

Report of Transaction Accounts, Other Deposits and Vault Cash (FR 2900)

and

Report of Certain Eurocurrency Transactions (FR 2950)

For use by credit unions

New Booklet--September 2000

Enclosed is a revised version of the instructions booklet for preparation of the FR 2900 for both weekly and quarterly respondents. Please discard the entire earlier version of the booklet and replace it with this version.

No substantive changes have been made to the reporting instructions and no changes have been made to the reporting forms. Furthermore, there are no definitional changes to the terms that appear in the Glossary. Rather, the instructions have been updated and clarified by:

- removing obsolete text,
- using language that parallels the Call Report instructions where appropriate,
- adding language and examples that address questions from respondents,
- adding the Legitimate Differences Document as an appendix to the instructions, and
- creating links of underlined terms to the Glossary in the on-line version of the instructions.

The instructions are now available on the Federal Reserve Board's PubWeb Reporting Forms website, <http://www.federalreserve.gov/boarddocs/reportforms/default.cfm>.

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INTRODUCTION

The Report of Transaction Accounts, Other Deposits and Vault Cash (FR 2900) is required from all [banking Edge and agreement corporations](#) and [U.S. branches and agencies of foreign banks](#), regardless of the level of their reservable liabilities, and from all other depository institutions in the United States with total reservable liabilities greater than the exemption amount as of the periods specified by the Federal Reserve Board. All such institutions that have foreign branches or that obtain funds from foreign sources also are required to file with the Federal Reserve a Report of Certain Eurocurrency Transactions (FR 2950 or 2951). These reports are used by the Federal Reserve for the calculation of federal required reserves and for construction of the monetary aggregates. Rules governing the reserve requirements are contained in Federal Reserve Regulation D—Reserve Requirements of Depository Institutions.

This booklet provides detailed instructions for preparation of the Report of Transaction Accounts, Other Deposits and Vault Cash (FR 2900) by credit unions. This booklet is organized into two sections followed by a glossary. Section 1 contains general instructions and guidelines. Section 2 contains item-by-item instructions. The glossary, which appears at the end of the booklet, defines in alphabetical order important terms and phrases that appear **underlined** in Sections 1 and 2. This booklet has been printed in looseleaf form to allow for future changes. Separate instruction booklets are provided for other types of depository institutions, as follows:

- commercial and industrial banks and [banking Edge and Agreement corporations](#);
- building or savings and loan associations, mutual or stock savings banks, cooperative banks, homestead associations; and
- [U.S. branches and agencies of foreign banks](#).

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1. Section 411 of the Garn-St Germain Depository Institutions Act of 1982 subjects the first \$2.0 million of a depository institution's reservable liabilities to a reserve requirement of zero percent. The amount of reservable liabilities subject to the zero-percent reserve requirement (the "exemption amount") is adjusted each year for the next succeeding calendar year by 80 percent of the percentage increase in total reservable liabilities of all depository institutions, measured on an annual basis as of June 30. (No corresponding adjustment is made in the event of a decrease in total reservable liabilities of all depository institutions.)

The revised exemption amount determined on the basis of the June 30 data is to be effective for the following calendar year. The exemption amount is used in two ways. First, it is used for all FR 2900 reporters in the reserve requirement calculations during the calendar year (January through December) following the announcement of the revised amount. Second, for those depository institutions whose deposits reporting status is based on the level of their total reservable liabilities, it is used to determine who must file the FR 2900 and FR 2950 versus who is eligible for reduced reporting for the 12-month period beginning in the September following the announcement of the revised exemption amount each year. For example, the exemption amount for calendar year 1994, which is based on data as of June 30, 1993, is \$4.0 million. This exemption amount is used for reserve requirement calculations during calendar year 1994 and for determining the FR 2900 and FR 2950 reporting panels from September 1994 to September 1995.

The procedures used to measure total reservable liabilities, and thus to determine who must file the FR 2900 and FR 2950/2951, are described in the Supplementary Information to Regulation D and in the chapter titled "Reporting Requirements" of the Reserve Maintenance Manual issued by the Federal Reserve.

2. Any credit union that has obtained funds from a foreign (non-U.S.) source or that has foreign (non-U.S.) offices (excluding those located on U.S. military facilities outside the U.S.) should contact the Federal Reserve Bank for the District in which it is located to obtain forms and instructions for the Report of Certain Eurocurrency Transactions (FR 2950).

These booklets may be obtained upon request from your Federal Reserve Bank.

Credit unions that are not required to submit the FR 2900 may be subject to reduced deposits reporting, depending on the level of their total deposits. A description of this report is provided in the Supplementary Information to Regulation D and in the Reserve Maintenance Manual issued by the Federal Reserve. Reporting forms and instructions for the reduced report (FR 2910a) may be obtained upon request from your Federal Reserve Bank.

Accurate preparation of these reports is an important first step in the reserve maintenance cycle. Based on the deposit levels that your credit union reports for each reporting period, the Federal Reserve calculates the level of reserves that must be deposited directly with, or passed through to, a Federal Reserve Bank on these deposits under the reserve maintenance schedule stipulated by Regulation D. Efficient reserve management begins with accurate and timely deposit reporting. Errors in reporting may result in higher reserve requirements, which could reduce your institution's potential earnings, or in insufficient reserves, which may subject your institution to the assessment of penalties.

In addition to their use in the calculation of required reserves, data from this report are basic to the construction of the monetary aggregates that are used by the Federal Reserve System in the formulation and conduct of monetary policy. Inaccurate reporting may result in a deterioration in the quality of the monetary aggregate estimates.

The following instructions are based on Regulation D—Reserve Requirements of Depository Institutions of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System [12 CFR Part 204] and in no way alter or modify the requirements of Regulation D. While every effort has been made to incorporate all existