in the general instructions to Schedule CMR. Report the result on CMR766.

CMR767: Balances in New Accounts (Optional)

Reporting in this cell is optional. Balances in New Accounts are end-of-quarter balances in accounts whose holders had no MMDA with you at the end of the prior quarter.

CMR768 through CMR769: Passbook Accounts

Passbook accounts consist of all nonmaturity deposits not on CMR762, CMR765, and CMR771. Report total balances of Passbook Accounts on CMR768.

Report the WAC for passbook accounts balances on CMR769. Determine the APYs of balances on CMR768. Use these to calculate the weighted-average APY, in the same manner as the WAC computation described in the general instructions to Schedule CMR. Report the result on CMR769.

CMR770: Balances in New Accounts (Optional)

Reporting in this cell is optional. Balances in New Accounts are end-of-quarter balances in accounts where holders had no passbook accounts with you at the end of the prior quarter.

CMR771: Noninterest-Bearing Nonmaturity Deposits

Report balances of all nonmaturity deposit accounts that are permanently non-interest-bearing on CMR771. Do not include balances in nonmaturity deposits, transaction accounts or MMDAs, that do not currently earn interest because they are below the contracted minimum balance required to earn interest.

CMR773: Balances in New Accounts (Optional)

Reporting in this cell is optional. Balances in New Accounts are end-of-quarter balances in accounts where holders had no noninterest-bearing nonmaturity deposits with you at the end of the prior quarter.

ESCROW ACCOUNTS

Escrow accounts include the types of accounts on SC783 that you report in Schedule CMR as follows:

- Report balances of escrow accounts associated with single-family first mortgages that you own on CMR775.
- Report balances of tax and insurance escrows associated with single-family first mortgages serviced for others on CMR777.
- Report balances of principal and interest escrows established pursuant to loan servicing agreements, including those in custodial accounts, on CMR786, Miscellaneous Liabilities I.
- On CMR779, report balances of all escrow accounts not on CMR775, CMR777, and CMR786.
- Report escrow accounts associated with mortgages that you partially own according to the percentage of ownership.

Example: You sell an 80 percent participating interest in a pool of mortgages and retain the servicing. You have $60,000 in tax and insurance escrow accounts and $40,000 in principal and interest escrow accounts associated with the pool of mortgages. You would report the following amounts: on CMR775, $12,000 (= $60,000 x .20); on CMR777, $48,000 (= $60,000 x .80); and on CMR786, $40,000.

Report the WAC of escrows on CMR775, CMR777, and CMR779 on CMR776, CMR778, and CMR780, respectively. Calculate the WAC as described in the general instructions to Schedule CMR. If the WAC is zero, report 0.01, one basis point.

CMR781: Total Nonmaturity Deposits and Escrow Accounts

The electronic filing software will compute this line as the sum of CMR762, CMR765, CMR768, CMR771, CMR775, CMR777, and CMR779.

CMR782: UNAMORTIZED YIELD ADJUSTMENTS ON DEPOSITS

Report on CMR782 unamortized yield adjustments of the type on SC715. Also include the component of the carrying value of deposit liabilities that consists of accumulated gains and losses, the change in fair value on the deposits, attributable to the designated risk being hedged on a qualifying fair value hedge under SFAS No. 133.

CMR784: UNAMORTIZED YIELD ADJUSTMENTS ON BORROWINGS

Report on CMR784 unamortized yield adjustments applicable to liabilities of the types on the following line items:

1. SC720 (Advances from FHLBank).
2. SC730 (Federal Funds Purchased and Securities Sold Under Agreements to Repurchase).
3. SC735 (Subordinated Debentures, Including Mandatory Convertible Securities).
4. SC740 (CMOs, Including REMICs).
5. SC745 (Other Mortgage Collateralized Securities Issued).
6. SC760 (Other Borrowings).

Add to this amount any unamortized yield adjustments related to redeemable preferred stock of the type on SC799. Also include the component of the carrying value of borrowings that consists of accumulated gains and losses (the change in fair value on the borrowings) attributable to the designated risk being hedged on a qualifying fair value hedge under SFAS No. 133.

OTHER LIABILITIES

CMR785: Collateralized Mortgage Securities Issued

Report the carrying value of collateralized mortgage securities issued that you do not record as sales in accordance with GAAP. See FAS No. 77, *Reporting by Transferors of Receivables with Recourse* and FASB Technical Bulletin 85-2, *Accounting for Collateralized Mortgage Obligations*. Include CMOs and other collateralized mortgage securities issued.

CMR786: Miscellaneous Liabilities I

Report amounts of the types included on SC763, Accrued Interest Payable on Deposits, SC766, Accrued Interest Payable on Other Liabilities, SC776, Accrued Taxes, and SC780, Accounts Payable.

Include amounts of the types on line SC796, Other Liabilities and Deferred Income, except for the following:

1. Financial option fees received.
2. Deferred net gains (losses) on liability hedges.
3. Negative goodwill.
4. Derivative instruments in a loss position at fair value.

For definitions of these items, see the instructions for line SC796, code numbers 02, 03, 12, and 20, respectively.

Also report on CMR786, balances in principal and interest escrow accounts established pursuant to loan servicing agreements.

CMR787: Miscellaneous Liabilities II

Report amounts of the types included on line SC790, Deferred Income Taxes. Also include financial option fees received, deferred net gains (losses) on liability hedges, negative goodwill, and derivative instruments in a loss position at fair value. For definitions of these items, see the instructions for line SC796, code numbers 02, 03, 12, and 20, respectively.

CMR790: Total Liabilities (Incl. Redeemable Preferred Stock)

The electronic filing software will compute this line as the sum of CMR645, CMR715, CMR781, and CMR782 through CMR787. For all editing and output data uses, our data systems will add the following balances to this line:

1. Variable-rate, fixed-maturity liabilities reported as codes 200, 220, and 299 in **Supplemental Reporting for Assets and Liabilities**.
2. Structured borrowings reported as codes 280 through 290 in **Supplemental Reporting of Market Value Estimates**.

CMR793: MINORITY INTEREST IN CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES

Report on CMR793 amounts of the types included on SC799, Redeemable Preferred Stock and Minority Interest, less redeemable preferred stock and related unamortized yield adjustments reported elsewhere on Schedule CMR.

CMR796: EQUITY CAPITAL

Report on CMR796 the amount on SC80, Total Equity Capital.

CMR800: Total Liabilities, Minority Interest, and Capital

The electronic filing software will compute this line as the sum of CMR790, CMR793, and CMR796. For all editing and output data uses, our data systems will add the following balances to this line:

1. Variable-Rate, Fixed-Maturity Liabilities reported as codes 200, 220, and 299 in the section for Supplemental Reporting for Assets/Liabilities.
2. Structured Borrowings reported as codes 280 through 290 in the section for Supplemental Reporting of Market Value Estimates.

FINANCIAL DERIVATIVES AND OFF-BALANCE-SHEET POSITIONS

INTRODUCTION

Divide financial derivatives and off-balance-sheet (OBS) contracts into the following ten general types of contracts for reporting on Schedule CMR:

1. Optional commitments to originate mortgages.
2. Firm commitments to purchase, sell, or originate mortgages.
3. Optional commitments to purchase or sell mortgages.
4. Commitments to purchase or sell nonmortgage financial assets and liabilities.
5. Interest-rate swaps.
6. Interest-rate caps.
7. Interest-rate floors.
8. Futures.
9. Options on futures.
10. Construction LIP.

Note: Report information about financial derivatives and OBS contracts on Schedule CMR even if you have adopted SFAS No. 133 and report derivative instruments in Schedule SC on SC690, Other Assets, or SC796, Other Liabilities.

Report OBS contract positions on CMR801 through CMR880. To report an OBS contract position, report the contract code described below that corresponds to the position in the column *Contract Code*. Enter the notional principal amount of the position in the column *Notional Amount*. Report information in the other columns according to the instructions for each type of contract. We provide examples of how to report various positions for each type of contract in the individual sections.

Reporting More Than 16 Financial Derivatives and OBS Positions

CMR801 through CMR880 accommodate the reporting of 16 financial derivatives and OBS positions. If you have more than 16 positions, you must report the remaining positions by one of the following two methods:

1. Report the remaining positions on the continuation sheet *Supplemental Reporting for Financial Derivatives and Off-Balance-Sheet Positions* in the same manner as the initial 16 positions. Number each position sequentially in the column *Entry #,* beginning with the number 1 for the first position reported. Use as many continuation sheets as necessary to report the remaining positions. On CMR902, report the number lines that you report in this manner.
2. You may provide your own estimate of the market values of the remaining positions in each of the seven interest-rate scenarios on *Supplemental Reporting of Market Value Estimates*. To report under this method, see *Supplemental Reporting for Derivatives and OBS Contracts* in the section *Supplemental Reporting of Market Value Estimates*. On CMR903, report the number of lines that you report by this method.

If you choose this method, you must report all positions of Optional Commitments to Originate Mortgages, discussed below, as part of the 16 positions on CMR801 through CMR880.

Contract Code

Identify all OBS contract positions by a contract code. We provide a list of codes for each type of contract in Appendices B and D. The first two digits of the four-digit contract codes designate the general type of contract. For example, all codes for optional commitments to originate mortgages begin with the digits 10. The last two digits of the code designate the specific type of OBS contract within the general type. For example, we designate optional commitments to originate 30-year fixed-rate mortgages by the code 1014.

Reporting Instructions

We provide instructions below for each of the ten general types of financial derivatives and OBS contracts. Each section begins by defining the contracts covered in that section. We also provide guidance on how to combine or aggregate contracts for reporting purposes. We specify what to report in each of the five columns, CMR801 through CMR880, and provide examples.

Report all rates as a percent to two decimal places. For example, to report a coupon rate of 7.5 percent, report 7.50. Report all prices as a percentage of par to two decimal places. For example, to report a price of 102 percent of par, report 102.00. Report a price of par as 100.00.

Optional Commitments to Originate Mortgages

An optional commitment to originate a mortgage is an obligation to originate a mortgage loan at a specified interest rate, fixed or adjustable, where the potential borrower faces no substantial penalty for failing to take the loan. Report only those optional commitments to originate where you have in effect or have offered a specified interest rate, a rate lock, that is currently subject to the borrower's acceptance.

Commitments to originate are firm when both the borrower and the lender are obligated to close the loan at the interest rate specified. We provide instructions for reporting firm commitments below.

Aggregation

Report all commitments having the same contract code as a single position. See Appendix B for codes. For example, report all commitments on one-month COFI ARMs (code 1002) as a single position, report all commitments on six-month and one-year COFI ARMs (code 1004) as a single position, and so forth.

Column 1: Contract Code

Report the contract code for the position in Column 1. Refer to Appendix B for the list of codes.

Column 2: Notional Amount

Report the dollar amount of commitments outstanding in Column 2. For rate locked loans that have yet to receive credit approval, deduct an amount representing expected credit denials. Do not adjust the reported amount for fallout of approved loans.

Column 3: Maturity or Fees

Report in Column 3 the dollar amount in thousands of loan origination and loan discount fees that you would collect if each loan closed. These fees should include compensation for buy-ups or buy-downs. Do not include any other fees collected in the loan origination process, such as application, appraisal, credit, and title fees.

Column 4: Price/Rate #1

Report in Column 4 the WAC of outstanding commitments. Refer to the calculation of the WAC in the general instructions to Schedule CMR.

Column 5: Price/Rate #2 (Optional)

Reporting this information is optional. Report in Column 5 the percentage of optional commitments, by dollar balances, outstanding as of the end of the previous quarter that closed during the quarter.

Example: You report $120 million of optional commitments on 30-year, fixed-rate mortgages as of June 30. Of the $100 million of optional commitments that you reported in the previous quarter's report, the report for the quarter ending March 31, $75 million closed during the quarter. You would report 75.00 [equal to ($75 million/$100 million) x 100] in Column 5 for the quarter ending June 30.

We intend to use this information to develop fallout rate estimates for savings associations that report this data. The OTS Model uses these estimates to estimate the interest rate sensitivity of your mortgage pipelines.

If you choose not to report this information, you should leave this cell blank. The OTS Model will use national fallout rate estimates to estimate the market value of your mortgage pipelines.

Examples:

Position 1: You have $25 million of optional commitments to originate 30-year fixed-rate mortgages. The WAC for these commitments is 8.67 percent. You would collect loan origination and loan discount fees of $560,000 if all the loans in this position closed. Sixty-five percent of the optional commitments outstanding at the end of the prior quarter closed.

Position 2: You have $5 million and $10 million of optional commitments to originate six-month and one-year COFI ARMs, respectively. Combine these positions for reporting purposes because you report them under the same contract code. The respective WACs on these commitments are 7.10 percent and 7.40 percent, and loan origination and loan discount fees you will collect total $420,000. You choose not to report in column 5.

You would report these positions as follows:

	[1] Contract Code	[2] Notional Amount	[3] Maturity or Fees	[4] Price/Rate #1	[5] Price/Rate #2
Position 1	1014	25 000	560	8.67	65.00
Position 2	1004	15 000	420	7.30	

Firm Commitments to Purchase, Sell, or Originate Mortgages

Firm commitments to purchase or sell mortgages are agreements to purchase or sell mortgage loans, MBS, or mortgage derivative products at a specified price on a specified date. Firm commitments to originate mortgages are binding obligations to provide a specified amount of a mortgage loan at a specified interest rate, fixed or adjustable. You should consider commitments to originate mortgages firm only if the borrower is obligated to pay you a substantial penalty if the borrower fails to take the loan. The penalty should approximate the difference between the value of the loan at the commitment rate and the value of the same loan at the subsequent lower mortgage rate.

Aggregation

Report all commitments having the same contract code as a single position. See Appendix B for codes. For example, report all firm commitments to purchase one-month COFI ARM loans on a servicing retained basis as a single position (code 2002), report all firm commitments to sell six-month or one-year Treasury ARM MBS as a single position (code 2066), and so forth.

Report commitments to purchase or sell mortgage loans and commitments to purchase or sell MBS separately because the contract codes are different.

Column 1: Contract Code

Report the contract code for the position in Column 1. Refer to Appendix B for the list of codes.

Column 2: Notional Amount

Report the dollar amount of commitments outstanding in Column 2.

Column 3: Maturity or Fees

Report in Column 3 the dollar amount (in thousands) of fees, if any, associated with the position. Report fees you will pay as a negative value.

For commitments to originate mortgages include loan origination and loan discount fees that you would collect if each loan closed. These fees should include compensation for buy-ups or buy-downs, but not other fees collected in the loan origination process, such as application, appraisal, credit, and title fees.

For **commitments to purchase or sell mortgages**, report any additional fees, net of costs.

Column 4: Price/Rate #1

Report in Column 4 the weighted-average interest rate specified in the commitments. Refer to the calculation of the WAC in the general instructions to Schedule CMR. Leave this column blank for commitments to purchase or sell mortgage derivative products.

Column 5: Price/Rate #2

Report in Column 5 the weighted-average price as a percentage of par, to two decimal places, that you will pay or receive on the commitments. For commitments to originate mortgages, report a price of par – for instance, 100.00. Leave this column blank for commitments to purchase or sell mortgage derivative products.

Examples:

Position 1: You have a mandatory delivery commitment with FNMA to sell, on a servicing retained basis, $25 million of one-year Treasury ARM loans with a required net yield of 7.5 percent at par. The required net yields for mandatory forward sales quoted by FNMA and FHLMC are net of the servicing fee. The contract code assigned to these commitments is 2026. You would use the code 2126 if the commitment to sell included the servicing of the loan.

Position 2: You have a commitment to purchase $15 million three-year Treasury ARM MBS with a pass-through rate of 7.70 percent at par. You also have a commitment to purchase $5 million five-year Treasury ARM MBS with a pass-through rate of 8.00 percent for 98.00, percent of par. You should combine these positions and report them as a single position because they have the same contract code.

Report the positions as follows:

	[1] Contract Code	[2] Notional Amount	[3] Maturity or Fees	[4] Price/Rate #1	[5] Price/Rate #2
Position 1	2026	25 000	0	7.50	100.00
Position 2	2048	20 000	0	7.78	99.50

Optional Commitments to Purchase or Sell Mortgages or MBS

Optional commitments to purchase mortgages or MBS are contracts that grant the buyer of the option the right, but not the obligation, to buy a specified type and amount of mortgages or MBS, with a specified WAC for mortgages or pass-through rate for MBS, at a specified price, called the strike price, on a specified date, called the expiration date.

You can hold either a long position in an optional commitment to purchase or sell, having bought the option, or hold a short position in an optional commitment to purchase or sell, having sold the option. A savings association can have any of four types of positions listed below in an optional commitment on mortgages or MBS:

1. Long the option to purchase the mortgages or MBS.
2. Long the option to sell the mortgages or MBS.
3. Short the option to purchase the mortgages or MBS.
4. Short the option to sell the mortgages or MBS.

If the contract does not specify both a price and a pass-through rate, you should not report it on Schedule CMR. For example, FNMA issues optional delivery commitments where it does not specify the required net yield. You should not report such commitments on Schedule CMR.

Aggregation

Report each optional commitment to purchase or sell mortgages or MBS as a single position.

Column 1: Contract Code

Report the contract code for the position in Column 1. Refer to Appendix B for the list of codes.

Column 2: Notional Amount

Report the notional principal amount of the commitment in Column 2.

Column 3: Maturity or Fees

Report the number of days until the commitment expires in Column 3.

Column 4: Price/Rate #1

Report the coupon rate or the pass-through rate in Column 4.

Column 5: Price/Rate #2

Report the strike price as a percentage of par in Column 5.

Examples:

Position 1: You have purchased an optional commitment to sell $10 million of five-year balloon mortgages with a coupon of seven percent at a price of 98.00, percent of par. The commitment expires in 45 days.

Position 2: You have sold an optional commitment to purchase $25 million of 8.5 percent coupon 15-year fixed-rate mortgages for par in 20 days.

Report the positions as follows:

	[1] Contract Code	[2] Notional Amount	[3] Maturity or Fees	[4] Price/Rate #1	[5] Price/Rate #2
Position 1	3030	10 000	45	7.00	98.00
Position 2	3052	25 000	20	8.50	100.00

Commitments to Purchase or Sell Nonmortgage Financial Assets and Liabilities

Commitments to purchase or sell nonmortgage financial assets and liabilities are agreements to purchase or sell financial assets and liabilities other than mortgages or MBS, for a specified fixed price, on a specified date. You should report commitments to purchase or sell mortgages or MBS according to the instructions for those commitments above.

You should **not** report repurchase and resell agreements as OBS contracts. You should report such agreements as the underlying on-balance-sheet asset or liability that they represent. Report on CMR461 or CMR476 through CMR478, and CMR675 through CMR715, respectively.

Aggregation

Report commitments to purchase or sell nonmortgage financial assets and liabilities that you can combine under the same contract code as a single position. See Appendix B for codes. For example, report all commitments to purchase nonmortgage financial assets (code 4002) as a single position, report all commitments to sell core deposits (code 4024) as a single position, and so forth.

Column 1: Contract Code

Report the contract code for the position in Column 1. Refer to Appendix B for the list of codes.

Column 2: Notional Amount

Report the dollar amount of the commitments outstanding in Column 2.

Column 3: Maturity or Fees

If the position consists of commitments on nonmortgage financial assets, report the weighted-average maturity (WAM) of the assets in months in Column 3. If the position consists of commitments on core deposits, leave Column 3 blank. If the position consists of commitments on other liabilities, report the WAM in months in Column 3. Refer to the calculation of the WARM in the general instructions to Schedule CMR.

Column 4: Price/Rate #1

If the position consists of commitments on nonmortgage financial assets, report the WAC of the assets in Column 4. If the position consists of commitments on either core deposits or other liabilities, report the weighted-average interest rate paid on the liabilities in Column 4. Refer to the calculation of the WAC in the general instructions to Schedule CMR.

Column 5: Price/Rate #2

Report in Column 5 the weighted-average price as a percentage of par you will receive on the instruments underlying the commitment. Refer to the calculation of the WAC in the general instructions to Schedule CMR.

Examples:

Position 1: You have agreed to sell $500,000 of ten-year Treasury securities with a WAC of 9.23 percent at a weighted-average price of 95.39, percent of par.

Positions 2 and 3: You have agreed to sell four branches and the liabilities maintained at those branches. The branches contain $16 million in core deposits that pay a weighted-average rate of 6.4 percent, and $44 million in other liabilities that pay a WAC of 7.5 percent and have a WARM of 26 months. The agreed upon premium is 2 percent, net of any assets that will change hands in this transaction. The seller pays $58.8 million, or 98 percent of par, to the buyer for assuming $60 million of liabilities.

Report the positions as follows:

	[1] Contract Code	[2] Notional Amount	[3] Maturity or Fees	[4] Price/Rate #1	[5] Price/Rate #2
Position 1	4022	500	120	9.23	95.39
Position 2	4024	16 000		6.40	98.00
Position 3	4026	44 000	26	7.50	98.00

Interest-Rate Swaps

Interest-rate swaps are agreements to exchange streams of coupon payments based on a notional principal amount. One or both of the coupon payment streams varies with a specified interest rate index.

Aggregation

Report each swap as a separate position.

Column 1: Contract Code

Report the contract code for the position in Column 1. Refer to Appendix B for the list of codes.

Column 2: Notional Amount

Report the notional principal amount of the swap in Column 2.

Column 3: Maturity or Fees

Report maturity information for both current and forward swaps in Column 3 using the same format. First, report the effective date of the swap, the date that interest for the first payment of the swap agreement begins to accrue, in YYMM format. Second, report the maturity date, the date of the last payment of the swap agreement, also in YYMM format.

For example, for a current swap effective February 21, 1991, and maturing February 21, 2002, report 91020202 in Column 3. For a forward swap effective February 21, 2000, and maturing February 21, 2010, report 00021002 in Column 3.

For a mortgage swap, report the maturity date of the underlying pool of mortgages, not the date the agreement terminates.

Column 4: Price/Rate #1

For fixed-for-floating swaps, report in Column 4 the fixed rate that you either receive or pay.

For basis swaps, report in Column 4 the margin added to, or subtracted from, the index being received as a positive or negative number, respectively. For basis swaps, report in Column 4 the margin. If there is no margin leave Column 4 blank.

For mortgage swaps, report in Column 4 the mortgage coupon rate or the pass-through rate that you either receive or pay.

Column 5: Price/Rate #2

For fixed-for-floating swaps, report in Column 5 the margin added to or subtracted from the index as a positive or negative number, respectively. If there is no margin, leave Column 5 blank.

For basis swaps, report in Column 5 the margin added to or subtracted from the index being paid as a positive or negative number, respectively. If there is no margin, leave Column 5 blank.

For mortgage swaps, in Column 5 report the margin as a positive number if it is added to the index that you receive. Report the margin as a negative number if it is added to the index that you pay.

Examples:

Position 1: You pay a fixed rate of 9.20 percent and receive three-month LIBOR on a $25 million swap that went into effect in March 1990 and expires in March 2002.

Position 2: You will pay a fixed rate of 9.00 percent and receive six-month LIBOR on a $10 million forward **swap** that begins in December 1994 and ends in December 2003.

Position 3: You purchased a $25 million swaption that would begin, if exercised, in June 1993 and mature in June 2004. The swaption grants the right to pay a fixed rate of 9.5 percent and receive three-month LIBOR.

Position 4: You pay one-month LIBOR and receive COFI on a $15 million swap that went into effect in December 1993 and expires in June 2005.

Position 5: You pay one-month LIBOR plus 0.30 percent and receive a mortgage coupon of 10 percent under a mortgage swap that went into effect September 1990. The notional principal amount of the swap is $8,235,000 as of the report date. The underlying pool of mortgages matures in September 2015.

You would report the positions as follows:

	[1] Contract Code	[2] Notional Amount	[3] Maturity or Fees	[4] Price/Rate #1	[5] Price/Rate #2
Position 1	5004	25 000	90030203	9.20	
Position 2	5006	10 000	94120312	9.00	
Position 3	5104	25 000	93060406	9.50	
Position 4	5062	15 000	93120506		
Position 5	5072	8 235	90091509	10.00	0.30

Interest-Rate Caps

An interest-rate cap is an option contract that compensates the holder of the cap when a specified interest-rate index increases above a specified rate (called the cap rate or strike rate). The party that has purchased the cap is long the cap; while the party that has sold the cap is short the cap.

An interest-rate corridor is an agreement that combines a short position in an interest-rate cap and a long position in an interest-rate cap. To report corridors, report the two component cap positions separately.

An interest-rate collar is an agreement that combines an interest-rate cap position and an interest-rate floor position. To report collars, report the component cap and floor positions separately. The instructions for reporting interest-rate floors, as well as an example of reporting a collar, are below.

Aggregation

Report each interest-rate cap as a separate position.

Column 1: Contract Code

Report the contract code for the position in Column 1. Refer to Appendix B for the list of codes.

Column 2: Notional Amount

Report the notional principal amount of the cap in Column 2.

Column 3: Maturity or Fees

Report maturity information for both current and forward caps in Column 3 using the same format. First, report the effective date of the cap (the first exercise date of the cap) in YYMM format. Second, report the maturity date (the month of the last payment date of the cap), also in YYMM format.

For example, for a cap with its first exercise date on February 21, 1991, and with its last payment date on February 21, 2001, report 91020102 in Column 3. For a forward cap with first exercise date on February 21, 2000, and last payment date on February 21, 2010, report 00021002 in Column 3.

Column 4: Price/Rate #1

Report the cap rate, or strike rate, in Column 4.

Column 5: Price/Rate #2

Leave Column 5 blank.

Examples:

Position 1: You are long a $10 million cap based on six-month LIBOR with a cap rate of 8.25 percent. The first exercise date was in November 1993, and it expires in November 1998.

Position 2: You are long a $25 million forward cap based on COFI with a cap rate of 8.5 percent. The cap's first exercise date will be in February 1995, and it expires in February 1999.

You would report the positions as follows:

	[1] Contract Code	[2] Notional Amount	[3] Maturity or Fees	[4] Price/Rate #1	[5] Price/Rate #2
Position 1	6006	10 000	93119811	8.25	
Position 2	6020	25 000	95029902	8.50	

Interest-Rate Floors

An interest-rate floor is an option contract that compensates the holder of the floor when a specified interest-rate index decreases below a specified rate – called the floor rate or strike rate. The party that purchased the floor is long the floor, while the party that sold the floor is short the floor.

Interest-rate collars are agreements that combine interest-rate floor and interest-rate cap positions. The instructions for reporting interest-rate caps are above. To report collars, report the component cap and floor positions separately. For an illustration, see the second example below.

Aggregation

Report each interest-rate floor as a separate position.

Column 1: Contract Code

Report the contract code for the position in Column 1. Refer to Appendix B for the list of codes.

Column 2: Notional Amount

Report the notional principal amount of the floor in Column 2.

Column 3: Maturity or Fees

Report maturity information for both current and forward floors in Column 3 using the same format. First, report the effective date of the floor (the first exercise date of the floor) in YYMM format. Second, report the maturity date (the month of the last payment date of the floor), also in YYMM format.

For example, for a floor with its first exercise date on February 21, 1991, and with its last payment date on February 21, 2001, report 91020102 in Column 3. For a forward floor with first exercise date on February 21, 2000, and last payment date on February 21, 2010, report 00021002 in column 3.

Column 4: Price/Rate #1

Report the floor rate, or strike rate, in Column 4.

Column 5: Price/Rate #2

Leave Column 5 blank.

Examples:

Position 1: You are short (sold) a $10 million floor based on the three-month Treasury rate with a floor rate of 6 percent. The first exercise date was in October 1993 and it expires in October 1998.

Positions 2 and 3: You entered into a $25 million interest-rate collar where you are long a three-month LIBOR cap at a strike rate of 8 percent and short a three-month LIBOR floor at a strike rate of five percent. The first exercise date was in September 1989 and it expires in September 1999. Report the cap and floor components of the collar separately in positions 2 and 3 below.

You would report the positions as follows:

	[1] Contract Code	[2] Notional Amount	[3] Maturity or Fees	[4] Price/Rate #1	[5] Price/Rate #2
Position 1	7038	10 000	93109810	6.00	
Position 2	6004	25 000	89099909	8.00	
Position 3	7034	25 000	89099909	5.00	

Futures

A futures contract is an agreement to buy or sell a specified commodity or financial instrument for a specified price on a specified date. The party that agrees to purchase the instrument is long the futures contract and the party that agrees to sell the instrument is short the contract.

Futures are exchange-traded contracts. You should not report forward contracts, traded over-the-counter, as futures. Estimate the market value of the forward contracts in the seven interest rate scenarios described in the section *Reporting of Market Value Estimates* as code 500 in **Supplemental Reporting of Market Value Estimates**.

Aggregation

Report futures positions with the same contract code and same delivery date as a single position. See Appendix B for codes. For example, report short positions in Eurodollar futures (code 8046) deliverable in March separately from those with a June delivery date.

Column 1: Contract Code

Report the contract code for the position in Column 1. Refer to Appendix B for the list of codes.

Column 2: Notional Amount

Report the notional principal amount of the futures position in Column 2.

Column 3: Maturity or Fees

Report the delivery date for the futures position in Column 3 in YYMM format.

Column 4: Price/Rate #1

Leave Column 4 blank.

Column 5: Price/Rate #2

Leave Column 5 blank.

***Example*:**

You have the following short futures positions:

1. Eurodollar futures contracts – $1 million notional principal per contract, expiring in March 1996.
2. Eurodollar futures contracts expiring in June 1996.
3. Three-month Treasury bill contracts – $1 million notional principal per contract, expiring in March 1996.

You would report the positions as follows:

	[1] Contract Code	[2] Notional Amount	[3] Maturity or Fees	[4] Price/Rate #1	[5] Price/Rate #2
Position 1	8046	10 000	9603		
Position 2	8046	15 000	9606		
Position 3	8034	12 000	9603		

Options on Futures

A call option on a futures contract is a contract that grants the buyer of the option the right, but not the obligation, to acquire a long position in a futures contract at a specified price, the strike price, on a specified date, the expiration date.

A put option on a futures contract is a contract that grants the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to acquire a short position in a futures contract at a specified price on a specified date.

You can hold either a long position in a call option or a put option, having bought the option, or a short position in a call option or a put option, having sold the option. Therefore, you can have any of four positions in an option on a futures contract:

1. Long a call option.
2. Long a put option.
3. Short a call option.
4. Short a put option.

Aggregation

Report as a single position all options on futures contracts with the same contract code, strike price, and expiration date. You must report options on futures positions separately if they have different expiration dates.

Column 1: Contract Code

Report the contract code for the position in Column 1. Refer to Appendix B for the list of codes.

Column 2: Notional Amount

Report the notional principal amount of the option position in Column 2.

Column 3: Maturity or Fees

Report the expiration date of the option position in Column 3 in YYMM format.

Column 4: Price/Rate #1

Report the strike price of the option position in Column 4.

Column 5: Price/Rate #2

Leave Column 5 blank.

Examples:

Positions 1 and 2: You are long 10 put options on Eurodollar futures, $1 million notional principal value per option contract, at a strike price of 93.00 expiring in March 1995 and 15 put options on Eurodollar futures contracts, also at a strike price of 93.00, expiring in June 1995.

Position 3: You are short 50 call options on Treasury bond futures contracts, $100,000 notional principal value per contract, at a strike price of 102.00 expiring in March 1996.

You would report the positions as follows:

	[1] Contract Code	[2] Notional Amount	[3] Maturity or Fees	[4] Price/Rate #1	[5] Price/Rate #2
Position 1	9040	10 000	9503	93.00	
Position 2	9040	15 000	9506	93.00	
Position 3	9060	5 000	9603	102.00	

Construction Loans-in-Process (LIP)

Construction LIP includes the portion of construction loans that you have closed but have not yet disbursed the proceeds. The funded portion of construction loans is included in the relevant on-balance-sheet asset section.

Report construction LIP where you have specified an interest rate. Include fixed-rate loans and all adjustable-rate loans that reprice less often than monthly. You should not report agreements where you determine the rate at the time when you disburse the funds.

If the agreement contains a commitment to provide a mortgage loan upon completion of the construction, report the mortgage commitment as an optional or firm, as appropriate, commitment to originate a mortgage in the corresponding sections above.

Aggregation

Report fixed-rate construction LIP separately from adjustable-rate construction LIP.

Column 1: Contract Code

Enter the contract code for the position in column 1. Refer to Appendix B for the list of codes.

Column 2: Notional Amount

Report in Column 2 the amount of undisbursed funds, that portion of the commitments that have not been drawn down.

Column 3: Maturity or Fees

For fixed-rate loans, report an estimate of the weighted-average term to maturity, in months. The term to maturity for each loan should represent the time until you expect repayment of the principal. Therefore, it will include an estimate of the time until you disburse the funds plus the expected term of the loan. For example, construction LIP that consists of a one-year loan where you expect to disburse the funds in three months would have a term to maturity of 15 months.

For adjustable-rate loans use the number of months until the first scheduled repricing to calculate the WARM.

Column 4: Price/Rate #1

Report the weighted-average interest rate on the loans in Column 4. Refer to the calculation of the WAC in the general instructions to Schedule CMR.

Column 5: Price/Rate #2

Leave Column 5 blank.

Example:

You have two fixed-rate construction loan commitments outstanding. On the first commitment, a $1 million loan with a one-year term that you expect to disburse in approximately four months, for a term to maturity of 16 months, at an interest rate of 10 percent. On the second, a $2 million loan with an 18-month term you expect to disburse in approximately two months, for a term to maturity of 20 months, at an interest rate of 11 percent.

You would report the position as follows:

	[1] Contract Code	[2] Notional Amount	[3] Maturity or Fees	[4] Price/Rate #1	[5] Price/Rate #2
Position 1	9502	3 000	19	10.67	

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORTING FOR ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

INTRODUCTION

This section allows you to report selected assets and liabilities at a more disaggregate level than you report in the Assets and Liabilities sections of Schedule CMR. For example, if you have adjustable-rate second mortgage loans tied to different indices, you may report the balances tied to each rate index separately. We will derive the interest rate risk exposure estimates using this detailed information instead of the more aggregated data reported for those assets in the other sections. This results in more accurate market value estimates for the instruments on the supplemental form.

Supplemental reporting is available for the following:

Assets (Optional Reporting)

1. Certain types of loans.
2. Mortgage-related mutual funds.
3. Other investment securities of the types on CMR473 and CMR479.

Liabilities (Required Reporting)

1. VRFM liabilities.

Supplemental reporting is also available for OBS positions, as described below.

Each line on the supplemental reporting form for assets and liabilities consists of a balance with a given asset or liability code, a rate index code, and information describing those balances – margin, coupon, remaining maturity, etc. Number all lines used to report supplemental information sequentially, with the first line on the form receiving the number 1 in the column titled *Entry #.* We describe all other entries in detail below. If there are insufficient lines on the Supplemental Reporting page to report the different combinations of instrument and index codes, use as many continuation pages as necessary.

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORTING FOR ASSETS (OPTIONAL)

You may report three broad classes of assets on the Supplemental Reporting form:

1. The following types of loans:
   a. Adjustable- and fixed-rate multifamily and nonresidential mortgage loans and securities.
   b. Adjustable-rate construction and land loans.
   c. Adjustable-rate second mortgages.
   d. Adjustable-rate commercial loans.
   e. Adjustable- and fixed-rate consumer loans.
2. Investments in mortgage-related mutual funds.
3. Investments in securities of the types on CMR479, Municipal securities, mortgage-backed bonds, corporate securities, commercial paper.

Besides a column for the entry number, there are nine input columns on the Supplemental Reporting form. You will not always use all nine columns, depending on the asset. Below we describe the reporting for each column for each of the three classes of assets.

Loans

Column 1: Asset Code

Loans where OTS permits supplemental reporting are in Appendix C by Schedule CMR cell number. For each CMR cell number, you may use one or more codes to represent types of loans in that cell. For example, CMR335 and CMR336, Adjustable-rate and Fixed-rate Consumer Loans, respectively, may each be disaggregated into seven asset codes that correspond to different types of consumer loans. For example, you can report auto loans by entering asset code 183 in column 1 of the first line; education loans by entering asset code 182 on the next line; etc. Other CMR cell numbers – construction and land loans, second mortgages, and commercial loans – have only one code each. For those assets, balances cannot be disaggregated further by loan type, only by index code. See the description of column 2 below.

Column 2: Rate Index Code

From the list of Interest Rate Index Codes in Appendix A, report the code representing the index the reported loan uses. For example, you could report adjustable-rate auto loans tied to the prime rate with an asset code of 183 in column 1 and an index code of 830 in column 2. You could report auto loans tied to the one-year Treasury rate on a separate line with an asset code of 183 and an index code of 312.

Column 3: Balance

Report the outstanding balance of the loan in column 3.

Balances reported for asset codes within a given CMR cell number must sum to the balance reported in that cell in the Assets sections of Schedule CMR. For example, balances on the Supplemental Reporting form with asset codes 180 through 189, various types of consumer loans, and index codes designating adjustable-rate loans, must sum to the balance reported for total adjustable-rate consumer loans on CMR335. Likewise, the balances with asset codes 180 through 189 and an index code designating fixed-rate loans, must sum to CMR336, total fixed-rate consumer loans.

Column 4: Margin/WAC

If the entry represents an adjustable-rate loan, report the weighted-average margin, in basis points, in column 4. If it is a fixed-rate loan, report the WAC, in basis points, in column 4. Note that this differs from treatment in the Assets section of Schedule CMR, where the WAC is in percentage points. Report the net margin or the pass-through rate for adjustable-rate and fixed-rate securities, respectively. We describe how to calculate the weighted-average margin and the WAC in the general instructions to Schedule CMR.

Column 5: Rate Reset Frequency

If the loan is adjustable-rate, report the weighted-average frequency where the coupon rate resets, in months, in column 5. You should calculate the weighted-average frequency of the coupon reset in the same manner as the WARM, as described in the general instructions to Schedule CMR. However, instead of months to maturity, use months between coupon reset dates. If the loan is fixed-rate, leave column 5 blank.

Column 6: Months to Full Amortization

Leave this column blank for all assets except multifamily and nonresidential balloon mortgage loans and securities – asset codes 100, 105, 106, 107, 108, and 109. For those assets, report the weighted-average number of months remaining until the balloon mortgage would fully amortize. Calculate this item in the

same manner as described for WARM, in the general instructions to Schedule CMR. However, instead of months to maturity, use months to full amortization.

Column 7: Remaining Maturity

Report the WARM, in months, in column 7. Calculate the WARM as described in the general instructions to Schedule CMR. For balloon mortgages, use the number of months until payment of the balloon.

Column 8: Distance to Lifetime Cap

Use this column only for adjustable-rate multifamily and nonresidential mortgage loans and securities, asset codes 100 through 119. For all other types of loans, leave it blank.

For each asset code, calculate the difference between the WAC and the weighted-average lifetime cap for the loans or securities in that category. Report the result in column 8, in basis points. For example, for a WAC of 10 percent and a cap of 12 percent, report a value of 200 basis points. Calculate the WAC as described in the general instructions to Schedule CMR. Calculate the weighted-average lifetime cap the same way. For loans and securities that have no lifetime caps, report 9999 in this column.

Column 9: Distance to Lifetime Floor

Use this column only for adjustable-rate multifamily and nonresidential mortgage loans and securities, asset codes 100 through 119. For all other types of loans, leave it blank.

For each asset code, calculate the difference between the current WAC and the weighted-average lifetime floor for the loans in that category. Report the result in column 9, in basis points. For example, for a WAC of 10 percent and a floor of 8 percent, report a value of 200 basis points. For loans and securities that have no lifetime floor, report 9999 in this column.

Mortgage-Related Mutual Funds

Mortgage-related mutual funds are those with any investments in mortgage pools, mortgage securities, mortgage-derivative securities, mortgage servicing rights, or other mortgage-related instruments. Besides reporting investments in such mortgage-related mutual funds on CMR584, you may report more detail about the asset holdings of such funds using the method described below.

Reporting this additional information improves the accuracy of the interest rate risk estimate that OTS produces. The OTS Model conservatively assumes that the market value of mortgage-related mutual funds on CMR584 consists entirely of fixed-rate MBS. If you provide information about the composition of mutual fund assets under this optional reporting method, the model will use assumptions that better reflect the true interest rate sensitivity of those mutual funds.

To report optional information about the composition of mortgage-related mutual funds you should do the following:

1. Determine your pro rata share of the current market value, net asset value, of each mutual fund where you have investments.
2. Distribute the market value of your share of each mutual fund into the asset categories shown in Appendix C in the section that applies to CMR584. Besides the entry number column, you report information in two columns: Asset Code and Balance.

Column 1: Asset Code

Asset codes that you may use to report supplemental information about mortgage-related mutual funds are in Appendix C in the section that applies to CMR584. Report those asset categories that reflect your mutual funds' investments.

Column 3: Balance

Report your pro rata share of the current market value of each reported asset category. The total market value of all mortgage-related mutual fund asset categories on the Supplemental Reporting form must equal the amount on CMR584.

Example: You have invested in a single mortgage-related mutual fund. The fund's net asset value as of the reporting date is $100 million and your shares in the fund are worth $1 million. The mutual fund's asset portfolio consists of $50 million in fixed-rate MBS, $45 million in adjustable-rate MBS, and $5 million in Treasury securities. You would report its pro rata share in these three types of assets in the following manner on the Supplemental Reporting for Assets and Liabilities section of Schedule CMR:

[1] Asset Code	[2] Rate Index Code	[3] Balance $000	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
160		500		Columns [4] through [9] should be left blank				
162		450						
179		50						

Note that the entries sum to the $1 million you reported on CMR584.

Other Investment Securities

You can provide additional information about securities on CMR473 and CMR479. You may distinguish three different types of instruments – fixed coupon, floating-rate, and inverse floating-rate securities – using the codes listed in the appropriate sections of Appendix C.

Column 1: Asset Code

Asset codes for reporting supplemental information are in Appendix C. For CMR473, Government and Agency Securities including SBA securities, applicable asset codes are 300 through 304. For CMR479, Other Securities – Munis, Mortgage-Backed Bonds, Corporate Securities, Commercial Paper, Etc. – applicable codes are 120 through 124.

Column 2: Rate Index Code

From the list of Interest Rate Index Codes in Appendix A, report the code representing the index the security uses. Use code 900 if the security has a fixed coupon.

Column 3: Balance

For each type of security, report the outstanding balance of all securities of that type on CMR473 or CMR479. The total outstanding balance on the Supplemental Reporting section with asset codes 300 through 304 must equal the amount on CMR473. In addition, the total balance with asset codes 120 through 124 must equal the amount on CMR479.

Column 4: Margin/WAC

If the entry represents a floating-rate security, report the margin, **in basis points**, in column 4. If the security is a fixed-coupon security, report the coupon, **in basis points**, in column 4. Note that this differs from treatment in the Assets section of Schedule CMR, where the coupon is in percentage points.

Column 5: Rate Reset Frequency

If the balance reported in column 3 is floating-rate or inverse floating-rate, report the frequency that the coupon rate resets, in months, in column 5. If the balance reported in column 3 is fixed-coupon, leave column 5 blank.

Column 6:

Leave this column blank.

Column 7: Remaining Maturity

Report the remaining maturity, in months, in column 7.

Column 8:

Use this column only for reporting the benchmark rate (in basis points) of inverse floating-rate securities. For example, if you derive the coupon of such a security using the formula 17.5 minus six-month LIBOR, the benchmark rate is 17.5, and you should report it as 1750 basis points in column 8. For all other types of securities, leave this column blank.

Column 9:

Leave this column blank.

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORTING FOR LIABILITIES (REQUIRED)

Report variable-rate, fixed-maturity liabilities in the section, **Supplemental Reporting for Assets and Liabilities**.

Include liabilities of the following types that have contractually stated maturities and indexed rates:

1. Certificates of deposit.
2. FHLB advances.
3. Commercial bank loans.
4. Repurchase agreements.
5. Retail repurchase agreements.
6. Commercial paper issued.
7. Subordinated debt.
8. Redeemable preferred stock.
9. All other borrowings.

Do not include:

1. Mortgage collateralized securities. Report on Supplemental Reporting of Market Value Estimates.
2. Structured borrowings. Report on Supplemental Reporting of Market Value Estimates.

General Instructions:

Report information about your VRFM liabilities as follows:

Assign liability and index codes to each VRFM liability that you issue, using the lists of codes in Appendix D and Appendix A, respectively. For example, each variable-rate FHLB advance indexed to the Fed Funds rate would have the liability code 220, the code for FHLB advances, and the index code 800 (the code that shows that the interest rate on the advances uses the Fed Funds rate as an index). Report each VRFM liability you issue using either one of two ways:

A. **Individually –** This option produces a very accurate valuation, but it might require the reporting of a large amount of data.

B. **Aggregated with similar liabilities** – This option produces somewhat less accurate valuations, but it requires the reporting of a smaller amount of data.

1. If you choose the individual option, supply the required information – liability code, index code, balance, margin, rate reset frequency, months to reset, and remaining maturity – for each VRFM liability issued that you report individually. For example, you would report each FHLB advance described in the example above individually.
2. If you choose the aggregated option, report VRFM liabilities on the Supplemental Reporting Form aggregated by liability and index code. Thus, you would report all VRFM liabilities that have the same liability and index code aggregated as a single position. For example, you would report all FHLB advances described in the preceding example together as a single position regardless of differences in margin, rate reset frequency, months to next reset, or remaining maturity.

Entry Number

Number all lines used to report supplemental information, starting with the number 1.

Column 1: Liability Code

The liability code is a three-digit code that denotes the type of liability reported. The codes are included in Appendix D – **List of Codes Used for Supplemental Reporting**.

Column 2: Rate Index Code

The index code is a three-digit code that describes the index of the VRFM liability reported. The codes are in Appendix A, **List of Interest Rate Index Codes**.

Column 3: Balance

If you choose option A, report the outstanding balance of each individual VRFM liability. If you choose option B, report the total outstanding balance of that position. In either case, do not report the carrying values.

Column 4: Margin in Basis Points

The margin of a variable rate liability is the amount added to the index rate to derive the coupon rate. If you choose option A, report the margin, in basis points, of each **individual** VRFM liability.

If you choose option B, report the weighted-average margin for each **position**. See the general instructions to Schedule CMR.

Column 5: Rate Reset Frequency

If you choose option A, report the index rate reset frequency, in months, of each individual VRFM liability.

If you choose option B, calculate the weighted-average rate reset frequency for each position by multiplying the reset frequency of each liability expressed in months by the ratio of that liability's balance to the position's total balance. Calculate the weighted-average rate reset frequency for each position. See the general instructions to Schedule CMR.

Column 6: Months to Next Reset

If you choose option A, report the number of months until the next index rate reset for each individual VRFM liability.

If you choose option B, calculate the weighted-average months to next reset for each position. To do this, multiply the number of months until next reset for each liability by the ratio of that liability's balance to the position's total balance. Calculate the weighted-average months to next reset for each position. See the general instructions to Schedule CMR. Round the weighted-average months to next reset to the nearest month.

Column 7: Remaining Maturity

If you choose option A, report the remaining maturity, in months, of each individual VRFM liability.

If you choose option B, calculate the WARM for each position. To do this, multiply the remaining maturity of each liability expressed in months by the ratio of that liability's balance to the position's total balance. Calculate the weighted-average remaining term for each position. See the general instructions to Schedule CMR.

Column 8:

Leave this column blank for all VRFM liabilities.

Column 9:

Leave this column blank for all VRFM liabilities.

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORTING OF MARKET VALUE ESTIMATES

To calculate the market value of some of the assets, liabilities, and financial derivatives and OBS instruments that you hold, we need more information than is feasible to collect on Schedule CMR. This section of Schedule CMR collects your own estimates of the market values of certain instruments in each of the seven interest rate scenarios shown in the Interest Rate Risk Exposure Report that we produce each quarter. We combine the estimates you report with the market value estimates calculated by the OTS Model to evaluate your exposure to interest rate changes.

You **must** report market value estimates **if** you have the following types of financial instruments:

1. Financial derivatives and OBS contracts that you cannot identify by a contract code. For instance, CMO swaps.

2. Mortgage-derivative securities if you meet the criteria outlined below under **Market Value Estimates of Mortgage Derivative Securities**. If we do not require you to report market value estimates for your mortgage-derivative securities, you may do so at your option.

3. Complex securities. If you have complex securities, you must report market value estimates for those securities. Common types of complex securities include structured securities, such as step-up bonds, index-amortizing notes, dual index notes, de-leveraged bonds, range bonds, and inverse floaters.

4. Structured Borrowings.

Moreover, you have the option to report market value estimates for collateralized mortgage securities you issue.

If you report your own estimates for a given type of instrument, you should do so consistently across quarters. If you do not report market value estimates, you should leave the cells blank.

Reporting Guidelines

When estimating the market values for this section, you should use the same methodology you use in your TB 13a analyses. First, calculate the base case market value of each instrument in the current interest rate environment. Then calculate market value estimates in the six shocked interest rate scenarios – the plus and minus 100, 200, and 300 basis point shocks described in TB 13a – by assuming parallel shifts in the term structure of interest rates. In periods of low interest rates, it is possible that the simulation of the -300 interest rate scenario could result in negative interest rates. To avoid this possibility, you should set a floor of ten basis points for all interest rates when performing your own simulations.

Assumptions used in the calculations must be reasonable and consistent with the analysis you perform to satisfy TB 13a. Your prepayment assumptions should relate reasonably to market consensus in the current interest rate scenario. In the six shocked scenarios, prepayment assumptions should reflect changes likely to occur in prepayment rates under each interest rate shock. If you perform the valuation by estimating the present value of future cash flows, both the discount rates and expected future cash flows should reflect the current yield curve or that or similar instruments in the current rate scenario. In the shocked scenarios, discount rates and expected future cash flows should reflect likely changes that would occur under each shock.

To evaluate an institution's market value estimates, OTS examiners will, at a minimum, determine whether the institution:

1. Uses zero-coupon (spot) rates of the appropriate maturities to discount cash flows.
2. Uses implied forward interest rates to model variable rate cash flows.
3. Values embedded options using appropriate option valuation methodology, e.g., Black-Scholes type formulas, Monte-Carlo simulations, lattice methods, etc.

Examiners may determine an institution should use more sophisticated measurement techniques to address specific supervisory concerns (e.g., high volume and price sensitivity of a group of structured advances; the institution's results may materially misstate the level of risk; a combination of low Post-shock NPV Ratio and high Sensitivity Measure; etc.). In any case, the institution should be very familiar with the details of the assumptions, term structure, and logic used in performing the measurements. Measures obtained from either a third party or from an FHLB originating a structured FHLB advance may, therefore, not always be adequate.

Report the following type of instruments on the Supplemental Reporting of Market Value Estimates.

Market Value Estimates of Financial Derivatives and Off-Balance-Sheet Contracts

Report an estimate of the market value of financial derivatives and OBS contracts according to the instructions for either case 1 or case 2 below.

Case 1: You hold financial derivatives and OBS contract(s) that do not have contract codes listed in the instructions. In such instances, report market value estimates for those contracts, in each of the seven interest rate scenarios listed, using contract code 500, from Appendix D, on the *Supplemental Reporting of Market Value Estimates*.

Case 2: You have more than 16 financial derivatives and OBS contract positions and have chosen to provide your own market value estimates of the additional positions instead of reporting them in the section, *Supplemental Reporting for Financial Derivatives and OBS Positions*. See *Reporting More Than 16 OBS Positions* in the section *Off-Balance-Sheet Contracts*. In such instances, you must report the estimated aggregate market value of the additional positions in each of the seven interest rate scenarios listed on the *Supplemental Reporting of Market Value Estimates* using contract code 500 from Appendix D.

You may also include estimates of the market value of loan servicing rights other than single-family first mortgages; for instance, servicing of commercial real estate, second mortgages, home equity loans, auto loans, credit cards, etc.

Market Value Estimates of Mortgage Derivative Securities

Reporting Information: Certain savings associations must report the estimated aggregate market value of mortgage-derivative securities in each of the seven interest rate scenarios. This is in addition to the general requirement that savings associations report the recorded investment of these securities on CMR351 through CMR376 as described in *Mortgage-Derivative Securities* in the *Assets* section.

If you meet any of the three conditions below, you must report the estimated market values of your entire portfolio of mortgage-derivative securities:

1. Your assets exceed $500 million.

2. You acquired high-risk mortgage-derivative securities as described in *Mortgage-Derivative Securities*, in the *Assets* section after December 31, 1988.
3. The recorded investment of your portfolio of mortgage-derivatives exceeds five percent of your total assets.

If you meet any of these three conditions, you must report the market value of all CMOs, residuals, stripped MBS, and CMO swaps under the seven interest rate scenarios on the *Supplemental Reporting of Market Value Estimates* using asset code 123 found in Appendix D. In valuing floating-rate CMOs, on CMR351 and CMR352, you should use a methodology that accomplishes the following:

1. Values the cap and floor of the floater.
2. Discounts cash flows using the zero-coupon Treasury curve and a spread to the curve.

CEO Memo 55, dated April 30, 1996 contains a detailed description of a methodology that incorporates these two requirements. The memo is available on OTS's web site, www.ots.treas.gov.

If we do not require you to report estimated market values you may do so at your option, but you must include market values for all mortgage derivatives whose recorded investments you report on CMR351 through CMR376.

Use of Information: When calculating your Interest Rate Risk Report, the OTS Model will use market value estimates of mortgage derivatives if you report them. If you have such derivatives but do not report market value estimates, the OTS Model will estimate market values using values of similar instruments as proxies.

Market Value Estimates of Complex Securities

Reporting Information: If you report any complex securities you must report the estimated aggregate market value of those securities in each of the seven interest rate scenarios using contract code 121 from Appendix D.

Use of Information: When producing your Interest Rate Risk Exposure Report, the OTS Model will include in NPV the market value estimates of these securities.-

Market Value Estimates of Structured Borrowings

For the purpose of these instructions, structured borrowings include borrowings and Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB) advances with embedded options or derivative-like features where the advances' coupon, average life, or redemption value is dependent on a reference rate, an index, or a formula. Structured borrowings include, but they are not limited to, putable and callable advances, variable rate advances with embedded caps, floors, or collars, step-up variable rate advances and amortizing advances. See Appendix D, codes 280 through 290, for a detailed description of structured borrowings whose market value estimates are reported on Supplemental Reporting of Market Value Estimates.

Market Value Estimates of Collateralized Mortgage Securities Issued (Optional)

Reporting Information: Report only those collateralized mortgage securities issued that you do not record as sales in accordance with SFAS No. 140, *Accounting for Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Extinguishments of Liabilities.* Report information on collateralized mortgage securities issued in two places: one mandatory, the other optional:

1. Report the book value of CMOs and other collateralized mortgage securities issued on CMR785. Balances on CMR785 should not be on CMR678 through CMR706.
2. At your option, you may use code 210 to report your estimate of the value of the collateralized mortgage securities issued, in each of seven interest rate scenarios listed on the Supplemental Reporting of Market Value Estimates.

Reporting Guidelines

Report positions in the Supplemental Reporting of Market Value Estimates as follows:

Column 1: Entry Number

Number all lines used to report supplemental market value information, starting with the number 1.

Column 2: Position Code

The position code is a 3-digit code that denotes the type of instrument reported. The codes are included in Appendix D.

Column 3: Balance

Report the outstanding balance for each position whose market value estimates are reported in Column 3 through Column 9. For zero-coupon instruments, report the recorded investment, which is the amortized value of the investment.

Column 4 through Column 10: Estimated Market Value After Specified Rate Shock

Report the estimate of the market value in each of the following interest rates scenarios: -300 basis points, -200bp, -100bp, No Change, +100bp, +200bp, +300bp, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORTING FOR DERIVATIVES AND OFF-BALANCE-SHEET POSITIONS

In this section, you may report supplemental information about OBS contracts as described in *Reporting More Than 16 OBS Positions* in the section *Off-Balance-Sheet Contracts*. If you have more than 16 OBS positions, you may report those positions in the same manner that you reported the initial 16 positions on the continuation page *Supplemental Reporting for Financial Derivatives and OBS Positions*.

To report positions using supplemental pages, number the positions sequentially in the column *Entry #,* beginning with number 1 for the first position on the first supplemental page. The same instructions in the section *Off-Balance-Sheet Contracts* used to report the initial 16 positions apply. Use as many continuation pages as necessary to report the remaining positions.

APPENDIX A

LIST OF INTEREST RATE INDEX CODES

Code	Index
303	3-month Treasury security
306	6-month Treasury security
312	1-year Constant Maturity Treasury
324	2-year Constant Maturity Treasury
336	3-year Constant Maturity Treasury
360	5-year Constant Maturity Treasury
370	7-year Constant Maturity Treasury
380	10-year Constant Maturity Treasury
401	1-month London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR)
403	3-month London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR)
406	6-month London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR)
412	1-year London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR)
503	3-month FHLB advance rate
506	6-month FHLB advance rate
512	1-year FHLB advance rate
524	2-year FHLB advance rate
536	3-year FHLB advance rate
548	4-year FHLB advance rate
560	5-year FHLB advance rate
603	3-month fixed-rate CD rate
606	6-month fixed-rate CD rate
612	1-year fixed-rate CD rate
660	5-year fixed-rate CD rate
710	FHLMC/FNMA 30-year, fixed-rate mortgage commitment rate
720	National Average Contract Rate for the Purchase of Previously Occupied Homes
800	Federal funds rate
811	11th District FHLB Cost-of-Funds Index (COFI)
812	Lender’s own Cost-of-Funds
820	Federal Cost-of-Funds Index
830	Prime rate
900	Fixed-rate
910	Rate adjusted at lender’s discretion
911	Any other index

APPENDIX B

LIST OF CONTRACT CODES FOR OBS CONTRACTS

You should use the following list of codes to report OBS contracts.

Contract Codes for Optional Commitments to Originate Mortgages

1002	1-month COFI ARMs
1004	6-month or 1-year COFI ARMs
1006	6-month or 1-year Treasury or LIBOR ARMs
1008	3-year or 5-year Treasury ARMs
1010	5-year or 7-year Balloon or 2-step mortgages
1012	10-year, 15-year, or 20-year FRMs
1014	25-year or 30-year FRMs
1016	all other mortgages

Contract Codes for Firm Commitments to Purchase, Sell, or Originate Mortgages

Firm Commitments to Purchase or Sell Mortgage Loans, Servicing Retained

If the commitment is transacted on a servicing retained basis – the seller will continue to be responsible for servicing the loans following the sale – use the following contract codes. **Note** that typically commitments to purchase or sell mortgages, including mandatory forward sales are transacted on a servicing retained basis, not on a servicing released basis.

2002	purchase 1-month COFI ARM loans, servicing retained
2004	purchase 6-month or 1-year COFI ARM loans, servicing retained
2006	purchase 6-month or 1-year Treasury or LIBOR ARM loans, servicing retained
2008	purchase 3-year or 5-year Treasury ARM loans, servicing retained
2010	purchase 5-year or 7-year Balloon or 2-step mortgage loans, servicing retained
2012	purchase 10-year, 15-year, or 20-year FRM loans, servicing retained
2014	purchase 25-year or 30-year FRM loans, servicing retained
2016	purchase all other mortgage loans, servicing retained
2022	sell 1-month COFI ARM loans, servicing retained
2024	sell 6-month or 1-year COFI ARM loans, servicing retained
2026	sell 6-month or 1-year Treasury or LIBOR ARM loans, servicing retained
2028	sell 3-year or 5-year Treasury ARM loans, servicing retained
2030	sell 5-year or 7-year Balloon or 2-step mortgage loans, servicing retained
2032	sell 10-year, 15-year, or 20-year FRM loans, servicing retained
2034	sell 25-year or 30-year FRM loans, servicing retained
2036	sell all other mortgage loans, servicing retained

Firm Commitments to Purchase or Sell Mortgage Loans, Servicing Released

If the commitment is transacted on a servicing released basis – the purchaser will be responsible for servicing the loans – use the following contract codes:

2102	purchase 1-month COFI ARM loans, servicing released

2104 purchase 6-month or 1-year COFI ARM loans, servicing released
2106 purchase 6-month or 1-year Treasury or LIBOR ARM loans, servicing released
2108 purchase 3-year or 5-year Treasury ARM loans, servicing released
2110 purchase 5-year or 7-year Balloon or 2-Step mortgage loans, servicing released
2112 purchase 10-year, 15-year, or 20-year FRM loans, servicing released
2114 purchase 25-year or 30-year FRM loans, servicing released
2116 purchase all other mortgage loans, servicing released
2122 sell 1-month COFI ARM loans, servicing released
2124 sell 6-month or 1-year COFI ARM loans, servicing released
2126 sell 6-month or 1-year Treasury or LIBOR ARM loans, servicing released
2128 sell 3-year or 5-year Treasury ARM loans, servicing released
2130 sell 5-year or 7-year Balloon or 2-Step mortgage loans, servicing released
2132 sell 10-year, 15-year, or 20-year FRM loans, servicing released
2134 sell 25-year or 30-year FRM loans, servicing released
2136 sell all other mortgage loans, servicing released

Firm Commitments to Purchase or Sell MBS

2042 purchase 1-month COFI ARM MBS
2044 purchase 6-month or 1-year COFI ARM MBS
2046 purchase 6-month or 1-year Treasury or LIBOR ARM MBS
2048 purchase 3-year or 5-year Treasury ARM MBS
2050 purchase 5-year or 7-year Balloon or 2-step MBS
2052 purchase 10-year, 15-year, or 20-year FRM MBS
2054 purchase 25-year or 30-year FRM MBS
2056 purchase all other MBS
2062 sell 1-month COFI ARM MBS
2064 sell 6-month or 1-year COFI ARM MBS
2066 sell 6-month or 1-year Treasury or LIBOR ARM MBS
2068 sell 3-year or 5-year Treasury ARM MBS
2070 sell 5-year or 7-year Balloon or 2-step MBS
2072 sell 10-year, 15-year, or 20-year FRM MBS
2074 sell 25-year or 30-year FRM MBS
2076 sell all other MBS

Firm Commitments to Originate Mortgage Loans

2202 originate 1-month COFI ARM loans
2204 originate 6-month or 1-year COFI ARM loans
2206 originate 6-month or 1-year Treasury or LIBOR ARM loans
2208 originate 3-year or 5-year Treasury ARM loans
2210 originate 5-year or 7-year Balloon or 2-Step mortgage loans
2212 originate 10-year, 15-year, or 20-year FRM loans
2214 originate 25-year or 30-year FRM loans
2216 originate all other mortgage loans

Firm Commitments to Purchase or Sell Mortgage Derivative Products (MDPs)

2081 purchase low-risk floating-rate MDPs
2082 purchase low-risk fixed-rate MDPs
2083 sell low-risk floating-rate MDPs
2084 sell low-risk fixed-rate MDPs
2086 purchase high-risk MDPs
2088 sell high-risk MDPs

Contract Codes for Optional Commitments to Purchase or Sell Mortgages and MBS

Long Options to Purchase Mortgages and MBS (Long Calls)

3002 long the option to purchase 1-month COFI ARMs
3004 long the option to purchase 6-month or 1-year COFI ARMs
3006 long the option to purchase 6-month or 1-year Treasury or LIBOR ARMs
3008 long the option to purchase 3-year or 5-year Treasury ARMs
3010 long the option to purchase 5-year or 7-year Balloon or 2-step mortgages
3012 long the option to purchase 10-year, 15-year, or 20-year FRMs
3014 long the option to purchase 25-year or 30-year FRMs
3016 long the option to purchase all other mortgages

Long Options to Sell Mortgages and MBS (Long Puts)

3022 long the option to sell 1-month COFI ARMs
3024 long the option to sell 6-month or 1-year COFI ARMs
3026 long the option to sell 6-month or 1-year Treasury or LIBOR ARMs
3028 long the option to sell 3-year or 5-year Treasury ARMs
3030 long the option to sell 5-year or 7-year Balloon or 2-step mortgages
3032 long the option to sell 10-year, 15-year, or 20-year FRMs
3034 long the option to sell 25-year or 30-year FRMs
3036 long the option to sell all other mortgages

Short Options to Purchase Mortgages and MBS (Short Calls)

3042 short the option to purchase 1-month COFI ARMs
3044 short the option to purchase 6-month or 1-year COFI ARMs
3046 short the option to purchase 6-month or 1-year Treasury or LIBOR ARMs
3048 short the option to purchase 3-year or 5-year Treasury ARMs
3050 short the option to purchase 5-year or 7-year Balloon or 2-step mortgages
3052 short the option to purchase 10-year, 15-year, or 20-year FRMs
3054 short the option to purchase 25-year or 30-year FRMs
3056 short the option to purchase all other mortgages

Short Options to Sell Mortgages and MBS (Short Puts)

3062 short the option to sell 1-month COFI ARMs
3064 short the option to sell 6-month or 1-year COFI ARMs
3066 short the option to sell 6-month or 1-year Treasury or LIBOR ARMs
3068 short the option to sell 3-year or 5-year Treasury ARMs
3070 short the option to sell 5-year or 7-year Balloon or 2-step mortgages
3072 short the option to sell 10-year, 15-year, or 20-year FRMs
3074 short the option to sell 25-year or 30-year FRMs
3076 short the option to sell all other mortgages

Contract Codes for Commitments to Purchase or Sell Nonmortgage Financial Assets and Liabilities

For purposes of reporting, **core deposits** are defined as transaction accounts, money market deposit accounts, passbook accounts, and non-interest-bearing demand deposits.

4002 purchase or originate nonmortgage financial assets

4004	purchase core deposits
4006	purchase all other liabilities
4022	sell nonmortgage financial assets
4024	sell core deposits
4026	sell all other liabilities

Contract Codes for Interest-Rate Swaps

We have divided the codes for swaps into three groups: fixed-for-floating swaps, basis swaps, and mortgage swaps. We have not listed codes for LIBOR-for-COFI basis swaps because the value of this type of swap does not change substantially when the yield curve changes in a parallel fashion. Special reporting instructions for swaptions and amortizing swaps appear below the list of codes.

CMO swaps are reported with Mortgage Derivative Securities. See **Mortgage Derivative Securities** in Section II, Assets.

If the institution holds a type of interest rate swap that is not contained in this list, the contract should be reported on **Supplemental Reporting of Market Value Estimates**, using code 500 from Appendix D. See **Market Value Estimates of OBS Contracts** in Section V, Reporting of Market Value Estimates, for reporting instructions.

Fixed-for-Floating Swaps

5002	pay fixed, receive 1-month LIBOR
5004	pay fixed, receive 3-month LIBOR
5006	pay fixed, receive 6-month LIBOR
5008	pay fixed, receive COFI
5010	pay fixed, receive 3-month Treasury
5012	pay fixed, receive 1-Year Treasury
5014	pay fixed, receive 3-year Treasury
5016	pay fixed, receive 5-year Treasury
5018	pay fixed, receive 7-year Treasury
5020	pay fixed, receive 10-year Treasury
5022	pay fixed, receive the prime rate
5024	pay 1-month LIBOR, receive fixed
5026	pay 3-month LIBOR, receive fixed
5028	pay 6-month LIBOR, receive fixed
5030	pay COFI, receive fixed
5032	pay 3-month Treasury, receive fixed
5034	pay 1-Year Treasury, receive fixed
5036	pay 3-year Treasury, receive fixed
5038	pay 5-year Treasury, receive fixed
5040	pay 7-year Treasury, receive fixed
5042	pay 10-year Treasury, receive fixed
5044	pay the prime rate, receive fixed

Basis Swaps

5052	pay COFI, receive 1-month LIBOR
5054	pay COFI, receive 3-month LIBOR
5056	pay COFI, receive 6-month LIBOR
5058	pay COFI, receive 3-month Treasury
5060	pay 1-month LIBOR, receive 1-year Treasury
5062	pay 1-month LIBOR, receive COFI
5064	pay 3-month LIBOR, receive COFI
5066	pay 6-month LIBOR, receive COFI
5068	pay 3-month Treasury, receive COFI

5069 pay 1-year Treasury, receive 1-month LIBOR

Mortgage Swaps

5572 pay 1-month LIBOR, receive MBS coupon
5574 pay 3-month LIBOR, receive MBS coupon
5576 pay 6-month LIBOR, receive MBS coupon
5582 pay MBS coupon, receive 1-month LIBOR
5584 pay MBS coupon, receive 3-month LIBOR
5586 pay MBS coupon, receive 6-month LIBOR

A **swaption** is an option on a swap. Swaptions are reported in the following manner: replace the first two digits of the contract codes listed above with 51 for a long position in the swaption – the institution has purchased the swaption – or 52 for a short position in the swaption – the institution has sold the swaption. For example, the contract code for a long swaption position where the institution would pay a fixed rate and receive 3-month LIBOR is 5104.

The OTS model only values swaptions on fixed-for-LIBOR, 1-, 3-, and 6-month indices, fixed-for-COFI, and fixed-for-3-month Treasury coupons. These swaptions correspond to codes 5102 through 5110, 5124 through 5132, 5202 through 5210, and 5224 through 5232. If you hold a swaption that is not contained in this list, you should report the on **Supplemental Reporting of Market Value Estimates**. See **Market Value Estimates of OBS Contracts** in Section V, **Reporting of Market Value Estimates**, for reporting instructions.

An **amortizing swap** is a swap on which the notional amount amortizes over time. You report amortizing swaps by replacing the first two digits of the contract codes listed above with 55. For example, the contract code for an amortizing swap where the institution pays COFI and receives 1-month LIBOR is 5552. Because mortgage swaps are amortizing swaps, their contract codes begin with 55.

Contract Codes for Interest-Rate Caps

6002 long a cap on 1-month LIBOR
6004 long a cap on 3-month LIBOR
6006 long a cap on 6-month LIBOR
6008 long a cap on the 3-month Treasury
6010 long a cap on the 1-year Treasury
6012 long a cap on the 3-year Treasury
6014 long a cap on the 5-year Treasury
6016 long a cap on the 7-year Treasury
6018 long a cap on the 10-year Treasury
6020 long a cap on COFI
6022 long a cap on the prime rate
6032 short a cap on 1-month LIBOR
6034 short a cap on 3-month LIBOR
6036 short a cap on 6-month LIBOR
6038 short a cap on the 3-month Treasury
6040 short a cap on the 1-year Treasury
6042 short a cap on the 3-year Treasury
6044 short a cap on the 5-year Treasury
6046 short a cap on the 7-year Treasury
6048 short a cap on the 10-year Treasury
6050 short a cap on COFI
6052 short a cap on the prime rate

If you hold a cap on which the notional amount is amortizing, an amortizing cap, you should report the contract on **Supplemental Reporting of Market Value Estimates**. See **Market Value Estimates of OBS Contracts** in Section V, **Reporting of Market Value Estimates**, for reporting instructions.

Contract Codes for Interest-Rate Floors

7002	long a floor on 1-month LIBOR
7004	long a floor on 3-month LIBOR
7006	long a floor on 6-month LIBOR
7008	long a floor on the 3-month Treasury
7010	long a floor on the 1-year Treasury
7012	long a floor on the 3-year Treasury
7014	long a floor on the 5-year Treasury
7016	long a floor on the 7-year Treasury
7018	long a floor on the 10-year Treasury
7020	long a floor on COFI
7022	long a floor on the prime rate
7032	short a floor on 1-month LIBOR
7034	short a floor on 3-month LIBOR
7036	short a floor on 6-month LIBOR
7038	short a floor on the 3-month Treasury
7040	short a floor on the 1-year Treasury
7042	short a floor on the 3-year Treasury
7044	short a floor on the 5-year Treasury
7046	short a floor on the 7-year Treasury
7048	short a floor on the 10-year Treasury
7050	short a floor on COFI
7052	short a floor on the prime rate

If the institution holds a floor on which the notional amount is amortizing, an amortizing floor, you should report the contract should be reported on **Supplemental Reporting of Market Value Estimates**. See **Market Value Estimates of OBS Contracts** in Section V, **Reporting of Market Value Estimates, for reporting instructions**.

Contract Codes for Futures

8002	long 30-day interest rate
8004	long 3-month Treasury bill
8006	long 2-year Treasury note
8008	long 5-year Treasury note
8010	long 10-year Treasury note
8012	long Treasury bond
8014	long 1-month LIBOR
8016	long 3-month Eurodollar
8018	long 3-year Swap
8020	long 5-year Swap
8032	short 30-day interest rate
8034	short 3-month Treasury bill
8036	short 2-year Treasury note
8038	short 5-year Treasury note
8040	short 10-year Treasury note
8042	short Treasury bond
8044	short 1-month LIBOR
8046	short 3-month Eurodollar
8048	short 3-year Swap
8050	short 5-year Swap

Contract Codes for Options on Futures

Long Call Options

9002	long call, 30-day interest rate futures
9004	long call, 3-month Treasury bill futures
9006	long call, 2-year Treasury note futures
9008	long call, 5-year Treasury note futures
9010	long call, 10-year Treasury note futures
9012	long call, Treasury bond futures
9014	long call, 1-month LIBOR futures
9016	long call, 3-month Eurodollar futures

Long Put Options

9026	long put, 30-day interest rate futures
9028	long put, 3-month Treasury bill futures
9030	long put, 2-year Treasury note futures
9032	long put, 5-year Treasury note futures
9034	long put, 10-year Treasury note futures
9036	long put, Treasury bond futures
9038	long put, 1-month LIBOR futures
9040	long put, 3-month Eurodollar futures

Short Call Options

9050	short call, 30-day interest rate futures
9053	short call, 3-month Treasury bill futures
9054	short call, 2-year Treasury note futures
9056	short call, 5-year Treasury note futures
9058	short call, 10-year Treasury note futures
9060	short call, Treasury bond futures
9062	short call, 1-month LIBOR futures
9064	short call, 3-month Eurodollar futures

Short Put Options

9074	short put, 30-day interest rate futures
9076	short put, 3-month Treasury bill futures
9078	short put, 2-year Treasury note futures
9080	short put, 5-year Treasury note futures
9082	short put, 10-year Treasury note futures
9084	short put, Treasury bond futures
9086	short put, 1-month LIBOR futures
9088	short put, 3-month Eurodollar futures

Construction LIP

9502	fixed-rate
9512	adjustable-rate

APPENDIX C

LIST OF ASSET CODES FOR SUPPLEMENTAL REPORTING

CMR Line	Asset Type	Asset Code
	Multifamily and Nonresidential Mortgage Loans and Securities	
	Adjustable-Rate	
CMR261	**Balloon Mortgage Loans**	
	Coupon Within 300 bp of Lifetime Cap	100
	Coupon More Than 300 bp From Lifetime Cap	105
	With No Lifetime Cap	106
	Balloon Mortgage Securities	
	Coupon Within 300 bp of Lifetime Cap	107
	Coupon More Than 300 bp From Lifetime Cap	108
	With No Lifetime Cap	109
CMR262	**Fully Amortizing Mortgage Loans**	
	Coupon Within 300 bp of Lifetime Cap	110
	Coupon More Than 300 bp From Lifetime	115
	With No Lifetime Cap	116
	Fully Amortizing Mortgage Securities	
	Coupon Within 300 bp of Lifetime Cap	117
	Coupon More Than 300 bp From Lifetime Cap	118
	With No Lifetime Cap	119
	Fixed-Rate	
CMR281	**Balloon Mortgage Loans**	125
	Balloon Mortgage Securities	126
CMR282	**Fully Amortizing Mortgage Loans**	127
	Fully Amortizing Mortgage Securities	128
CMR291	**Construction & Land Loans – adjustable-rate**	130
CMR311	**Second Mortgage – adjustable-rate**	140

CMR Line	Asset Type	Asset Code
CMR325	**Commercial Loans – adjustable-rate**	150
CMR335	**Consumer Loans – fixed- or adjustable-rate:**	
or	Loans on Deposits	180
CMR336	Unsecured Home Improvement Loans	181
	Education Loans	182
	Auto Loans and Leases	183
	Mobile Home Loans	184
	Credit Cards	185
	Recreational Vehicle Loans	187
	Other Type of Consumer Loans	189
CMR584	**Mortgage-Related Mutual Funds:**	
	Fixed-Rate Mortgages or MBS	160
	Adjustable-Rate Mortgages or MBS	162
	CMO or REMIC Tranches:	
	Floating-Rate	166
	Fixed-Rate WAL < 5 yrs	167
	Fixed-Rate WAL 5-10 yrs	168
	Fixed-Rate WAL > 10 yrs	169
	Superfloaters	170
	Inverse Floaters & Super POs	171
	Fixed-Rate Residuals	172
	Floating-Rate Residuals	173
	Interest-Only MBS	175
	Principal-Only MBS	176
	Mortgage Servicing Rights	178
	Other	179
CMR473	**Government & Agency Securities:**	
	Fixed-Coupon Securities	300
	Floating-Rate Securities	302
	Inverse Floating-Rate Securities	304
CMR479	**Other Investment Securities:**	
	Fixed-Coupon Securities	120
	Floating-Rate Securities	122
	Inverse Floating-Rate Securities	124

APPENDIX D

LIST OF CODES FOR SUPPLEMENTAL REPORTING

Code	Position
121 [1]	Market value estimates of complex securities, other than mortgage derivative securities
123 [1]	Market value estimates of mortgage derivatives
200 [2]	Terms and conditions of variable-rate, fixed-maturity certificates of deposit
210 [1]	Market value estimates of collateralized mortgage obligations issued
220 [2]	Terms and conditions of variable-rate, fixed-maturity FHLB advances, other than those reported below
280 [1]	Market value estimates of FHLB putable advance. Putable advances are advances that the issuing FHLB, at its discretion, may terminate and require the borrowing institution to repay at predetermined dates prior to the stated maturity date of the advance.
281 [1]	Market value estimates of FHLB convertible advance. With a convertible advance, the issuing FHLB has the option to convert the advance to an adjustable rate advance after a predetermined lock-out period and periodically thereafter.
282 [1]	Market value estimates of FHLB callable advance. With a callable advance, the borrower has the option to return the funds to the FHLB that issued the advance, without a prepayment fee, at designated prepayment or put dates and periodically thereafter.
283 [1]	Market value estimates of FHLB periodic floor floating rate advance. The rate on the advance resets periodically to LIBOR, and the interest rate decline is limited to the periodic floor
289 [1]	Market value estimates of other FHLB structured advances
290 [1]	Market value estimates of other structured borrowings
299 [2]	Terms and conditions of other variable-rate, fixed-maturity borrowings
500 [1]	Market value estimates of **either:** (1) other financial derivatives and OBS positions without a contract code; **or** (2) the aggregate value of OBS positions in excess of the 16 positions reported on the Financial Derivatives and Off-Balance-Sheet Positions.

[1] Use these codes in the Supplemental Reporting of Market Value Estimates

[2] Use these codes in the Supplemental Reporting for Assets and Liabilities

GLOSSARY

*Throughout these instructions, **you** and **your** refers to the reporting savings association and its consolidated subsidiaries; **we** and **our** refers to the Office of Thrift Supervision.*

We use this glossary to explain terms that we use in connection with the Thrift Financial Report. We have neither officially approved nor sanctioned the definitions. They are not legal definitions and you should not use them to interpret or define provisions of our regulations or other official documents. A more extensive glossary of financial terms is available for $10 from our Order Department, P. O. Box 753, Waldorf, MD 20604, 301-645-6264.

A

Above Par (Value)

A higher dollar amount than the face value, or par, of a security. Above par occurs when a security sells at a premium – for more than par or face value. The premium is the difference between the face value and the market price.

Accelerated Mortgage Amortization

(1) The restructuring of an existing mortgage loan by increasing the monthly payment to pay off the loan in a shorter time than the original maturity. (2) Prepayment of loan principal.

Acceleration Clause

A clause commonly included in mortgages and bonds, it gives the holder the right to demand that the borrower pay the entire outstanding balance in the event of default or other breach of contract.

Accounting Principles Board (APB)

A principle-making body of the American Institute of CPAs (AICPA) established in 1959. Membership of the Accounting Principles Board included representatives from public accounting, the industry, and academia. The APB issued thirty-one opinions known as APB Opinions during its existence until it was terminated in 1972 and replaced by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB).

Accounting Research Bulletins (ARB)

Pronouncements issued by the Committee on Accounting Procedure of the American Institute of CPAs (AICPA) during the period 1939 through 1959, at which time the Accounting Principles Board replaced the Committee. Fifty-one ARBs were issued, formally establishing accounting principles on a variety of issues.

Accounts Payable

Short-term liabilities incurred and amounts recorded on the books of a company or individual that are owed to a creditor for previously purchased merchandise or services rendered.

Accounts Receivable

Amounts recorded as assets on the books of a company or individual that are due for merchandise sold or services rendered.

Accretion

Addition to income resulting from gradual, periodic reduction of deferred income.

Accrual Basis

(1) The basis of accounting under which revenues are recorded when earned and expenditures are recorded as soon as they result in liabilities for benefit received, notwithstanding that the receipt of the revenue or the payment of the expenditure may take place, in whole or in part, in another accounting period. (2) Opposite of cash basis accounting. The accrual basis of accounting must be used in the preparation of the Thrift Financial Report.

Accrued Dividend

A dividend declared by the Board of Directors and considered to be earned and payable but not yet paid on stock or other instruments of ownership of a business.

Accrued Expense

Costs incurred during an accounting period but not paid.

Accrued Interest

Interest earned, but not received or credited, for the period of time that has elapsed since interest was last received.

Actual Thrift Investment Percentage (ATIP)

A ratio whose numerator is housing-related investments, called qualified thrift investments, and whose denominator is portfolio assets. The ratio is used to determine whether a savings association meets the qualified thrift lender (QTL) test. Savings associations may elect to use the Internal Revenue Service tax code Domestic Building and Loan Association (DBLA) test rather than the QTL test.

ADC

Acquisition, development, and/or construction.

Add-on Interest

The amount of interest the borrower will pay during the term of the loan that is added to the principal of the loan to determine the face amount of the note. The borrower signs a note promising to repay the face amount (principal plus interest), although only the principal is disbursed to the borrower. Since the interest is not yet earned at the date of closing, a contra-account to the loan is set up representing the unearned interest. This contra-account is reduced monthly and credited to interest income until at the time of maturity the contra-account is zero and the full principal is due. Report loans with add-on interest net of the unearned interest in Schedule SC in accordance with APB Opinion No. 21. *See* Discount Loan.

Adjustable Rate

An asset or liability repriced (rate adjusted) periodically during its life according to a predetermined formula or index. The interest rate is automatically adjusted at stated intervals. *See* Adjustable-Rate Mortgage, Floating-Rate Securities, and Floating-Rate Tranches.

Adjustable-rate Mortgage (ARM)

A loan with an interest rate that is periodically adjusted, moving higher or lower in the same ratio as a preselected index, such as Treasury bill rates. ARM loans may limit interest rate increases, caps, within a given time period and over the life of the loan, and may limit the frequency of interest rate adjustments.

Typically, ARM loans initially have below-market interest rates, teaser rates, in return for the borrower sharing the risk that interest rates may rise during the course of the loan.

Adjusted Basis

Equals cost at which an asset is acquired and adjusted for certain occurrences since the day of acquisition. For example, the adjusted basis of real property is generally the purchase price plus capital improvements to the property less any depreciation taken. Adjusted basis is used in calculating gains and losses on the sale of an asset.

Adjusting Entries

Bookkeeping entries made after the trial balance is prepared but before the closing entries. The adjusting entries are necessary to make the income and expense accounts consistent with the accrual method of accounting.

Advances

Loans the Federal Home Loan Banks issue to member savings associations.

Affiliated Company

(1) A company that exercises control over another company either directly or indirectly. (2) A company that has common ownership with another company.

Affiliated Person

(1) A director, officer, or controlling person of a savings association or its holding company. (2) A member of the immediate family residing in the same household as a director, officer, or controlling person of a savings association.

Agencies

Securities issued by an agency of the federal government, for example, Fannie Mae, Ginnie Mae, etc.

AICPA

American Institute of Certified Public Accountants.

ALLL

Allowance for loan and lease losses.

Allowance

A reserve set aside for bad debts or for depreciation. *See* Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses (ALLL) and Valuation Allowances.

Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses (ALLL)

Valuation allowances established to absorb unidentified losses inherent in a savings association's overall loan and lease portfolio. *See* General Valuation Allowances and Specific Valuation Allowances.

Alternative Mortgage Instruments

Mortgage plans that differ from conventional fixed rate, fixed term, fixed monthly payment, fully amortized mortgages.

Amortization

(1) The gradual reduction of an asset or liability by means of periodic charges to reduce income or to increase expense. (2) The repayment of a loan calculated so that the principal will be paid in full through monthly payments of principal and interest for a predetermined period of time, typically 30 years for one- to four-family residential mortgages.

Amortized Cost

Equals the face value net of unamortized discounts and premiums less write-offs. *See* Book Value, Face Value, and Recorded Investment.

Annual Percentage Rate (APR)

A requirement of Truth in Lending laws designed to show consumers the total cost of credit, including the effective interest rate plus certain finance and service charges, points.

Annual Percentage Yield (APY)

The effective annual rate of income expressed as a percentage of the price originally paid. This calculation assumes that interest earned is reinvested.

Annuity

(1) A series of equal payments at fixed intervals, such as monthly or annually. (2) An investment yielding fixed payments during the holder's lifetime or for a stated number of years.

Anticipatory Hedge

(1) A long anticipatory hedge is initiated by buying futures contracts to protect against a rise in the price of an asset to be purchased at a later date. (2) A short anticipatory hedge is initiated by selling futures contracts to protect against the decline in price of an asset to be sold at a future date, or to protect against a rise in interest rates of a fixed-rate liability or a future repricing on a variable-rate liability.

APB

Accounting Principles Board.

Appraisal

An estimate of the market value of an asset by a qualified appraiser.

Appreciation

The increase in value of an asset, specifically the increase in market value of real estate.

APR

Annual Percentage Rate.

APY

Annual Percentage Yield.

ARB

Accounting Research Bulletins.

Arbitrage

A transaction that involves buying a commodity in one market and simultaneously selling it in another market to profit from a disparity in prices between two markets. In a true arbitrage, the timing of the transactions must be simultaneous, thus imposing no risk to the investor.

Arm's-length Transaction

(1) A transaction negotiated by unrelated parties, each acting in his or her own best interest. (2) The basis for a fair market value determination.

Arrears

A payment not made when due. Frequently used in connection with installment notes, mortgages, rent, and other obligations due and payable on a certain specified date.

Asked Price

The price at which a security is offered for sale.

Assessment

(1) An estimate of the value of real property for levying taxes; also called assessed valuation. (2) A charge against real property levied by a public governing body for a local improvement, such as a sewer repair or street paving.

Asset

Anything owned by an individual or company that has commercial usefulness or value if sold. An asset may be physical property, enforceable claims against others, including loans and accounts receivable, and deferred expenses. An asset may be tangible or intangible.

Asset/Liability Management

A planning and control process, the key concept of which is the integrated approach to matching the mix and maturities of assets and liabilities to achieve a favorable and even flow of “net interest margin.”

Assisted Merger

The takeover of a troubled savings association by another depository institution with financial assistance provided from a federal deposit insurance fund.

ATIP

Actual Thrift Investment Percentage.

ATM

Automated teller machine.

At-the-Money Option

An option with a strike price equal to the current market price of the underlying cash or futures contract. In this instance, the intrinsic value is zero and the value of the option reflects a premium paid for: (1) the time the holder has to decide whether or not to exercise the option, and (2) the expected price volatility. The value of this premium declines over time.

Automated Teller Machine (ATM)

A machine that permits customers to gain access to their accounts through the use of a magnetically encoded plastic card and by pushing appropriate buttons on a computer terminal. ATMs dispense cash, accept deposits, transfer funds from one account to another, and perform other functions. Generally, ATMs are available 24 hours a day.

Average Rate of Return

The return of an investment calculated by totaling the cash flow over the years divided by the amount of the investment, and dividing that amount by the number of years (or months) that the investment is outstanding.

B

Bad Debt Reserve

A valuation allowance that savings associations maintain for income tax purposes to offset losses from foreclosed or uncollectable loans.

Balloon Loan

A loan that does not fully amortize by the end of the loan term. Periodic payments may be for principal and interest, or for interest only. At maturity, the unpaid principal is due in a lump sum.

Bank Check

A check that a bank draws on itself then has it signed by an authorized bank officer. *See* Cashier's Checks and Official Checks.

Bank Insurance Fund (BIF)

A fund, administered by the FDIC, that insures deposits of member banks (primarily commercial banks) up to $100,000 per depositor. *See* Savings Association Insurance Fund.

Banker's Acceptance

A draft drawn on a depository institution by another, which when accepted by the depository institution, obligates the depository institution to pay specific obligations of the draft writer when due. Acceptance converts a depositor's "order to pay" into an unconditional "promise to pay" by the accepting depository institution. Bankers acceptances are effectively a guaranty of payment for a purchase and are generally used in financing the import, export, transfer or storage of goods.

Banking Act of 1933

Legislation that (1) created the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation to provide insurance of deposits for member banks; (2) provided for the regulation of banks; and (3) limited branch banking. Also known as the Glass-Steagall Act.

Basis Point

A measurement of yields or changes in prices or yields for securities. One basis point equals one one-hundredth of one percent. One hundred basis points equal one percent.

Bear Market

(1) A period of falling prices. (2) A condition of a stock market characterized by a selling trend and declining prices. (3) Opposite of a bull market.

Bearer Bond

A bond that does not have the owner's name registered on the books of the issuing agency or company, and is payable to whomever holds the bond.

Before-tax Income

Gross income less all expenses except for income tax expense.

Below Market

A price that is lower than the prevailing level at which a security is currently quoted or traded.

Below-market Interest Rate

A lower interest rate than the current rate for conventional financing in a given geographical area. Programs with below-market rates may be used to assist low or moderate income buyers.

Below Par

A price lower than par or face value. The difference between the price and the face value is the discount.

Bid

(1) The price that a potential buyer is willing to pay for a security. (2) An offer to purchase something.

BIF

Bank Insurance Fund.

BIF HOLA Savings Association

A BIF-insured, OTS-regulated savings association.

Blanket Mortgage Loan

A loan made to developers or contractors to purchase one or more tracts of land with the intention of dividing the land into smaller parcels for resale or development.

Bond

A certificate that evidences a debt. The debt is initiated when the issuer sells the bond to the holder for a specific amount of cash. The issuer is obligated to pay the holder of the bond a fixed sum (the bond's face value) at a stated future date and to pay interest (usually twice a year) at a specified rate during the life of the bond. Corporations, the federal government, and state and local governments may issue bonds as a means of raising funds in the capital markets. Bonds may be issued in registered form, in which the name of the holder is on record with the issuer, or in bearer form, in which the name of the owner is not registered and the bond is payable to whomever bears or presents the bond to the issuer for redemption.

Bond Discount

The difference between the purchase price and face value of a bond when the face value exceeds the purchase price. Normally a bond sells at a discount when the stated interest rate of the bond is less than the current market interest rate. The discount is accreted to interest income over the life of the bond, increasing the stated interest rate of the bond to the market interest rate at the time of purchase.

Bond Equivalent

A yield based on a 365-day year with two semiannual coupon payments.

Bond Premium

The difference between the purchase price and the face value of a bond when a bond sells above par. Normally a bond sells at a premium when the stated interest rate is greater than the current market interest rate. The premium is amortized to interest income over the life of the bond, decreasing the stated interest rate of the bond to the market interest rate at the time of purchase.

Bond, Debenture

A bond for which there is no specific security, collateral, set aside or allocated for repayment of the principal.

Bond, Interim

Sometimes used before the issuance of permanent bonds to raise funds needed only temporarily. Synonymous with temporary bond.

Bond, Junk

Bonds rated lower than investment grade that yield higher rates of interest than the current investment-grade bond market.

Bond, Par

A bond selling at par, whose interest rate is in line with prevailing market interest rates.

Bond, Stripped

Bonds whose coupons have been clipped off. The principal and interest (coupons) are sold to separate groups of investors. Those seeking current income buy the strip of coupons, and those wanting a lump

sum at maturity buy the principal or "corpus" portion. Because each portion is worth less than its whole, both are sold at a deep discount from their face values.

Bond, Treasury

A U.S. Government long-term security sold to the public with a maturity longer than five years.

Bond, Zero-Coupon

A security sold at a deep discount from its face value and redeemed at the full amount at maturity. The difference between the cost of the bond and its value when redeemed is the investor's return. These notes provide no interest payments to holders.

Book Value

(1) The amount at which a business carries an asset on the accounting books. (2) Book value is equal to face value less unamortized discounts, plus unamortized premiums, plus accrued interest, less depreciation, valuation allowances, and write-offs. (3) Equivalent to Carrying Value.

Branch Office

An office of a savings association physically separate from the home office that offers the same kinds of deposit and most loan services conducted at the home office.

Broker

An agent or middleman who does not actually own the securities or property he sells or buys. A broker, as opposed to a dealer, is always acting on behalf of another individual.

Broker-originated Deposit

Any deposit placed in a savings association by or through a deposit broker.

Brokerage Fee

A fee, usually referred to as a commission fee, charged by a broker for execution of a transaction. The broker may base the fee on an amount per transaction or a percentage of the total value of the transaction.

Bull Market

(1) A period of rising prices. (2) Opposite of bear market.

Buy-back Agreement

A provision in a sales contract stating that the seller will repurchase the asset sold within a specified period of time, usually for the selling price, if certain stated conditions exist. *See* Repurchase Agreement and Recourse.

Buying Hedge

Buying futures contracts to protect against possible increased cost of commodities or financial instruments that will be needed in the future. Also referred to as a long hedge.

Buying Long

Buying stocks, bonds, or commodities outright with the expectation of holding them for a rise in price and then selling.

C

Call

(1) An option to buy a specific security at a specified price within a designated period. (2) A demand by a lender for payment of a loan because of the failure of the borrower to comply with the terms of the loan. (3) A demand by the issuer of the redemption of stocks or bonds. *See* Put Option.

Call Option

An option that gives the option buyer the right to purchase – go long – the underlying futures contract at the strike price on or before the expiration date.

Call Price

The price at which a callable bond is redeemable. It is used in connection with preferred stocks and debt securities having a fixed claim. It is the price that an issuer must pay to voluntarily retire such securities. This often exceeds the par or liquidating price to compensate the holder of the called security for his or her loss of income and investment position resulting from the call.

Callable Bond

A bond that is redeemable by the issuer prior to maturity; for example, most Treasury bonds are callable five years before maturity at a specific price.

C and D

Cease and Desist Order.

Cap

(1) The maximum rate to which an ARM may adjust, also referred to as a ceiling. (2) A contractual agreement, akin to an insurance policy, in which a third party limits the interest that will be received or paid if interest rates increase by a predetermined number of percentage points, also referred to as an interest-rate cap.

Capital

Generally represents the owners' interest in the company's net assets. It is also called equity capital, stockholders' equity, and net worth. The capital of a company includes capital contributed by the owners' plus the retention of earnings over time.

Capital Asset

(1) An asset with an expected life of over one year and one that is not bought and sold in the normal course of business. (2) A fixed asset.

Capital Expenditure

Money spent for additions or improvements to structures or equipment used to carry on the activities of an organization or individual.

Capital Gain or Loss

The gain or loss incurred from the sale or disposition of assets other than inventory, such as investment securities, and real estate.

Capitalize

The treatment of large expenses as part of a firm's assets. Thus, rather than treating an expenditure as a deduction from the income statement, it is treated as an asset.

Capitalized Interest

Interest not expensed, but added to the carrying value of an asset. The purpose of capitalizing interest is to obtain a measure of acquisition cost that reflects the total investment in the asset. Interest is typically capitalized for assets that are constructed for a business's own use or for assets intended for sale or lease that are constructed as a discrete project. Refer to SFAS No. 34, *Capitalization of Interest Costs*.

Capitalized Loan

A loan to which all amounts due are added to the balance of the loan and all payments received are deducted from the balance of the loan. For example, each month as interest is earned and escrow payments become due, these amounts are added to the loan balance; when payment is received it is deducted from the loan balance. Any unpaid amounts become part of the loan principal.

Captive Insurance Company

An insurance company in which an association is required to purchase stock in order to receive insurance. Because the sale of the stock of a captive insurance company is restricted by contract and typically must be redeemed by the issuer, these investments are not subject to SFAS No. 115, *Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities*.

Carrying Amount of Loan

Recorded investment in the loan minus valuation allowances.

Carrying Value

(1) The amount at which an asset is carried on the books of a business. (2) Amortized cost – face value adjusted for unamortized discounts and premiums, accrued interest, depreciation, valuation allowances, and write-offs. (3) Equivalent to Book Value.

Cash Basis Accounting

(1) A method of accounting in which income and expense items are recorded and recognized when cash is received or disbursed. (2) Opposite of accrual basis accounting. The accrual basis of accounting must be used in the preparation of the Thrift Financial Report.

Cash Market

A market in which securities are traded for immediate delivery for a cash payment.

Cash Price

The price that a specific financial instrument is presently selling in the open market.

Cashier Checks

A check drawn by a financial institution on itself, signed by an institution's authorized officer and payable to a third party named by a customer making the withdrawal. *See* Official Checks.

CD

Certificate of Deposit.

Cease and Desist Order (C & D)

A demand from the courts or government agency that an entity cease an activity.

CEBA

Competitive Equality Banking Act of 1987.

Chattel Mortgage

A mortgage on personal property, such as an automobile or furniture, that is given as security to pay an obligation.

Certain Nonsecurity Financial Instruments (CNFI)

Unsecuritized financial instruments accounted for under SFAS No. 140, *Accounting for Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Extinguishments of Liabilities*. CNFIs include interest-only strip receivables, loans receivable, other receivables, or retained interests in securitizations that can be contractually prepaid or otherwise settled in such a way that the holder would not recover substantially all of its recorded investment.

Certificate of Deposit (CD)

A written document a financial institution issues to a depositor as evidence of its deposit. It includes the institution's promise to return the deposit at a specified future date with earnings at a specified rate of interest. It may be negotiable (transferable to another party) or nonnegotiable. The interest specified may adjust periodically according to a predetermined formula or index or may be fixed for the term of the deposit.

Certificate of Deposit (demand)

A negotiable or transferable receipt issued for funds deposited with a financial institution and payable on demand to the holder. These receipts normally do not bear interest and are used principally by contractors and others as a guarantee of performance of a contract or as evidence of good faith when submitting a bid. They may also be used as collateral.

Charge-off

The amount of loss to an asset that, when recorded, directly reduces the balance of an asset. Consequently, the loss is not established separately as a valuation allowance. *See* Write-off.

Classified Assets

Assets, generally loans, whose value may not be recoverable. Such assets are classified as substandard, doubtful, or loss. Refer to OTS Regulation § 560.160.

Clear Title

A title to real or personal property that has no liens recorded against it and that is transferable to another party. Synonymous with good title, just title, and marketable title.

Closed Position

Forward or futures contracts offset in full are *closed* because the obligations cancel each other out.

Closed-end Credit

A loan where the entire amount is disbursed to the borrower. Overdraft privileges, credit cards, most home equity loans, and lines of credit are open-end rather than closed-end loans because, although they have a fixed ceiling, the association will not necessarily disburse the full amount of the line of credit.

Closed-end Mortgage

A mortgage with a prohibition against additional borrowing using the same lien. The prohibition against additional borrowing protects the existing creditors from having the security diluted.

Closing

Consummating a financial transaction. In mortgage lending, closing is the process of the delivery of a deed, the signing of loan documents, and the advancing of funds by the lender.

Closing Price

The price at which transactions are made just before the end of trading on a given day.

Closing Transaction

(1) The final transaction for a particular security during a trading day. (2) An option order that will eliminate or decrease the size of an existing option position.

CMO

Collateralized mortgage obligation.

CNFI

Certain nonsecurity financial instruments.

Collar

A maximum and minimum rate of interest that will be paid on the par value of a floating-rate note. *See* Interest-Rate Collar.

Collateral

Something of value pledged as security for a loan. The lender can repossess the collateral if the loan is not repaid.

Collateral Loan

A loan for which the borrower deposits certain property with the lender as a pledge of payment. The lender usually has the right to sell the property to pay off the debt if the borrower does not pay according to its term.

Collateral Mortgage

A document used with a loan that effects a lien on real estate, where the loan is not a purchase-money mortgage.

Collateralized Mortgage Obligation (CMO)

A multiclass, mortgage-backed security. An underlying pool of mortgages held by the issuer serves as collateral for the debt obligation, and principal and interest payments from the pool of mortgages are used to retire the CMOs. Typically, a single issue of CMOs contains three or more classes, tranches, of bonds having fixed or floating interest rates, and different lengths of maturity for each class of bond that provides a form of call protection to the holder of a CMO.

Collateral Trust Notes

Bonds secured by the deposit of other bonds or stocks, usually issued by holding companies, investment trusts, and railroads.

Combined Construction-Permanent Loan

Loans used to finance construction and that are converted to permanent loans upon completion of construction. Typically, the borrower makes no principal payments during the construction period, and upon conversion to a permanent loan begins to make both interest and principal payments.

Commercial Letter of Credit

An instrument by which a financial institution lends its credit to a customer to enable him to finance the purchase of goods. Addressed to the seller, the letter authorizes him to draw drafts on the financial institution under the terms stated.

Commercial Loan

Loans made to businesses for the financing of inventory purchases and operating expenses, as distinguished from personal loans or consumer credit loans. Commercial loans are typically short-term loans or acceptances.

Commercial Mortgage

A loan secured by real estate that is used, zoned, or intended for business purposes or multi-unit dwellings, or is part of a real estate investment portfolio.

Commercial Paper

An unsecured debt instrument issued by a corporation with a fixed maturity, typically for a short-term period (30, 45, 60, or 90 days). It is generally priced at a discount from par and is redeemable at par on the maturity date. Individual and corporate investors buy, sell, and trade commercial paper. .

Commissions

(1) A fee for services rendered. (2) The fees that a broker charges a customer for executing a trade.

Commitment

An advance agreement to perform in the future, such as to provide funds for a mortgage loan or to buy or sell securities. Commitments may be at a fixed interest rate or price determined on the commitment date or at a rate or price to be determined at closing date. Commitments may be in the form of a commitment letter or may be verbal.

Commitment Fee

(1) A fee paid by a borrower to a lender for the lender's promise to loan money at a future date. (2) In the secondary market, a commitment fee is a payment by a financial institution to a mortgage buyer, such as Freddie Mac, Fannie Mae, etc., for the buyer's promise to buy loans at a future date.

Common Stock

Securities that are evidence of proportionate equity or ownership of a corporation. They give the holder an unlimited proportionate interest in the corporation's earnings and assets after satisfaction of claims from creditors and the holders of preferred stock.

Community Reinvestment Act of 1977 (CRA)

Legislation that requires financial institutions to meet the credit needs of all segments of their communities, including low- and moderate-income neighborhoods.

Compensating Balance

A dollar amount equal to the lowest percentage of a line of credit that the customer of a financial institution is expected to maintain, usually in a demand deposit account, as a condition for being granted a line of credit.

Competitive Equality Banking Act of 1987 (CEBA)

Legislation passed by the U.S. Congress in 1987 that resulted in the following:

- Established the adoption of generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) in financial reporting.
- Established classification of impaired assets.
- Changed appraisal standards.
- Affected minimum capital requirement provisions.
- Established capital forbearance.

- Mandated Troubled Debt Restructuring (TDR) disclosure.
- Gave the thrift industry the Qualified Thrift Lender test (QTL).

Compliance Exam

An examination of a savings institution to determine how well it is complying with federal law and regulations, particularly those dealing with consumer protection and nondiscrimination.

Compound Interest

The interest that accrues when earnings for a specified period of time are added to the principal, so that interest during subsequent periods is computed on the principal plus all accumulated interest.

Condominium

(1) A single dwelling unit in a multi-unit structure in which each unit is individually owned. (2) A form of real estate ownership in which the purchaser receives title to a particular unit in a project and proportionate interest in common areas.

Conforming Loan

A mortgage loan that conforms to specified limits such as loan-to-value ratio, term, interest rates, or other characteristics. Typically these conform to guidelines established by Freddie Mac, Fannie Mae, or Ginnie Mae.

Conservator/Conservatorship

An individual or institution the Court or the FDIC appoints to protect and conserve the assets of a troubled financial institution to facilitate liquidation, merger, or replacement of management. A conservatorship affects the control and operation of an institution or company but does not alter its ownership. *See* Receivership.

Consolidation

The results obtained when the accounts of a parent company and its majority-owned subordinate organizations are combined to reflect the financial position and results of operations of the group as if operated as a single entity. This involves intercompany eliminations and minority interest adjustments. *See* SFAS No. 94, APB Opinion No. 18, and ARB No. 51.

Consolidation Loan

A loan that combines several debts into one loan, usually to reduce the annual percentage rate or dollar amount of payments made each month, by extending them over a longer period of time.

Constant Prepayment Rate (CPR)

The percentage of principal amount of a pool of mortgages that have been or are expected to be prepaid on an annual basis over the life of a pool.

Construction Loan

A short-term interim loan for financing the cost of construction. The lender makes payments to the builder at periodic intervals upon completion of certain phases of construction as provided in the loan contract. *See* Loans in Process.

Consumer Credit

See Consumer Loan.

Consumer Loan

Loans to individuals or families where the proceeds are used for consumer purposes, versus business or investment.

Contingency Fund

Assets or other resources placed aside for unexpected expenditures, or for anticipated expenditures of an uncertain amount.

Contra Account

An account offset against another account. A contra account to an asset, contra-asset, has a credit balance and a contra account to a liability, contra-liability, has a debit balance. A contra account has no value in its own right and can only be stated in terms of the asset or liability to which it applies. Examples of contra-assets are discounts, deferred loan fees, and accumulated depreciation. An example of a contra-liability is a discount paid for deposits.

Contract Month

The month in which the futures contract may be fulfilled by making or taking delivery. Most interest rate futures contracts are liquidated prior to the contract month.

Conventional Mortgage

A mortgage originated by a financial institution without government insurance or guarantee.

Cooperative

A system of indirect ownership of a single unit in a multi-unit structure. The individual owns shares in a nonprofit corporation that holds title to the building. In turn, the corporation gives the owner a long-term proprietary lease on the unit. Also called a co-op.

Core Capital

One of three capital standards established for savings associations in 1989. Also known as Tier 1 Capital.

Core Deposits

The base of deposits a savings association expects to retain over relatively long periods. In the application of purchase accounting in a merger, a dollar amount is allocated to the value of retaining the core deposits and this amount is established as an intangible asset known as a core deposit intangible (CDI).

Correspondent Bank

A bank that is the depository for another depository institution, typically located in another city or marketing area. The correspondent bank provides services such as accepting deposits and collection of loan payments for the other depository institution.

Cost of Capital

The rate of interest that an association must pay to a third party to borrow money or raise equity capital.

Cost of Funds

The interest paid or accrued on savings and borrowings, expressed as a percent of the average total savings and borrowings during a given accounting period.

Coupon

A tab attached to a bond, which can be torn off and presented to collect an interest payment at a given date.

Coupon Rate

The rate of interest paid on a particular security. For mortgage-backed securities, the word coupon is customarily used to describe the stated contract interest rate.

Coupon Strips

Ordinary bonds, typically, U.S. Treasury bonds, purchased and then repackaged so that the rights to interest and principal payments are sold separately. The effect is to transform a regular interest-paying security into zero-coupon securities. *See* Bond, Strip.

Covered Interest Arbitrage

Investing dollars in an instrument denominated in a foreign currency and hedging the resulting foreign exchange risk by selling the proceeds of the investment forward for dollars.

CRA

Community Reinvestment Act of 1977.

Credit

Any amount that, when posted, will increase the balance of a liability, income, or capital account or decrease the balance of an asset or expense account. Liability, capital, and income accounts normally have credit balances, and asset and expense accounts normally have debit balances.

Credit Risk

The potential for a borrower to default on all or part of a loan and, consequently, the potential for the value of the loan held by a savings association to decrease.

Cross-hedge

A hedge transaction whereby the correlation between the two items being hedged is similar but not perfect. For example, hedging a commercial loan with a Ginnie Mae futures contract.

D

DBLA

Domestic Building and Loan Association.

Dealer Reserve Accounts

Refundable amounts held as collateral in the purchase of installment notes from a dealer. For example, a savings association purchases $100,000 in installment notes from a dealer for the full face amount for which it pays $90,000 to the dealer and holds the remaining $10,000 as collateral. The $10,000 held as collateral is a dealer reserve account.

Debenture

A debt instrument secured only by the general credit of the issuer. A corporate obligation sold as an investment.

Debit

Any amount that, when posted, will increase the balance of an asset or expense account and decrease the balance of a liability, income, or capital account. Asset and expense accounts normally have debit balances; and liability, capital, and income accounts normally have credit balances.

Debt

Money owed by one person or entity to another.

Debt Securities

A security representing borrowed funds that must be repaid. Examples of debt securities include bonds, certificates of deposit, commercial paper, and debentures.

Deed

A written agreement in proper legal form that conveys title to, or an interest in, real property.

Deed in Lieu

A deed given by a borrower to a lender to repay a mortgage loan and avoid foreclosure. A deed given in lieu of foreclosure.

Default

Failure to do what the law requires or to carry out the terms of a contract.

Defer

To delay payment to a future time.

Deferred Expense

An expense paid before the corresponding benefit is fully received, such as a prepaid insurance premium. For accounting purposes, the expense is recorded as an asset until benefit is obtained, and may be prorated over a number of subsequent accounting periods.

Deferred Income

Any income received before it is due or before it is earned. Rent paid in advance is an example of deferred income received during one accounting period but earned in a later accounting period. Deferred income is generally recorded as a liability until it is earned, at which time it is taken into income. Interest received in advance is also deferred income; however, instead of being recorded as a liability, interest received in advance offsets the balance of the loan to which it applies.

Deferred Loan Fee

A loan fee, also referred to as points, typically received at loan closing. Deferred loan fees are considered interest paid in advance. Once the loan is disbursed, the deferred loan fee is reported on the balance sheet as a contra-asset to the loan and is accreted to interest income. *See* SFAS 91.

Deficiency Judgment

A court order that authorizes the collection from the debtor of the part of the debt remaining unsatisfied after foreclosure and sale of collateral.

Delinquency

Failure to make payment on a debt when due.

Demand Deposit Account

A noninterest-bearing account from which a depositor may withdraw funds immediately without prior notice. Since funds may be withdrawn on demand in person or by presentation of a check, the account has many of the liquid characteristics of circulating currency. *See* FDIC Regulations §§ 329.1, 329.101, and 329.102.

De Novo Association

A newly chartered savings association.

Deposit

Money placed in a depository institution for safekeeping. Includes demand – usually checking – accounts, savings – passbook – accounts, time deposits, negotiable certificates of deposit, money market accounts, etc. Most deposits are interest bearing.

Deposit Broker

A person or entity engaged in the business of placing funds or facilitating the placement of funds of third parties in accounts issued by a depository institution.

Depository Institution

A financial intermediary that accepts savings and demand deposits from the general public.

Depreciation

The gradual decline in the value of a property over its useful life. Depreciation is recognized through a systematic charge-off of the cost less salvage value over the estimated useful life. It is a bookkeeping entry that does not involve any cash outlay.

Direct Investment

Investment by savings associations directly in the equity of a venture, as opposed to investment in a debt instrument. With direct investment, an association actually owns all or part of a venture, rather than loaning money to finance the venture.

Discharge of Lien

The recorded release of a lien when debt has been repaid.

Discount

The difference between the purchase price and face value of a security when the face value exceeds the purchase price. Normally a security sells at a discount when the stated interest rate of the security is less than the current market interest rate. The discount is accreted to interest income over the life of the security, increasing the stated interest rate of the security to the market interest rate at the time of purchase.

Discount Bond

See Bond Discount.

Discount Loan

A loan on which the amount disbursed at closing equals the face amount of the loan less interest that will be earned over the life of the loan, and sometimes miscellaneous charges. The borrower must repay the full face amount of the loan. *See* Add-on Interest.

Discount Paper

Short-term non-interest-bearing securities issued at a price below par. The difference between the purchase price and the amount redeemed at maturity is accreted to interest income over the life of the security.

Discount Rate

(1) The rate representing the amount of money deducted from the face value of a note. (2) The add-on rate of interest charged to Federal Reserve System member banks for borrowing at the discount window.

Discount Securities

Short-term noninterest-bearing debt instruments issued at a price below par and redeemed at maturity for full face value; usually short-term such as Treasury bills.

Discount Window

A “window” available to Federal Reserve System members that allows them to borrow against collateral.

Discounted Cash Flows

Anticipated net cash receipts from an investment discounted to present value under the theory that cash received in the future has a lesser value than the same amount of cash received today. Several assumptions must be made in this calculation: estimated cash flows, timing of the cash flows, and the discount rate used.

Dividend

A portion of the net profits the Board of Directors officially declares for distribution to the shareholders. A dividend is paid at a certain rate for each share of stock held by each stockholder, such as, at ten cents per share.

Dividend, Extra

Distribution of excess profits over and above the regular dividend.

Dividend, Scrip

A promissory dividend payable in the future. The directors vote to withhold actual cash dividend until a certain future event has taken place.

Dividend, Stock

A payment of stock in lieu of a cash dividend on a pro rata basis according to the amount of stock held by each stockholder.

Docket Number

A five-digit number the OTS assigns to each savings association it regulates. The number is used to file and retrieve all financial, organizational, and regulatory data regarding that institution.

Dollar Reverse Repurchase Agreement

A financial transaction similar to a reverse repurchase agreement in which a dealer loans money by buying a security and agreeing to sell it back to the customer at a higher price at a later date. In a dollar reverse repurchase agreement (dollar reverse repo) the dealer does not sell back the exact same security but another, substantially identical security. *See* Repurchase Agreement

Domestic Building and Loan Association (DBLA)

Defined in the IRS Tax Code as a domestic or federal savings and loan association whose principal business is acquiring savings deposits from the public and investing in loans. Savings associations may substitute the IRS DBLA test for the Qualified Thrift Lender (QTL) test.

Doubtful Assets

(1) Those assets that will probably not bring full value upon liquidation. (2) A classification of assets under OTS Regulations. *See* Classified Assets.

Duration

(1) The number of years required to receive the present value of future payments, both interest and principal, from a bond. To determine duration, calculate the present value of the principal and each coupon, and then multiply each result by the period of time before payment is to occur. (2) The concept of duration relates the sensitivity of bond price changes to changes in interest rates.

Dwelling Unit

(1) A unified combination of rooms, whether existing or under construction, designed for residence by one family. (2) Living quarters consisting of contiguous rooms providing complete independent facilities for living, eating, cooking, sleeping, and sanitation.

Dwelling Units, One- to Four-

(1) Single-family dwellings in detached or semidetached structures including manufactured housing. (2) Permanently financed units in a condominium or cooperative arrangement, where the owner of each unit has an undivided proportional interest in the underlying real estate and common elements of the structure. (3) Structures consisting of two- to four-dwelling units.

Dwelling Units, Five or More

A structure, or structures, containing five or more dwelling units; also referred to as multi-family residential property. This mortgage classification includes:

- A single mortgage secured by five or more dwelling units in one structure, or in semi-detached or detached structures.
- The construction financing of condominium or cooperative apartments until the construction phase is complete because the units are in structures containing five or more units and are covered by one mortgage.
- Fraternity/sorority houses offering sleeping accommodations, living accommodations for students or staff of a college or hospital, and retirement homes with sleeping and eating accommodations that are not condominiums or cooperatives. In these cases, the number of bedrooms in the structure will be the number of dwelling units.
- Mobile home parks.

This category does not include the construction of single-family dwellings in one project, even though it may involve only one construction loan. In this case, the future use of the property as single-family dwellings and the fact that the dwellings are in detached or semi-detached structures determines the classification.

E

Education Loan

An advance of funds for the purpose of financing a college or vocational education.

Effective Rate

The actual yield of interest as opposed to the stated rate. For deposits, the effective rate of interest is based on the accounting method used to compute interest and the frequency of compounding. For loans, the effective rate is the stated interest rate plus fees and charges prorated over the life of the mortgage.

EITF

Emerging Issues Task Force of the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB).

Employee Stock Option Plan (ESOP)

An employee benefit where employees receive as compensation equity shares (stock) of the employer. Stock acquired for this purpose by a loan or guarantee of the employer is transferred to a trust. The loan is then typically paid off through dividends received on the stock and through additional contributions from the employer.

Equity Investment

Investment in the ownership of property or a business where the investor's profit depends on the profit of the underlying investment. The investor may receive a specified rate of return dependent on the profit of the underlying investment.

Equity Kicker

Added to a stated rate of return, the investor participates in the profits of the underlying investment.

Equity Loan

A loan that uses the borrower's equity in real property as collateral; also called a home equity loan. The loan may be for a variety of purposes. It is typically an open-ended second or junior mortgage loan.

Equity Method

A method of accounting for an equity investment in another company or joint venture. The carrying value of the investment reflects a share of the acquired firm's increases (or decreases) in retained earnings. Example: If association A purchases 20% of association B's stock and association B earns $3 million after taxes during the next year, association A will increase the carrying value of its investment by 20% of $3 million, or $600,000. If association B pays half of its earnings in cash dividends, association A will decrease its investment by $300,000. *See* APB Opinion No. 18, *The Equity Method of Accounting for Investments in Common Stock*.

Equity to Assets Ratio

Total equity divided by total assets. This ratio provides information on the proportion of total assets provided by shareholders, owners, on any given date. A high equity ratio may indicate the existence of a protective buffer in the event the company suffers a loss.

Equity to Liabilities Ratio

Total equity divided by total liabilities.

Escrow

A written agreement under which funds transferred from one party to another are placed with a third person or entity, usually a depository institution, acting as custodian. The custodian completes the transfer to the second party only upon the fulfillment of certain specified conditions. For purposes of the calculation of deposit insurance premiums, escrows are included as deposits.

ESOP

Employee stock ownership plan.

Eurobond

A bond issued for release by a U.S. or other non-European company or government for sale in Western Europe. In that market, corporations and governments normally issue medium-term securities with maturities of 10 to 15 years.

Eurodollars

Deposits denominated in U.S. dollars at banks and other financial institutions outside the United States. Although this name originated because of the large amounts of such deposits held at banks in Western Europe, similar deposits in other parts of the world are also called Eurodollars.

Excess Loan Servicing

(1) An asset established prior to SFAS No. 125 when loans were sold to yield a different rate than their contractual rate and the seller retained servicing. (2) The present value of the difference between the amount to be collected from the borrower and the amount to be paid to the purchaser of the loans. (The point spread differential less normal servicing costs represents the excess servicing amount that is recorded at the time of sale, increasing the gain or decreasing the loss on the sale.) Refer to SFAS No. 65, *Accounting for Certain Mortgage Banking Activities*, SFAS No. 140 *Accounting for Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Extinguishments of Liabilities*, FASB Technical Bulletin 87-3, and EITF Consensus 86-38.

Exercise

To execute the right granted under the terms of a contract. To exercise a call, holders exchange the call option position for a long futures position. To exercise a put, holders exchange the put option position for a short position in T-Bond futures.

Exercise Price

See Strike Price.

Expense

The costs of resources used to create, or intended to create, revenues.

F

Face Value

The sum of money denoted on the principal or "face" side of a financial instrument representing: (1) the amount of money the issuer promises to pay at maturity and (2) the amount on which interest is computed. Synonymous with par value.

Fair Market Value

The price at which property transfers from a willing seller to a willing buyer, each of whom has a reasonable knowledge of all pertinent facts concerning the property in question and similar properties on the market, and neither being under any compulsion to buy or sell.

Fannie Mae Pool

Mortgage-backed security that represents a proportional undivided ownership interest in a pool of mortgage loans where the full and timely payment of principal and interest is guaranteed by Fannie Mae.

Farmers Home Administration (FmHA)

A federal government agency that finances and insures loans to farmers and other qualified borrowers for rural housing and other purposes.

FASB

Financial Accounting Standards Board.

FDIC

Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC)

A government corporation that insures deposits in savings associations and commercial banks. The FDIC administers the Savings Association Insurance Fund, SAIF, providing deposit insurance to savings associations, and the Bank Insurance Fund, BIF, providing deposit insurance to commercial banks.

Federal Funds

Overnight, unsecured loans of funds between banks. Generally considered as funds that are immediately available and invested only for one business day, they are typically treated as cash equivalents. Federal funds can be bought and sold for periods ranging from 10 to 90 days and thus referred to as term federal funds transactions.

Federal Housing Administration (FHA)

The FHA is a division of the Department of Housing and Urban Development whose activities include insuring residential mortgage loans under a nationwide system. This enables lenders to loan a higher

percentage of the value of the underlying property. FHA loans generally require a down payment of not less than five percent of the original amount of the loan.

Federal Home Loan Banks (FHLBs)

Twelve regional banks of the Federal Home Loan Bank System that provide credit to member savings associations.

Federal Home Loan Bank Board (FHLBB)

A former independent agency in the executive branch of the federal government that regulated and supervised the savings and loan industry, the Federal Home Loan Banks, the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation. In 1989, FIRREA abolished the FHLBB and transferred its functions to other agencies, including the Office of Thrift Supervision.

Federal Home Loan Bank System

The group made up of the Federal Housing Finance Board, twelve regional Federal Home Loan Banks, and member savings associations. The fundamental purpose of the System is to serve as a central credit facility for member associations.

Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (Freddie Mac)

A private corporation authorized by Congress, Freddie Mac is a secondary market facility under the supervision of the Department of Housing and Urban Development. Freddie Mac is authorized to buy conventional whole mortgage loans and sell participation certificates secured by pools of these conventional mortgage loans.

Federal Housing Finance Board (FHFB)

An independent agency in the executive branch of the federal government that replaced the FHLBB in its authority to govern the Federal Home Loan Bank System. Its duties are:

- To supervise the Federal Home Loan Banks.
- To ensure the Federal Home Loan Banks carry out their housing finance mission.
- To ensure the Federal Home Loan Banks remain adequately capitalized and able to raise funds in the capital markets.
- To ensure the Federal Home Loan Banks operate in a safe and sound manner.

Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae)

A government-sponsored but privately owned secondary mortgage market corporation that supplements private mortgage funds by buying FHA, VA, and conventional loans and issuing mortgage-backed securities.

Federal Reserve Board

The seven governing members of the Federal Reserve System who are appointed by the President of the U.S. for 14-year terms. Board members play an important role in determining the country's monetary policy, which, in turn, strongly influences economic activity.

Federal Reserve System

The system of independent central banks that influences the United States' money supply and credit through its control of bank reserves. Federal Reserve actions impact security prices. For example, restriction of bank reserves and lending ability in an attempt to restrain inflation tends to drive up interest rates and drive down security prices over the short run. Also called the Fed.

Federal Savings & Loan Insurance Corporation (FSLIC)

A government corporation the National Housing Act established in 1934 that insured deposit accounts in federal savings associations, federally chartered national savings banks, and state-chartered savings associations that were members of the Federal Home Loan Bank System. Under the Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery, and Enforcement Act (FIRREA) of 1989, the Savings Association Insurance Fund, SAIF, replaced the FSLIC as an insurer. All assets and liabilities of FSLIC were transferred to the FSLIC Resolution Fund.

FHA/HUD

Federal Housing Administration/Housing and Urban Development

FHLB or FHLBank

One of the twelve district banks of the Federal Home Loan Bank System.

FHLBB

Federal Home Loan Bank Board.

FHLMC

Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation. Also known as Freddie Mac.

Finance Subsidiary

A savings association's subsidiary whose sole purpose is to issue securities, typically preferred stock or mortgage-backed securities, that the parent itself is authorized to issue directly – or, if the parent is a mutual association, is authorized to issue if it converted to the stock form – and to remit the net proceeds of such securities to its parent association.

Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB)

An accounting organization established in 1973 that is responsible for establishing generally accepted account principles (GAAP). FASB is a self-regulatory organization whose impact affects accounting firms and practitioners.

Financial Futures

A futures contract based on financial instruments or indices.

Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery, and Enforcement Act of 1989 (FIRREA)

An act of Congress to reform, recapitalize, and consolidate the federal deposit insurance system, and to enhance the regulatory and enforcement powers of federal financial institutions' regulatory agencies. FIRREA established the Office of Thrift Supervision (OTS), the Federal Housing Finance Board, the FSLIC Resolution Fund, the Resolution Trust Corporation, and the Resolution Funding Corporation. FIRREA dissolved the Federal Home Loan Bank Board (FHLBB) and Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation (FSLIC).

FIRREA

Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery, and Enforcement Act of 1989.

First Mortgage

A mortgage that creates a lien against real property. A first mortgage has first priority against other claims in the event of foreclosure. Also called a senior or first lien.

Fiscal Year

Any consecutive 12 months designated as the time frame for financial reporting and preparation of balance sheets, profit and loss statements, and other financial summations.

Fixed Assets

Those tangible assets, such as office buildings, furniture, fixtures, and equipment, used in the operation of a business that are not intended to be sold in the normal process of the business.

Fixed-rate Mortgage

A mortgage in which the interest rate and the amount of each interest and principal payment remain constant throughout the life of the loan.

Floating-rate Securities

A security whose interest rate varies or floats in relation to a specific index or benchmark, such as the rate on Treasury securities, LIBOR, etc.

Floating-rate Tranches

CMO tranches that have rates that adjust in the same direction, and by the same amount, as an index such as LIBOR.

Floor Planning

Commercial loans that finance automobile or mobile home floor stock (dealer inventory).

FmHA

Farmers Home Administration.

FNMA

Federal National Mortgage Association or Fannie Mae.

Forbearance Agreement

A verbal or written agreement providing that the savings association will delay exercising its rights in the case of a mortgage loan foreclosure as long as the borrower performs certain agreed-upon actions.

Foreclosure

Legal process protecting the mortgagee should the mortgagor default on the mortgage, whereby the mortgagee obtains title to the collateral.

Foreign Exchange Rate

The price of one currency denominated in another currency such as the value of British pounds expressed in U.S. dollars.

Forward Commitment or Forward Commitment Contract

Agreement between a buyer and seller to purchase or sell a specified amount of mortgages or securities at an agreed-upon price, and at a specified future date. Sometimes called a forward delivery contract or forward coverage.

Forward Delivery

Delivery of loans or securities to be made at a future date.

Freddie Mac

FHLMC, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation.

Freddie Mac Participation Certificate (PC)

A mortgage-backed security, guaranteed by the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation as to the timely payment of interest at the certificate rate and the ultimate collection of principal, which represents a proportional undivided ownership interest in a pool of mortgage loans. Generally, each PC group

contains fixed-rate equal installment conventional residential mortgage loans with original terms to maturity of between 10 and 30 years.

FRR

SEC Financial Reporting Release.

FSLIC

Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation.

FSLIC Resolution Fund

A fund FIRREA established to assume all the assets and liabilities of FSLIC. The RTC managed the FSLIC Resolution Fund. The RTC was dissolved in December 1995, upon the satisfaction of all debt and liabilities and the sale of all assets assumed by it.

Funded Debt

Debt that is usually long-term, for which certain assets have been set aside to satisfy the debt.

Futures Call Option

An option contract that gives the buyer the right to assume a long T-Bond futures position at a fixed strike price any time prior to the contract's expiration date. When assigned, a call option seller automatically assumes a short futures position.

Futures Contract

An agreement to take (by the buyer) or make (by the seller) delivery of a specific commodity on a particular date. The commodities and contracts are standardized so that an active resale, secondary, market will exist. Futures contracts are available for a variety of items including grains, metals, and foreign currencies.

Futures Price

The price of a contract for delivery of a specific dollar amount of a standardized financial instrument in a designated future month.

Futures Put Option

An option contract that gives the buyer the right to assume a short T-Bond futures position, at a fixed strike price, any time prior to the contract's expiration date. When assigned, a put option writer automatically assumes a long futures position.

G

GAAP

Generally accepted accounting principles.

Gap

The imbalance between the maturities (or repricing) of assets and liabilities of a financial institution; a measure of that imbalance. Gap refers to a specific time interval, such as a 30-day gap, which is the degree to which assets repricing within 30 days exceed or fall short of liabilities repricing in 30 days. *See* Net Portfolio Value Model.

General Valuation Allowance

A contra-asset established against receivables and investments based on the amount expected to be collected. General valuation allowances are established for the purpose of covering probable but not

specifically identifiable credit losses. *See* Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses and Specific Valuation Allowance.

Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP)

The basic principles of accounting promulgated either through authoritative sources such as the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB), the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA), or, if no written standards exist, through widespread common practices.

Government National Mortgage Association (Ginnie Mae)

A wholly owned U.S. government corporation, known as Ginnie Mae, which is part of the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). Ginnie Mae guarantees the timely payment of principal and interest on mortgage-backed securities that represent an interest in a pool of mortgages insured by the VA or FHA, and are backed by the full faith and credit of the United States government.

Ginnie Mae Certificates

Mortgage pass-through securities with the full and timely payment of principal and interest guaranteed by Ginnie Mae. A Ginnie Mae certificate represents a proportional, undivided ownership interest in a pool of fixed-rate mortgage loans. Also known as Ginnie Mae Pools.

Ginnie Mae Pool

See Ginnie Mae Certificates.

Goodwill

The premium exceeding fair value of net identifiable assets of an acquired association in a purchase business combination.

Government Sponsored Enterprise (GSE)

Privately owned corporations supervised by the U. S. Government. GSEs include Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac who are supervised by the Office of Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight (OFHEO), a part of HUD. Federal Home Loan Banks are also GSEs and are supervised by the Federal Housing Finance Board.

Graduated-payment Adjustable Mortgage Loan (GPAML)

A graduated payment mortgage that has a variable interest rate. The initial scheduled payment is insufficient to pay all the interest due. The unpaid interest increases the principal of the loan and the scheduled payments increase over the term of the loan so the loan will fully amortize at maturity.

Graduated-payment Mortgage (GPM)

A graduated payment mortgage with a fixed interest rate. The initial payment is lower than that on a standard fixed-rate mortgage and is insufficient to pay all the interest due. The unpaid interest increases the principal of the loan and the scheduled payments increase over the term of the loan so the loan will fully amortize at maturity.

Grandfather Clause

Any condition that ties existing rights or privileges to previous or remote conditions or acts. More popularly used when a new regulation goes into effect, to exempt associations already engaged in the activity being regulated.

Gross

The total amount before any deductions.

Gross Income

Total income before deducting expenses.

Gross Margin

See Net Interest Margin.

GSE

Government Sponsored Enterprise.

Guaranteed Student Loans

Education loans primarily made by banks, savings and loan associations, and credit unions, and some colleges, payment of which is guaranteed by the federal or state government.

H

Hedging

The matching of assets to liabilities of a similar nature; the assumption of one risk calculated to offset another. The buying or selling of offsetting positions to protect against an adverse change in price or interest rates. In mortgage banking, the purchase or sale of mortgage futures contracts to offset cash market transactions to be made at a later date.

HMDA

Home Mortgage Disclosure Act.

Holding Company

A corporation or other entity that owns a majority of voting stock or securities of another corporation, thus obtaining control of the other corporation. Section 1730a of the National Housing Act (NHA) defines a savings and loan holding company as follows: "savings and loan holding company means any company which directly or indirectly controls an insured institution or controls any other company which is a savings and loan holding company by virtue of this subsection". NHA defines control as owning 25 percent or more of the voting stock.

Home Equity Loan

Revolving, open-end loans secured by a one- to four-family property and extended under lines of credit. Although residential property secures home equity loans, in some cases they may not have an appraisal meeting OTS standards, or may not have a sufficient loan-to-value level and, thus, are classified as a nonmortgage loan.

Home Improvement Loan

A loan usually not secured by a recorded lien on the property and usually short-term, made to a property owner for such improvements as maintenance and repair, additions and alterations, or replacement of equipment or structural elements.

Home Loan

A residential mortgage loan secured by a one- to four-family property.

Home Mortgage Disclosure Act (HMDA)

A law that requires the annual disclosure of mortgage loan data by depository institutions, service corporations, and mortgage banking subsidiaries located in metropolitan statistical areas. Institutions subject to the Act are required to disclose data on all mortgage loans and home improvement loans that they originate and purchase each year.

Hypothecated Deposit

Deposits accumulated until the sum of the payments equals the entire amount of principal and interest on the contract, at which time the loan is considered paid in full. Typically state law determines the handling of hypothecated deposits. In reporting Schedule SC, you should net hypothecated deposits against the related loans.

I

Income

Money or its equivalent, earned or accrued, arising from the sale of goods or services.

Income Tax

A tax on annual earnings and profits of a person, corporation, or organization. Traditionally, there are federal, state, and city taxes, although not all states and not all cities tax income.

Index

A price indicator such as LIBOR or T-Bill rates. The repricing of the interest rate on an adjustable rate mortgage is typically governed by an index rate. Rate movements of the mortgage are adjusted to correspond to movements in the index. The index rate generally is a published interest-rate series that is readily verifiable by the borrower and not under the control of the lender.

Initial Margin

The amount of deposit a broker initially requires to purchase securities on behalf of an investor. *See* Margin.

Insolvent

(1) A condition in which the value of liabilities exceeds the value of assets according to some accounting standard such as generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). That is, net worth, or capital, is negative. (2) The state of being unable to pay debts when demanded by creditors at maturity.

Installment

The regular, periodic payment to repay a debt that a borrower agrees to pay. .

In-substance Foreclosure

A situation in which the lender considers the collateral underlying a loan repossessed in substance by the lender and accounts for it at its fair value, consistent with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). In-substance foreclosure occurs when the debtor formally or effectively abandons control of the collateral to the creditor.

Interest

A fee paid for using money that belongs to another, usually expressed as an annual percentage of the amount used. A financial institution makes periodic payments of interest to savers for the use of their deposited funds. A borrower pays interest on a loan to the financial institution for the use of its funds.

Interest-only (I/O) Strip

The interest portion of a security (debt security or mortgage security). The owner of an IO strip receives only the interest payments of the security. The owner of an IO strip of a mortgage pool security receives only the interest payments on the cash flow of the underlying mortgages.

Interest-rate Cap

See Cap.

Interest-rate Collar

(1) A contractual agreement that limits the interest paid or received if the interest rates increase or decrease by a predetermined number of percentage points. (2) A two-sided cap.

Interest-rate Swaps

A transaction that involves two parties exchanging their interest payment obligations – no principal is exchanged – on two different kinds of debt instruments, one bearing a fixed interest rate and the other a floating interest rate. If a savings association has fixed-rate assets and floating-rate liabilities, it typically will swap its floating rate payment for a fixed-rate payment to match liability repricing to asset repricing.

In-the-Money

An option with a favorable price opportunity. The strike price is less than market for a call and above the market for a put.

Intrinsic Value

The amount by which an option is in-the-money. For call options, it is the current T-Bond futures price minus the strike price if the difference is a positive number. For put options, it is the strike price minus the current price of T-Bond futures if the difference is a positive number. *See* Swap.

Inverse Floater

An asset that adjusts in the opposite direction of the movement of interest rates. Generally the inverse floater adjusts by a multiple of an interest-rate index. It is usually repriced based on a formula containing a multiple of the LIBOR rate. For example, if an inverse floater adjusts at an inverse of 1.25 times LIBOR, a decrease of two basis points in LIBOR would result in an increase in the rate of the inverse floater of 2.5 (2 x 1.25) basis points.

Inverse-floating Rate Tranches

CMO tranches that have adjustable rates that adjust in the opposite direction as an index such as LIBOR. Frequently, the rate adjusts by a multiple of the change in the index.

Investment

The use of capital to create more money, either through income-producing vehicles or through more risk-oriented ventures designed to result in longer term capital gains.

Investment Accounts

Accounts that range from short-term, highly liquid securities, such as U.S. Treasury Bills, to long-term railroad equipment trust certificates that are not always liquid. In between, there are debentures, floaters, notes, put bonds, and cushion bonds, along with a broad array of short-term money market instruments. Investment accounts may be trading accounts, available-for-sale, or held-to-maturity.

I/O

Interest Only.

I/O Strip

Interest-only strip. The interest portion of a security (debt security or mortgage security). *See* Interest-only Strip.

Issuer

One who issues securities to others.

J

Joint Venture

Any joint undertaking between two or more parties in such legal form as joint tenancy, tenancy in common, partnership, or a corporation.

Judgment

A formal decision given by a court. A judgment against a property is generally a lien against the property. *See* Lien.

Junior Lien

A lien that is subordinate to the claims of prior lien(s) or mortgage(s). *See* Second Mortgage.

Junk Bonds

Bonds issued by companies without long track records of sales and earnings. These bonds are more volatile and pay higher yields than investment-grade bonds.

L

Land Loan

Loan for unimproved land, developed building lots, and the acquisition and development of land.

Letter of Credit

A document issued by a financial institution on behalf of its customer authorizing a third party, or in some cases the customer, to draw drafts on the institution up to a stipulated amount and with specified terms and conditions. The letter of credit is a conditional commitment, except when prepaid by the customer, on the part of the institution to provide payment on drafts drawn in accordance with the terms of the document.

Liabilities

Debts incurred but not paid. For savings associations, liabilities consist of deposits, borrowings including long-term debentures, and other liabilities.

LIBOR

London Interbank Offered Rate. An international interest-rate index, similar to the federal funds rate of banks in the United States. It is commonly used as a repricing index for various financial instruments such as ARMs, CMO tranches, and interest-rate swaps.

Lien

A claim by one person or entity on the specific property of another and that serves as security for a debt. The security interest in real estate created by a mortgage. A lien is typically recorded in the legal jurisdiction (county) in which the property is located.

Line of Credit

A pre-established loan authorization with a specified borrowing limit extended by a lending institution to an individual or business. Most lines of credit are unsecured; however, certain lines of credit, such as home equity loans, are secured by the borrower's equity in property. A line of credit allows borrowers to obtain a number of loans without re-applying each time as long as the total of borrowed funds does not exceed the pre-established credit limit.

LIP

Loans-in-process.

Liquidation

Closing a savings association by paying the claims of insured depositors and other secured creditors. Liquidation may be a voluntary decision made by the board of directors, or may be mandated and executed by the FDIC.

Liquidity

The amount an entity holds in cash and other assets quickly convertible into cash without significant loss.

Loan

Money advanced by one entity to another to be repaid within a specified time, typically with a specified rate of interest, as set forth in a note or other evidence of indebtedness. Loans may be unsecured or secured by real or personal property but do not represent an equity interest in the underlying security for the lender. *See* Mortgage Loan.

Loan Loss Reserve

A contra-asset set up to compensate for anticipated losses from loans. *See* Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses. *See* SFAS No. 114.

Loan Origination

The steps a lending institution takes to obtain a borrower and underwrite a loan up to the time a loan is booked, including soliciting, processing applications, appraising, and closing.

Loan Origination Fee

The initial service charge that a lending institution imposes on a borrower for underwriting a loan. *See* Origination.

Loan Participation

(1) The purchase of portions of outstanding loans by investors, who then participate on a pro rata basis in interest and principal payments; (2) a loan or package of loans in which two or more lenders share ownership. *See* Participation Loan.

Loan Portfolio

The total loans held by a financial institution or other lender, at a given time.

Loans-in-process

Loans that an association closed, but the full principal of which has yet to be disbursed. Generally, these are construction loans that are typically disbursed in stages as construction is completed. The full amount of a loan is recorded on the savings association's books at closing, with the undisbursed portion recorded in the contra-asset account called loans-in-process. Report loans on the TFR net of loans-in-process.

Loans to Facilitate

A mortgage loan in which the lender provides a borrower with funds at a high loan-to-value ratio and/or below-market interest rates to facilitate the borrower's acquisition of a piece of property owned by the lender. The sale of the property must be accounted for in accordance with SFAS No. 66, *Accounting for Sales of Real Estate.*

LOCOM

Lower of cost or market.

Long

(1) As a noun, one who has bought futures contracts and has not yet offset that position. (2) As an adverb –going long – the action of taking a position in which one has bought futures contracts without taking the offsetting action. The long protects against declining rates of interest.

Long-term, Fixed-rate Tranches

CMO tranches that have fixed rates and are expected to mature in five years or more.

Long-term Planned Amortization Classes (PACs)

CMO tranches that have fixed rates, a prioritized repayment schedule within certain prepayment speeds, and expected maturity of more than five years. Targeted Amortization Classes (TACs) are considered to be substantially similar to PACs for reporting purposes.

Long-term PAC Support Tranches

CMO tranches that have fixed rates, expected maturity of more than five years, and are part of a CMO structure that contains a PAC or TAC tranche(s).

Loss

(1) The amount of all expenses exceeding revenues for a period or for a transaction. (2) A classification of assets under OTS regulations where recovery is unlikely. *See* Specific Valuation Allowance, Classified Assets.

Lower-of-Cost-or-Market (LOCOM)

An accounting method used to establish the amount at which certain assets are recorded. The amount established is the lower of the cost of the asset or the current market value. Under this method, assets must be written down if the market value falls below amortized cost but the asset may never be written up to a market value above amortized cost.

M

Maintenance Margin

Additional assets required by a broker on a margin account due to decreases in the market value of the securities that guarantee the margin account. *See* Margin.

Majority Stockholders

Stockholders whose share of voting stock is so large that they can exercise control over the corporation. . Generally, an ownership of 20% or more is deemed to constitute control.

Majority-owned Subsidiary

A subsidiary whose parent company, or parent's majority-owned subsidiaries, owns more than 50 percent of the outstanding voting capital stock.

Mandatory Convertible Securities

Subordinated debt instruments that are eventually transformed into common or perpetual preferred stock within a specified period of time. Generally, there are two types: (1) equity contract notes - securities that oblige the holder to take common or perpetual preferred stock of the issuer in lieu of cash for repayment of principal; and (2) equity commitment notes - securities that are redeemable only with the proceeds from the sale of common or preferred stock.

Mandatory Delivery

A lender's commitment to deliver loans or securities or pay a penalty.

Margin

(1) The amount of deposit money that a securities broker requires from an investor to purchase securities on credit. (2) An amount of money or securities deposited by buyers and sellers of futures contracts and short options to ensure performance of the contract terms, such as, the commitment to make or take delivery of the commodity or the cancellation of the position by a subsequent offsetting trade at such price as can be attained. Margin in commodities is not a payment of equity or down payment on the commodity itself, but rather is in the nature of a performance bond or security deposit. *See* Initial Margin and Maintenance Margin.

Mark-to-Market

An accounting procedure by which assets are recorded at current market value, which may be higher or lower than their purchase price or book value. Examples of the use of mark-to-market accounting are: purchase accounting, pushdown accounting, and accounting for certain securities. See FSAS No. 115, *Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities*.

Market Value

(1) The price established in a competitive market where buyers and sellers meet to buy and sell similar products. (2) A price determined by supply and demand factors rather than by management. (3) The price at which an owner is prepared to sell and an unrelated buyer is willing to buy.

Marketable Title

Title to property that is free from a claim, lien, charge or defect and that will not be subject to legal objection. Also known as perfect title, clear title, and good title.

Maturity

The date on which the principal balance of a debt becomes due and payable. The date when a debt is paid in full.

Maturity Mix

The variety of assets found in an investment portfolio that vary in terms of length, such as 90-day Treasury bills, 20-year corporate bonds, etc.

MBS

Mortgage-backed security.

MCD

Mandatory Convertible Debt.

Merger

The combining of two or more entities either through one purchasing the assets and liabilities of the other(s) or the pooling or combining of two or more entities into one new entity.

Minority Interest

The portion of net worth of a subsidiary relating to shares not owned by the controlling company or other members of the combined group. Example 1: A parent owns 75% of the controlling interest in Company B; therefore, there is a 25% minority interest in Company B. Example 2: A parent owns 50% of the voting stock of Company B and 100% of Company C; Company C owns 25% of Company B. Therefore, the parent effectively controls 75% of Company B and there is a 25% minority interest in Company B.

MMDA

Money Market Deposit Accounts.

Mobile Home

A movable, portable dwelling without permanent foundation, designed for year-round living.

Mobile Home Certificates

Variations of the Ginnie Mae certificate. Fully guaranteed, pass-through securities that are collateralized by mobile home loans.

Mobile Home Loan

A loan to finance the purchase of a mobile home, secured by the lender's claim on the mobile home. The loan may include funds for associated costs such as transportation of the mobile home and setup on a new site.

Monetary Policy

Federal Reserve Board policy that pertains to the control of credit availability, and thus interest rate levels.

Money Market Deposit Accounts (MMDA)

A savings account offered by Federal savings associations in accordance with 12 U.S.C. §1464(b)(1) and by state-chartered savings associations in accordance with applicable state law on which market rates of interest may be paid if issued subject to certain limitations. Limitations include: (1) Minimum of seven days' notice required prior to withdrawal or transfer. (2) Transfers limited to no more than six per calendar month.

Money Market Fund

The combined money of many individuals jointly invested in high yield financial instruments such as U.S. government securities, certificates of deposits, and commercial paper. A money market fund is a mutual fund that strives to make a profit by buying and selling various forms of money rather than buying and selling shares of ownership in corporations.

Mortgage-Backed Security (MBS)

A security backed by a participation of a pool of mortgages, the owners of which participate in receiving payments of principal and interest. *See* Mortgage Derivative and Mortgage Pool Security.

Mortgage Banker (1) A firm or individual who, acting as a broker, originates loans and then sells them to investors. A mortgage banker may retain the servicing rights to the loans it originates, but does not retain the loans as an investment (all loans held by a mortgage banker are held for sale).

(2) A firm or individual who brings a borrower and lender together, receiving a commission if a loan is made.

Mortgage Derivative

Any variety of mortgage-backed securities of complex structures whose payments to investors are derived from the cash flows of mortgages, but in which the cash flows from the mortgages are not passed through proportionately to the holders of the securities.

Mortgage Loan

An advance of funds from a lender, the mortgagee, to a borrower, the mortgagor, secured by real property and evidenced by a document called a mortgage. The mortgage sets forth the conditions of the loan, the manner and duration of repayment, and the rights of the mortgagee to repossess the pledged property if the mortgagor defaults.

Mortgage Loans Outstanding

The total amount of money that is owed by mortgagors (borrowers).

Mortgage Origination

The making of a new mortgage. *See* Loan Origination.

Mortgage Participation

The division of a mortgage or pool of mortgages into units owned by one or more investors, who participate in receiving payments of principal and interest. *See* Loan Participation.

Mortgage Pool Security

A number of mortgages combined and issued as a single security. Repayments from the mortgages in the pool are passed through to the investor(s) proportionate to ownership interest and with the same timing with which they are received. The security provides each investor with a proportional ownership interest in the underlying collateral.

Mortgage Portfolio

All mortgage loans or obligations held as assets by a financial institution or other lender.

Mortgage-backed Bonds

Bonds secured by mortgages. Unlike mortgage-backed pass-through securities, mortgage-backed bonds do not convey ownership of any portion of the underlying pool mortgages. However, mortgage-backed bonds do offer a more predictable maturity and thus offer a form of call protection.

Mortgage-Backed Securities

A security collateralized by mortgages.

Mortgagee

The financial institution, group, or individual that lends money secured by real estate. The lender.

Mortgagor

Real estate owner who pledges real estate as security for a loan. The borrower.

Multifamily Residential Property

Property containing five or more dwelling units. An apartment building, a residence hall for students or employees, a retirement complex, etc. *See* Dwelling Units, 5 or More.

Municipal Bond

A tax exempt debt obligation issued by a state or local government agency to raise funds for the public good, such as for building low-income housing, improving streets, or building bridges. The bonds are redeemed with interest and are backed by the government's taxing authority. Municipal bonds are generally exempt from Federal income taxes.

Municipal Deposits

Deposits of state and local government funds, which, under the laws of certain jurisdictions, are secured by the pledge of acceptable securities or by a surety contract (depository bond) to directly protect these funds. *See* Preferred Deposits.

Mutual Association

A savings association that issues no capital stock, but is owned and controlled solely by its savings depositors, who are called members. Members do not share in profits, but they exercise other ownership rights such as electing the board of directors.

N

National Bank

A commercial bank organized with the consent and approval of the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency and operated under the supervision of the Federal government. National banks are required to be members of the Federal Reserve System and must purchase stock in the Federal Reserve Bank in their district.

Negative Amortization

Any increase in the loan balance arising from a mortgage payment being too small to pay all the interest due that month. The lender effectively makes the borrower an additional loan at the mortgage rate for the amount of unpaid interest. This additional loan must be repaid over the remaining term of the mortgage.

Negotiable Order of Withdrawal (NOW) Account

A savings account with characteristics of a checking account. An account holder can withdraw funds by writing a negotiable order of withdrawal payable to a third party. NOW accounts may earn interest.

Net

That which remains after making certain designated deductions from the gross amount.

Net Assets

The assets of an individual or entity remaining after all obligations have been met. Assets minus liabilities. The owners' equity.

Net Income

Gross income less expenses, including taxes, but before dividends.

Net Interest Margin

Interest income less interest expense, before the inclusion of noninterest income and deduction of noninterest expense. This is the gross margin for financial institutions.

Net Loss

The excess of expenses and losses over revenues and gains during a specified period of time. A negative net income.

Net Operating Income

Net interest margin less provision for losses and operating expenses plus noninterest income.

Net Operating Loss (NOL)

A loss for tax purposes that can be applied against net income from prior periods (NOL carry-back) or subsequent periods (NOL carry-forward) to reduce the tax liability of those periods.

Net Portfolio Value Model

A model used by the OTS to measure each association's exposure to interest rate risk by estimating how a change in interest rates affects the market value of its assets, liabilities, and off-balance-sheet.

Net Present Value

Sum of the future cash flows (positives and negatives) discounted to present value under the theory that money received today is worth more than the same amount received in the future.

Net Profit

See Net Income.

Net Realizable Value (NRV)

The estimated sales price from a property, reduced by the sum of:

(1) Direct selling expenses such as sales commissions, cost of title policy, etc.

(2) Costs of completion or improvement necessary for sale.

(3) Direct holding costs, net of rental or other income, including taxes, maintenance, insurance, and cost of all capital, debt and equity, during the period held for sale.

Net Undistributed Income

Profit earned but not distributed to stockholders.

Net Worth

The owner's equity. Assets less liabilities, deferred income, redeemable preferred stock, and minority interest. Also called net assets, equity, stockholders' equity, and equity capital. *See* Capital.

NOL

Net operating loss.

Nominal Interest Rate

The stated or contractual interest rate in a loan agreement, bond, or other security, which may differ from the effective interest rate.

Nonconforming Loans

A real estate mortgage loan is **nonconforming** if the unpaid principal balance or unexpired term exceeds lending limits set by purchasers or guarantors of mortgages in the secondary market – Freddie Mac, Fannie Mae, etc.

Nonmortgage Loan

An advance of funds not secured by a lien on real estate. *See* Loan.

Nonperformance

The failure of a contracting party to provide goods or services according to an agreement.

Nonperforming Assets

Assets that do not earn income, including those originally acquired to earn income (delinquent loans) and those not intended to earn income (fixed assets). Typically assets originally acquired to earn income are deemed nonperforming when (1) full payment of interest or principal is no longer anticipated, (2) principal or interest is 90 days or more delinquent even if the asset is still in accrual status, or (3) the maturity date passes and payment in full has not been made. Nonperforming loans that are restructured continue to be considered nonperforming until a cash payment from the borrower brings the loan current under its restructured terms; for instance, a loan cannot be taken out of the nonperforming category simply by restructuring the loan.

Nonresidential Mortgage Loan

A mortgage loan secured by nonresidential property such as an office building, store, factory, church, or vacant land.

Note

An instrument that bears the recognized legal evidence of debt. A note is signed by the maker (borrower) and promises to pay a specified sum of money to the lender at a certain future date and place.

Notional Principal

The amount of principal underlying an interest rate swap transaction, and upon which the swap payment calculation is based. *See* Interest-rate Swaps.

NRV

Net Realizable Value.

O

Oakar

An "Oakar" savings association is a savings association (OTS-regulated institution) that belongs to one insurance fund, generally the Savings Association Insurance Fund (SAIF), and has acquired deposits insured by a secondary insurance fund, generally the Bank Insurance Fund (BIF), by means of a so-called "Oakar transaction." The most common Oakar transaction occurs when a SAIF-member acquires deposits from a BIF-member, either by means of a whole-institution acquisition or through a branch acquisition. The reverse, namely, the acquisition of SAIF-insured deposits by an OTS-regulated, BIF-member ("BIF HOLA" savings association), is also considered an "Oakar transaction."

OBS

Off-balance-sheet.

Occupancy Rate

The percentage of space or units that are leased or occupied. The inverse of the vacancy rate.

Off-balance-sheet

An asset or obligation that in accordance with GAAP you do not report on the balance sheet. Such as commitments to originate loans, undisbursed loan balances, unused letters of credit, etc.

Offer

An expression of willingness to sell something at a given price; opposite of bid.

Offering

An issue of securities or bonds presented for sale. An offering may be public (open to anyone wishing to buy) or private (predetermined buyers or market).

Office of Thrift Supervision (OTS)

An office of the Treasury Department of the Federal government. The OTS was established in 1989 by FIRREA to succeed the Federal Home Loan Bank Board for chartering and regulating federal savings associations.

Official Checks

A financial institution's check drawn on its own account for paying its operating expenses and other debts. *See* Cashier's Checks.

Offset

The process used to close an open futures option; for instance, to sell after having previously purchased, or to buy after having previously sold.

Open Position

An outstanding position in a futures contract, which has not been offset. If not covered prior to maturity, the trader is liable for taking or delivering the underlying commodities.

Open Repo

A repo with no definite term that can be terminated by either party. The rate paid is typically higher than that paid on overnight repos and is subject to adjustment on a day-to-day basis.

Open-end Credit

An unsecured line of credit that may be used repeatedly up to an established overall limit. Commonly known as revolving credit or a line of credit, in which the customer may pay in full or in installments. A finance charge is assessed on the unpaid balance. The term does not include negotiated advances under an open-end real estate mortgage or a letter of credit. *See* Line of Credit.

Open-end Mortgage

A mortgage that by mutual agreement may have the balance or maturity extended to provide additional funds to the mortgagor. *See* Home Equity Loan.

Operating Assets

Those assets that contribute to the regular income from business operations, such as loans and investments; the opposite of which are nonoperating assets, such as real estate held for future use and non-income-producing intangibles such as goodwill. Nonperforming assets that were acquired with the intent to produce operating income are included in operating assets.

Operating Capital

Funds available for use in financing daily business activities.

Operating Expense

Any expense incurred in the normal operation of a business. This is distinguished from capital expenditures, which are disbursements that are capitalized and depreciated over a period of years.

Operating Income

Income generated in the ordinary course of business. For savings associations, income generated by the customary lending and deposit-taking business.

Operating Losses

Losses incurred in the normal operation of a business.

Option

A right to buy or sell specific securities or properties at a specified price within a specified time. (1) Call option: The right but not the obligation to purchase a specific amount of a specific commodity or security at a specified price before a specified date. The seller (writer) grants such right to the buyer of the call. (2) Put option: The right to sell a specific amount of a commodity or security to the writer of the put at a specific price on or before a specific date. The buyer of a call or put pays to the seller (writer) a "premium" for being granted the right. There are options on actual securities or commodities as well as options on futures contracts.

Option buyer (Holder)

A person who holds the rights granted by the option contract.

Option Seller (Writer)

A person who, in exchange for receiving the premium, agrees to assume the opposite side of an option contract at a fixed price any time prior to the contract's expiration date.

Originate a Loan

To make or issue a loan; the process whereby a lender qualifies a borrower, appraises the collateral, processes all documents, advances funds, and places the loan on its books.

Origination Fee

A charge imposed by a lender for evaluating, preparing, and processing loan applications.

OTS

Office of Thrift Supervision.

Out-of-The-Money

An option where the strike price exceeds market for a call and is less than market for a put.

Over-Collateralization

Providing collateral in excess of what is needed to support the principal amount of secured debt. It is viewed as using two separate loan pools. One pool provides sufficient cash flow to support the debt; the other pool subsidizes cash flow shortfalls for loans with losses or delinquencies.

Overdraft

A draft or check written for an amount that exceeds the funds in the account on which the check is drawn. An overdraft, if not covered immediately by the writer of the check, essentially becomes a borrowing.

Overnight Money

(1) Any money that is replaced daily. (2) Funds loaned by one financial institution to another overnight, including but not limited to the federal funds market. A means for firms to earn interest on undrawn funds in their operating account at the end of the business day.

P

P & I

Abbreviation for principal and interest. This is customarily used to describe the regular monthly checks that the servicer pays to the registered owner of the mortgage-backed securities.

P/O

Principal-only.

P/O Strip

Principal-only strip.

PAC

Planned Amortization Class.

Paid-In-Capital

The amount of capital in excess of the par value of common stock contributed to a corporation by its owners.

Paper Gain Or Loss

An expression for unrealized gains or losses on securities in a portfolio, based on comparison of current market quotations and the original costs.

Par Value

(1) The value assigned to a share of stock by the issuer at the time the stock is first offered for sale. The par value may be more or less than the market value. (2) The value of a bond or note at maturity. (3) The face value of a security.

Partially Amortizing Loan

A loan in which the periodic payments cover all of the interest charges but only part of the principal, therefore an unpaid balance is left when the loan matures. *See* Balloon Loan.

Participation

(1) Ownership by two or more lenders or investors of all or a portion of a single mortgage or a package of mortgages. (2) The cooperative origination by two or more lenders of a single, usually large, mortgage loan. *See* Loan Participation.

Participation Certificate (PC)

A document that describes a package of loans and the portion that is being bought or sold. *See* Freddie Mac Participation Certificate.

Participation Loan

(1) A loan made by one lender, known as the lead lender, in which one or more other lenders, known as participants, own a part interest. (2) A loan originated by two or more lenders. (3) A loan having two or more banks as creditors. *See* Loan Participation.

Pass-through

This term, as used for mortgage-backed securities, signifies that the interest and principal payments due and/or paid on the underlying mortgages are passed through to the holders of the securities on a *pro rata* basis.

Pass-through Securities

Securities that convey ownership of a fraction of each mortgage in a pool of mortgages backing the security. Each security owner shares proportionally the interest and principal payments generated by the underlying pool of mortgages.

Passbook Account

A savings account that normally requires no minimum balance, or a nominal minimum balance of perhaps $50 to $100, no minimum term, no specified frequency of deposits, and no notice or penalty for withdrawals. A periodic statement mailed to the depositor has generally replaced the actual passbook, in which transactions are recorded.

Passbook Loan

A loan secured by funds in a savings account on deposit with the same association originating the loan. The pledged funds may not be withdrawn during the life of the loan. *See* Share Loan.

Past Due

An account on which payment has not been made according to the terms of the loan document. Delinquent.

Payables

A bookkeeping term for any accounts or notes payable.

Payoff

The complete repayment of loan principal, interest, and any other sums due. Payoffs result from either installment payments over the full term of the loan or lump sum payments, including payments made on the sale of the underlying collateral.

PC

Participation Certificate.

PCCR

Purchased credit card relationship.

Pension Fund

A fund set up to collect regular premiums from employees and/or their employers, invest those premiums safely and profitably, and pay out a monthly income to employees who retire after reaching a specific age and length of service.

Permanent Mortgage Loan

A mortgage that is not a construction loan. Typically permanent mortgage loans are fully amortized for a period of 20 years or more. However, this classification also includes balloon mortgages and short-term mortgage loans that are not construction loans.

Permanent, Reserve, or Guaranty Stock

Par value of common stock outstanding. *See* Common Stock.

Personal Check

A check drawn on a depository institution by an individual against the individual's own funds, as opposed to a check drawn against a business account.

Planned Amortization Class (PAC)

The PAC feature of a security creates a reserve or sinking fund that attempts to ensure the planned maturity for the bond or CMO tranche. Therefore, the payments on a PAC security are virtually insulated from prepayment risk. *See* Short-term Planned Amortization Classes and Long-term Planned Amortization Classes.

Pledged Assets

Assets pledged as collateral security against liabilities.

Pledged Deposits

Deposits to which a security interest has been attached or perfected by a creditor. Also called loans on deposits and share loans.

Point

An amount equal to one percent of the principal amount of an investment or note. Loan discount points are a one-time charge assessed at closing by the lender to increase the yield on the mortgage loan to a competitive position with other types of investments.

Pool

A large group of mortgages which back a mortgage security. *See* Mortgage Pool Security.

Pooling-of-Interest Method

A method of accounting for a merger of two or more similar business entities. The criteria for using the pooling method are discussed in APB Opinion No. 16.

In the pooling-of-interest method, assets, liabilities, and capital of the combining associations are added together on a line-by-line basis without any adjustments for current market value. The current carrying value (typically, historical costs adjusted for amortization of premiums and depreciation and accretion of discounts) of each asset, liability, and capital account of the disappearing association is added to the corresponding account of the surviving association.

In the reporting period in which the merger occurs, income and expense is reported as though the entities had been combined for the entire period. *See* Purchase Method.

Portfolio

Holdings of securities by an individual or entity. A portfolio may contain any marketable or potentially marketable investment such as bonds, mortgages, debt securities, equity securities, etc.

Position

Having a position in a futures contract means to have bought or sold a contract that has not been offset. *See* Open Position.

Positive Gap

An excess of assets repricing during a period of time over liabilities repricing during the same period; an asset sensitive position. *See* Gap.

Preferred Deposits

Deposits of states and political subdivisions in the U.S. that are secured or collateralized as required under state law. *See* Municipal Deposits.

Preferred Stock

Capital stock with preferences or special rights attached. *For example,* a stockholder may have a preferred position to receive dividends and/or proceeds in liquidation. Preferred stock typically yields a stated rate of interest, dividends, that may be cumulative or noncumulative. Preferred stock may be redeemable by the holder or nonredeemable.

Premium

(1) The amount, often stated as a percentage, paid in addition to the face value of a note or bond to adjust the yield to market. (2) A fee charged for the granting of a loan – points. (3) The price paid for an insurance contract. (4) A product given free or sold at discount, offered as an inducement to the public to open or add to a savings account, or to purchase other specified products or services. (5) The price paid by the buyer of an option contract. *See* Discount.

Prepayment

A payment made before its due date. For example, a 30-year mortgage may be prepaid after ten years if the mortgagor sells the property and the purchaser does not assume the mortgage. Borrowers typically prepay loans when interest rates fall and they can obtain cheaper financing.

Prepayment Clause

A provision in a promissory note stating the amount a borrower may repay ahead of schedule without incurring a penalty.

Prepayment Penalty

A fee assessed by a lender on a borrower who repays all or part of the loan principal before it is due. The prepayment penalty compensates the lender for the loss of interest that would have been earned had the loan remained in effect for its full term.

Present Value

The discounted value of a certain sum to be paid in the future, based on the theory that cash received today is worth more than the same amount of cash received in the future. *See* Net Present Value.

Price

The amount of money a seller receives for goods or services sold. Price is the amount of money actually received by the seller, not necessarily the amount originally asked for or the face value. In the buying and selling of bonds and mortgages, price is stated as a percentage of the face value of that instrument. For example, if sold at par, the price is 100 percent of the face value; a premium price could be 105 percent; and a discount price could be 95 percent of face value. *See* Premium, definition 1, and Discount.

Prime Rate

The interest rate charged by leading banks to their most secure customers. The prime rate tends to be a yardstick for general trends in interest rates. The interest on adjustable rate loans is sometimes stated in terms of the prime rate. For example, the rate of an adjustable rate loan may be stated as fifty basis points (0.5%) over prime.

Principal

(1) The amount of funds borrowed. (2) At closing, the face amount of a loan. (3) The amount of debt, exclusive of accrued interest, remaining on a loan.

Principal-Only

An account that does not charge interest on the remaining balance, so that payments are credited to principal only.

Principal-Only Strip (P/O)

A security from which the interest coupons have been separated. The owner of a P/O strip of a mortgage pool receives only the principal payments on the cash flow of the underlying mortgages. *See* Interest-Only Strip.

Profit

The excess income after all costs and expenses are paid. Net income.

Profit and Loss Statement

A summary listing a firm's total revenues and expenses within a specified period of time. Also called a statement of operations or an income statement.

Profitability

A firm's ability to earn a profit and its potential for future earnings.

Promissory Note

A written promise to pay a specific sum of money to a specified party under conditions mutually agreed upon. Also called a note, promise, or bond.

Prospectus

A written offer to sell property or a security that provides a detailed description of what is being sold, including its characteristics and quality.

Prospectus Supplement

A document supplementing the Prospectus, disclosing pertinent information relating to the specific series of securities that are being issued. It includes stated maturities, repayment periods under different scenarios, specific financial assumptions as to the composition of the underlying collateral, the capitalizations of the issuer, and other terms relevant to the series.

Provision for Loan Losses

A charge to expense for loan losses. *See* Valuation Allowance, Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses, Specific Valuation Allowances, Charge-off, Write-off.

Purchase Method

A method of accounting for a business combination as the acquisition of one enterprise by another. The criteria for using the purchase method are discussed in APB Opinion No. 16.

In an acquisition accounted for under the purchase method, the assets and liabilities of the disappearing association must be recorded on the books of the surviving entity at fair value. The fair value of an asset is generally its market or appraised value. The fair value of liabilities is generally their present value using an appropriate discount rate. The carrying values of the capital accounts of the disappearing association are not carried forward onto the books of the surviving association. To the extent possible, the cost of the acquisition must be allocated to each identifiable asset or liability being acquired. Identifiable assets can be tangible (such as securities or mortgage loans) or intangible (such as core deposit base). Any excess of the cost of the acquisition over the fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities is recorded as goodwill.

The adjustments to record purchased assets at fair value due to interest rate fluctuations are reported as a direct adjustment to assets. Adjustments to purchased deposits are reported on SC715, Unamortized Yield Adjustments on Deposits; adjustments to any other liability are reported as a direct adjustment to the liability.

Purchase-money Mortgage

A mortgage where the purpose of the loan is to purchase the property securing the loan.

Purchased Credit Card Relationships

The premium paid to acquire established credit card accounts from a financial institution. Buyers pay a premium over the dollar value of the credit card accounts themselves in order to acquire the customer loyalty in an established line of business.

Push-down Accounting

A method of accounting used when an entity changes ownership. The purchase cost to the new owner is pushed down to the entity, thereby marking all assets and liabilities to market. This is also known as new-basis accounting. At the date of acquisition, the purchased entity is given a new basis, which is valued at market.

Put Option

A buyer acquires the right to sell a specific security, at a specified strike price, at any time before the expiration of the option.

R

Rate of Return

The measure of income from or profitability of an investment. *See* Return on Investment and Yield.

Rate-Sensitive Asset

An asset that will experience a change in its market value over some specific time period due to changing interest rates in the market.

Rate-Sensitive Liability

A liability that will experience a change in its market value over some specific time period due to changing interest rates in the market.

Real Estate

Land and all physical property attached to the land. Includes all physical substances below, upon, or attached to land; thus houses, trees, and fences are classified as real estate. All else is personal property.

Real Estate Investment Trust (REIT)

An organization, usually corporate, established for the accumulation of funds for investing in real estate holdings, or the extension of credit to others engaged in real estate construction. These funds are usually accumulated by the sale of shares of ownership in the trust.

Real Estate Loan

A loan fully secured by real estate, regardless of how the proceeds will be used.

Real Estate Mortgage Investment Conduit (REMIC)

A mortgage securities vehicle authorized by The Tax Reform Act of 1986. The REMIC rules authorize a new entity (a REMIC) to hold commercial or residential mortgages and issue securities representing interests in those mortgages. The REMIC itself generally is exempt from Federal income tax, and the income from the mortgages held by the REMIC is taxed to the holders of the REMIC regular and residual interests.

Real Estate Owned (REO)

A term frequently used by lending institutions to describe ownership of real property, generally acquired as a result of foreclosure.

Receivables

Accounts receivable owned by a business. These may be pledged as collateral for a loan secured from a bank or other financial institution, known as factored receivables, and classified as a secured commercial loan.

Receiver/Receivership

A party appointed by a court or the FDIC to manage property subject to litigation, or the property and affairs of a bankrupt financial institution. The receiver maintains and manages the property in the interest of lenders or creditors until a final disposition of the property is made. A receivership ends the corporate existence of an institution; it removes the institution from its owners, who lose their equity interest. *See* Conservator.

Recorded Investment in a Loan

The principal balance of the loan less direct write-downs, adjusted for related discounts or premiums and other yield adjustments. Carrying value before deducting valuation allowances. *See* Schedule SC, Mortgage Loans.

Recourse

The rights of a holder in due course of a negotiable instrument to force prior endorsers to meet their legal obligations by making good the payment of the instrument if dishonored by the maker or acceptor. The

holder in due course must meet the legal requirements of presenting and delivering the instrument to the maker of a note or acceptor of a draft, and must find that this legal entity is in default.

Recovery

The collection of money on a loan that you previously charged-off.

Refinancing

The repayment of a loan with funds from a new loan secured by the same property as the first loan. The new loan may be secured from the same lending institution or a different one, and typically has a modified interest rate or maturity date. *See* Restructured Debt.

Registration Statement

A document containing a prospectus and other information required by the SEC in transactions involving public offerings, such as the issuance of CMOs. The registration statement enables a series or, in the case of a shelf registration, several series of securities to be offered.

REIT

Real Estate Investment Trust.

Release

(1) The discharge of property from a mortgage lien. (2) A written statement that an obligation has been satisfied.

REMIC

Real Estate Mortgage Investment Conduit.

Rent

Income received from leasing property.

REO

Real estate owned.

REPO

Repurchase Agreement.

Reporting Period

The period for reporting the statement of operations and activity of an entity. This may be any number of days or months, normally one, three, six, or twelve months. The reporting period for the TFR is three months. The reporting period for Cost of Funds is one month.

Repossession

The reclaiming or taking back of items purchased on an installment sales contract on which the buyer has fallen behind in payments and consequently defaulted.

Repriced at Maturity

An asset or liability that carries a fixed interest rate during its term and, therefore, cannot reprice until maturity.

Repricing

A feature of some specific assets and liabilities, where the interest rates (and possibly other associated features) change, based on predetermined terms and schedules. This feature may occur periodically or only once.

Repurchase Agreement (REPO)

A financial transaction in which an organization borrows money by selling securities and simultaneously agreeing to buy them back later at a higher price, generally less than 30 days. Repurchase agreements are commonly called “repos”, and they function similarly to a secured loan with the securities serving as collateral. In a resale agreement, the organization, in effect, loans money by buying securities and agreeing to sell them back to the borrower later at a higher price. In either case, the difference between the bought and sold price of the securities constitutes the yield on the transaction. *See* Resale Agreement.

Resale Agreement

A financial transaction in which an organization lends short-term money by buying securities and simultaneously agreeing to sell them back later at a higher price. *See* Repurchase Agreement.

Reserve

(1) A valuation allowance. (2) A portion of retained earnings that has been set aside for the purpose of assuming liabilities. (3) Cash set aside to absorb losses or contingencies that have not yet occurred but are foreseen. *See* Valuation Allowances.

Reserve For Bad Debts

See Bad Debt Reserve.

Reserve Requirements

The portion of deposits in transaction accounts that member banks are required to maintain with a Federal Reserve Bank.

Residential Mortgage

A loan extended with residential real estate as collateral.

Residual

The tranche of a CMO that represents the difference between the cash flows received on the mortgages collateralizing the CMO and the required interest payments to holders of all other tranches. The residual tranche represents an equity interest in the CMO.

Restructured Debt

Debt that has been restructured by adding to the outstanding principal balance or by modifying the terms of the debt. Restructured debt involves debt of borrowers who may or may not be experiencing financial difficulty. *See* Troubled Debt Restructuring.

Retained Earnings

An equity capital account comprised of accumulated unallocated profits from the current and all prior reporting periods. Retained earnings are the profits that are neither paid out in cash dividends to stockholders nor used to increase other equity accounts.

Return on Assets

A financial measurement of how efficient a business is in using its assets. Return on assets is the ratio of net income divided by average total assets.

Return on Equity

A measure of how effective a business has been in investing its net worth. Return on equity is expressed as a ratio, calculated by dividing net income by average equity.

Return On Investment

The rate, usually expressed on a bond equivalent basis, needed to equate the present value of future cash flows with a given purchase price for that issue. It assumes that periodic cash distributions can be reinvested at the same rate.

Revenue

All earnings received from selling a firm's product or service during a given period.

Revenue Bonds

Issued by state and local governments whereby the revenues from a project, such as a toll bridge, repay the borrowing. In contrast to a general obligation bond backed by the taxing power of an issuer.

Reverse Repurchase Agreement

See Repurchase Agreement.

Revolving Credit

A line of credit extended to customers to use as often as desired up to a certain dollar limit. The line of credit may be paid in full upon receipt of a monthly statement or paid off in several installments, in which case an interest charge is added.

Risk

The possibility that a loss will occur if a debt is not paid.

Risk-Controlled Arbitrage

A method used to fund long-term assets with short-term liabilities, using a hedge to reduce interest-rate risk. For example, using repurchase agreements (short-term) to purchase mortgage-backed securities (long-term) and using a futures contract to hedge against rising interest rates.

Rollover

The practice of reinvesting capital and interest of one investment into a substantially identical new investment.

S

Safety Factor

The difference between net income from collateral and the payment of interest on a funded debt. *See* Spread.

SAIF

Savings Association Insurance Fund.

Sale and Servicing Agreement

In secondary market transactions, a contract under which the seller/servicer agrees to supply, and the buyer to purchase, loans from time to time. The contract sets forth the conditions for the transactions and the rights and responsibilities of both parties.

Sale-leaseback

The sale of property that is then leased back to the seller. *See* SFAS No. 28, *Accounting for Sales with Leasebacks.*

Sales Draft

An instrument that arises from using a bankcard that obligates the cardholder to pay money to the card issuer.

Sallie Mae (SLMA)

Student Loan Marketing Association.

Salvage

An attempt to recover some portion of a loan that has been written off the bank's books.

SAM

Shared-Appreciation Mortgage.

Sasser

A SAIF-insured institution that has a bank charter and, therefore, that we do not regulate.

Satisfaction of Judgment

The legal procedure followed when a debtor pays the amount due as determined by the court in a judgment.

Savings

The amount of income that is not consumed.

Savings Account

Money that is deposited in a depository institution, normally not subject to withdrawal by check. Savings accounts usually bear interest. Also called passbook accounts.

Savings Association Insurance Fund (SAIF)

A fund, administered by the FDIC, insuring deposits of member savings associations up to $100,000 per depositor. SAIF was established by FIRREA to replace the FSLIC as the insurer of savings associations. *See* Bank Insurance Fund.

Savings Certificate

Evidence of the ownership of a savings account typically representing a fixed amount of funds deposited for a fixed term at a specified rate of interest. *See* Certificate of Deposit.

Savings Liability

The aggregate amount of an association's deposits, including earnings credited to such accounts, less redemptions or withdrawals.

SBA

Small Business Administration.

Seasoned Loan

A loan that has been on the association's books long enough to demonstrate that the borrower's credit is sound.

SEC

Securities and Exchange Commission.

Second Lien

A lien subordinate to the first. *See* Junior Lien, Second Mortgage.

Second Mortgage

A mortgage that has rights subordinate to the first mortgage (the proceeds from a foreclosure sale must pay the first mortgage before any funds can go to repay the second).

Secondary Market

The market for reselling outstanding securities, opposite of primary market in which newly created securities are sold. *See* Freddie Mac.

Secured Creditor

A creditor whose obligation is backed by collateral.

Secured Debt

Any debt for which some form of acceptable collateral has been pledged.

Securities

Any documents that identify legal ownership of a physical commodity or legal claims to another's wealth.

Securitize

To put in the form of a security. For example, Freddie Mac securitizes a savings association's loans when they pool the loans into a participation certificate.

Security

(1) The collateral given, deposited, or pledged to secure the fulfillment obligation or payment of a debt.
(2) An instrument that provides evidence of debt or of rights to share in earnings or distribution of property.

Security Ratings

Ratings placed on securities according to the degree of investment risk incurred by the purchaser.

Segregated Account

Funds set aside to meet specific obligations. Usually applies to cash set aside to meet drafts drawn under a letter of credit issued by the savings association; may also apply to funds set aside to honor checks certified by the savings association.

Self-Liquidating

Describes an asset that can be converted into cash or subject to the total recovery of invested money over a period of time.

Selling Hedges

See Short Hedge.

Senior Lien

Opposite of Junior Lien. *See* First Mortgage.

Sensitivity Analysis

Another term for gap analysis, an evaluation of an association's make-up, revealing the areas in which it is exposed to the risk of changing interest rates. *See* Gap.

Serial Bond Issue

Bonds of a single issue that mature on staggered dates rather than all at once. The purpose of a serial bond issue is to help the issuer retire the bonds in small quantities over a long period.

Service Charge

A fee for services rendered or to be rendered.

Service Corporation

A corporation previously defined in OTS regulations as being owned by one or more savings associations and performing services and engaging in certain activities for its owners, such as originating, holding, selling, and servicing mortgages; performing appraisal, brokerage, clerical, escrow, research, and other services; and acquiring, developing, or renovating and holding real estate for investment purposes. This term became obsolete with the issuance of the Subsidiary and Equity Investment Rule, effective January 1, 1997.

Servicing Assets

Benefits recognized by an entity undertaking a contract to service loans and other financial assets. Servicing includes collecting principal, interest, and escrow payments from the borrowers; paying taxes and insurance from escrowed funds; monitoring delinquencies; executing foreclosure, if necessary; temporarily investing funds pending distribution; remitting fees to guarantors, trustees, and others providing services; and accounting for and remitting principal and interest payments to the holders of beneficial interests in the financial assets.

SFAC

Statement of Financial Accounting Concepts issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board.

SFAS

Statement of Financial Accounting Standards issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board. Also known as FAS. *See* Financial Accounting Standards Board.

Share Loan

A loan secured by funds on deposit at a financial institution. One purpose of a share loan is to preserve interest due on deposits by not withdrawing the funds until the date on which the interest payment is due or the account matures. *See* Passbook Loan

Shared-Appreciation Mortgage (SAM)

A home-financing technique where the borrower receives a mortgage rate that is lower than the prevailing rates. The borrower must agree to give the lender a share of the profits from the eventual sale of the property. A SAM has payments that are based on a normal (typically 30- year) amortization schedule, but the loan becomes due and payable at an earlier date (typically not later than at the end of 10 years). A SAM has an interest rate below that on a conventional mortgage and a contingent interest feature, where at either the sale or transfer of the property or the refinancing or maturity of the loan, the borrower must pay the lender a share of the appreciation of the property securing the loan.

Shareholder

The owner of shares of equity in an organization. The owners of a corporation.

Shelf Registration

A type of Registration Statement, pursuant to Rule 415 of the SEC, that authorizes a certain principal amount of securities to be issued, in whole or in parts, in the future, thereby spreading the issuance dates over a period of time.

Short

(1) The sale of a futures contract. (2) A trader who has a short position in a commodity.

Short Hedge

A hedge transaction in which futures contracts are sold and then purchased; a short hedge protects the hedger against interest rate increases, the major risk faced by financial institutions.

Short-Term Debt

An obligation that is usually due within one year.

Short-Term Fixed-rate Tranches

CMO tranches that have fixed rates and expected maturity of five years or less.

Short-Term Planned Amortization Classes (PACs)

CMO tranches that have fixed rates, a prioritized repayment schedule within certain prepayment speeds, and expected maturity of five years or less. Targeted Amortization Classes (TACs) are considered to be substantially similar to PACs for reporting purposes.

Short-Term PAC Support Tranches

CMO tranches that have fixed rates, expected maturity of five years or less, and are part of a CMO structure that contains a PAC or TAC tranche(s).

Single-family Dwelling

A housing unit designed for occupancy by one individual or family. *See* Dwelling Units, 1-4.

Sinking Fund

The obligation to retire debt instruments according to a predetermined schedule.

Special Redemption

Special redemptions are designed to allow the issuer to retire a security earlier than scheduled, precluding interest from accruing during the remaining period. The amount of principal redeemed is limited to the amount that would have been retired at the next scheduled payment date.

Specific Valuation Allowance

A valuation allowance representing an amount classified as a loss on specific assets. In the TFR, assets are reported net of specific valuation allowances. *See* Valuation Allowance.

Spread

(1) The difference between interest income and interest expense. (2) The simultaneous purchase of one futures contract and sale of another, either different contract months or underlying instruments. One does this to try to profit from differing rates of change in different contract months or contracts, often due to changing market factors, such as, rising or falling rates, shifts in yield curve.

Standard Prepayment Assumption

A commonly used prepayment model based on an assumed monthly rate of prepayment of the then current principal balance of a pool of new mortgage loans.

Standby Letter of Credit

A letter of credit that can only be drawn against if a specified business transaction is not performed.

Standbys

Non-binding commitments to make or take delivery of securities, commonly used in the mortgage market when dealing with Fannie Mae.

Stock Dividend

See Dividend, Stock.

Strike Price

The price at which the holder of the call or put may exercise his right to purchase or sell the underlying futures contract. Synonymous with exercise price.

Strip

A hedge transaction which involves selling or buying the same futures contract across several delivery months, such as, selling T-Bills for June, September, and December at the same time. The objective is to lengthen the effective hedging period.

Strip Certificate

A certificate showing ownership of a fractional share of stock that can be converted into a full share when presented in amounts equal to a full share.

Strip Hedge

The selling of a series of futures contracts with different maturities. The purpose is to lock in interest costs that vary based on the contract settlement date.

Structured Securities

Debt securities with derivative-like characteristics that are issued by corporations and government-sponsored enterprises (GSEs), including Freddie Mac, Fannie Mae, and the Federal Home Loan Banks. Structured notes take various forms and often contain complex rate-adjustment formulas and embedded options, such as, calls, caps, and collars.

Student Loan Marketing Association (Sallie Mae)

A government-sponsored private corporation created to increase the flow of funds into loans by facilitating the purchase of student loans in the secondary market.

Subordinate Organization

Any corporation, partnership, business trust, association, joint venture, pool, syndicate, or other similar business organization in which a savings association has a direct or indirect ownership interest. There is an exception when that ownership interest qualifies as a pass-through investment pursuant to 12 C.F.R. § 560.32 and the savings association designates it as such.

Subordinated Debt

Obligations whose liquidation preference is inferior to that of other debt.

Subprime Lending

Credit extended to borrowers exhibiting higher (frequently much higher) risk of default characteristics than traditional bank lending customers. Risk of default may be measured by traditional credit risk measures (credit/repayment history, debt-to-income levels, etc.) or by alternative measures such as credit scores. Subprime borrowers represent a broad spectrum of debtors ranging from those who have exhibited repayment problems due to an adverse event, such as job loss or medical emergency, to those who persistently mismanage their finances and debt obligations. Subprime lending does not include loans to borrowers who have had minor, temporary credit difficulties but are now current.

Subsidiary

Any organization controlled by another organization. The OTS Subsidiary and Equity Investment Rule defines subsidiary as a consolidated subsidiary and refers generically to organizations under the control of a parent organization as subordinate organizations. *See* Consolidation.

Substandard

Describing conditions making a risk less desirable than normal for its class. A classification of assets under OTS Regulations. *See* Classified Assets.

Super-floater

An asset that has a variable rate that adjusts by a multiple of a change in an interest-rate index. Thus if the super-floater adjusts at 1.25 times the change in LIBOR, a decrease of two basis points in LIBOR would cause a decrease of 2.5 (2 x 1.25) basis points in the super-floater. Super-floater is most commonly used to describe CMO tranches that reprice based on a formula containing a multiple of the three-month LIBOR rate.

Super Floating Rate Tranches

CMO tranches that have rates adjusting at some multiple of, and in the same direction as, an index such as LIBOR.

Super Principal Only (P/O) Tranche

A long-term zero coupon, deep discount PAC that is the only support tranche of a PAC or TAC CMO.

Supervisory Authority

The official or officials authorized by law to ensure that associations comply with the governing charter, statutes, and by-laws.

Supervisory Merger

The takeover of one savings association – typically an insolvent association – by another with our oversight.

Suspense Account

A general ledger account used to hold over unposted items so the business day can balance at closing.

Swap

An agreement between two parties to exchange a series of cash flows, one representing a fixed rate and the other a floating rate. In a currency swap, two parties contract to exchange the cash flows - of equal net present value of specific assets or liabilities that are expressed in different currencies.

In the classic – widely known as plain vanilla – interest-rate swap, two parties contract to exchange interest service payments, and sometimes principal service payments, on the same amount of indebtedness of the same maturity with the same payment dates - one providing fixed interest-rate payments in return for variable-rate payments from the other and vice versa. Basis swaps – floating rate swaps based on different indices, such as prime against LIBOR – and combined interest rate and currency swaps, circus swaps, are also common. There are numerous variations involving many counterparts that result in highly complex swap transactions.

T

T-Bill

Treasury Bill.

TAC

Targeted Amortization Class.

Tangible Capital

Our capital regulations define tangible capital as equity in accordance with GAAP, adjusted for unrealized gains and losses on certain available-for-sale securities, less investments in nonincludable subsidiaries, less goodwill and other intangible assets, less certain nonqualifying equity instruments, plus minority interest in includable consolidated subsidiaries, plus nonwithdrawable deposits of mutual associations. Our capital rule requires savings associations to hold a ratio of 1.5% tangible capital to tangible assets.

Tangible Net Worth

GAAP net worth less goodwill and other intangible assets.

TBA

Abbreviation for future pools **to be announced** which are bought and sold for future settlement. To be announced refers to interest rates and due dates which are determined at a later date. Trading in these securities is done on a yield basis.

TDR

Troubled Debt Restructuring.

Teaser Rate

The initial below-market interest rate offered on an adjustable-rate mortgage in return for the borrower sharing the risk of rising rates during the course of the loan.

TFR

Thrift Financial Report.

Threshold Rate

Represents the rate established by management policy for a fixed-rate asset category above which new assets may be added and below which lower yielding assets will be sold. Should be tied to policies related to dollar volume and maturity limits.

Thrift Financial Report

The financial report that we require of all savings associations under our jurisdiction - OTS Form 1313.

Tick

Refers to a change in price, either up or down. Synonymous with minimum fluctuation.

Time Deposit

An interest-bearing deposit that will mature on a specific date.

Time-Share Loan

A loan that enables a buyer to take part in a form of real property ownership that grants each of several owners the exclusive right to occupy a housing unit during a specified time period each year. These loans are reported as nonmortgage loans on the TFR.

Time Value

A portion of an option premium unrelated to buying and selling at a more favorable price.

Trade

A term that indicates the consummation of a security transaction, either a purchase or a sale.

Trade Date

The date a security transaction is actually executed.

Trading Account

Securities that you intend to hold principally for the purpose of selling them in the near term. Trading activity includes frequent buying and selling of securities for the purpose of generating profits from price fluctuations. Securities in a trading account must be listed on financial reports at market value.

Tranche

Also called a class. CMOs generally have several bond classes; each bond is considered a separate tranche or class, each with different maturities and/or interest rates and accrual structures.

Troubled Debt Restructuring

A troubled debt restructuring occurs when the financial institution provides the borrower certain concessions that it would not normally consider. The concessions must be in light of the borrower's financial difficulty, and the objective must be to maximize recovery of the institution's investment. Troubled debt restructures are often, but not always, the result of legal proceedings or negotiations between the parties.

Troubled debt restructures include situations in which the reporting association accepts any one of the following:

- A note, secured or unsecured, from a third party in payment of its receivable from the borrower.
- The underlying collateral in payment of the loan, either through foreclosure, other transfer of title, or in-substance foreclosure.
- Other assets in payment of the loan.
- An equity interest in the borrower or its assets in lieu of its receivable.
- A modification of the terms of the debt including, but not limited to any of the following:
    - Reduction in stated interest rate.
    - Extension of maturity at an interest rate below market.
    - Reduction in the face amount of the debt.
    - Reduction in the accrued interest.

A foreclosure or other asset received in payment of a loan is TDR only if a loss is incurred. In calculating whether or not a loss occurred, the fair value of the foreclosed property is compared to the recorded investment in the receivable without deducting valuation allowances or charge-offs.

Any restructuring of loan terms must be accounted for in accordance with GAAP as principally prescribed in SFAS Nos. 114, 118, 15 and 5. Foreclosed assets are reported at fair value less cost to sell.

Treasury Bill

A U.S. government short-term security sold to the public each week at a discount, maturing in 91 to 182 days.

Treasury Bond

See Bond, Treasury.

Treasury Note

A U.S. government long-term security, sold to the public, maturing in one to five years.

Treasury Stock

Stock reacquired by the same company that issued it with the intention of subsequent resale or transfer, such as an Employee Stock Option Plan.

U V

Unlimited Mortgage

An open-end mortgage; a mortgage not limited to a fixed amount.

Unrealized Gain or Loss

A loss that you have not yet realized because the related asset has not yet been sold or disposed of.

VA

(1) Valuation Allowance. (2) Veterans' Administration.

Valuation Allowance

A contra-asset established against receivables and investments based on the amount expected to be collected. Valuation allowances are established for covering probable and estimably credit losses. Refer to SFAS No. 5. *See* Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses, Allowance, Specific Valuation Allowance, and General Valuation Allowance.

Variable Rate

An interest rate on an asset or liability that can be repriced periodically when market interest rates change, without regard to maturity. Also called "floating rate". *See* Adjustable Rate Mortgage.

Variation Margin

See Maintenance Margin.

Voting Stock

Stock for which the holder has the right to vote in the election of directors, the appointment of auditors, and other matters brought up at the annual stockholders' meeting. Most common stock is voting stock; most preferred stock is nonvoting stock.

WXYZ

Warehouse Loan

A short-term line of credit used by mortgage bankers to fund loans prior to sale. Financial institutions that hold loans as collateral until collateral is delivered to the investor usually provide this type of credit.

Warehousing

Inventory financing. *See* Warehouse Loan.

Weighted Average Coupon (WAC)

The WAC is calculated as a weighted-average of the underlying mortgage interest rates as of the issue date, using the balance of each mortgage as the weighting factor. A WAC is needed only when the underlying mortgages have varying interest rates.

Weighted Average Maturity (WAM)

The weighted average is the remaining term to maturity of the underlying mortgages at the issue date, using the balance of each mortgage as the weighting factor.

Weighted Average Remaining Term

The remaining term to maturity over time as the security ages. This number can be calculated at any point in time. Sometimes weighted average remaining term is mistaken for the weighted average maturity, which is the remaining term at the issue date. The weighted average remaining term must be recalculated each month and is impacted by prepayments.

Whole Loans

Mortgages that are not divided into participation units or pooled to back securities or participation certificates.

Whole Pools

A mortgage certificate where ownership is represented by an entire pool of mortgage loans, as opposed to a fractional interest in a pool.

With Recourse

An agreement where the seller assumes a stated level of risk for the performance of the asset sold; the purchaser has the right to endorse a claim against the seller for sustained damages in the case of nonperformance. *See* Recourse.

Without Recourse

An agreement where the purchaser accepts all risks in the transaction, and gives up rights to any recourse. *See* Recourse.

Wraparound Mortgages

A second mortgage that wraps around, or exists in addition to, a first or other mortgage(s). The lender assumes the existing mortgage(s) thus continues to pay the monthly installments at the original lower interest rate(s), and also loans the purchaser additional money to meet the higher purchase price specified in the contract. The rate charged to the purchaser on the total mortgage amounts is higher than the original rate. This type of mortgage allows the terms of the original mortgage to be satisfied, compensates the seller for the sale of his or her investment, and allows the buyer to purchase a home. The wraparound lender benefits from the below-market rates of the existing mortgage that the lender has assumed while charging the purchaser a higher rate on the full loan.

Wraparound mortgages are also used as a method of obtaining refinancing when an owner wants to increase the amount of mortgage outstanding. In this case the lender assumes the existing mortgage and the borrower enters into a loan in an amount covering both the old mortgage and the additional funds disbursed.

Write-off

An asset or portion of an asset charged off as a loss because it is determined to be uncollectable. *See* Charge-off.

Write-up

Increasing an asset's book value by adjusting the value of an asset to correspond to an appraisal or market value. Unrealized gains.

Year-end Adjustment

A ledger account modification entered at the close of a fiscal period. The modification might be the result of an accrual, prepayment, physical inventory, reclassification, policy change, audit adjustment, or other entry.

Yield

The effective annual rate of income being accrued on an investment, expressed as a percentage of the original price.

Yield Adjustment

A portion of the purchase price of an asset that is an adjustment to interest over a specified period, typically over the life of the asset. A yield adjustment is set up in a separate account from the asset and is accreted to income at a rate similar to interest. Examples: Discounts and premiums, loan fees, prepaid interest, etc.

Yield to Maturity

The rate of return earned by a debt instrument held to maturity. The rate of return calculates interest payments reinvested at the coupon rate, and factors in capital gains or losses.

Zero Rate

A type of asset or liability that bears no interest. Examples: Commercial checking accounts and vault cash.

Zero-coupon Bond

See Bond, Zero Coupon.

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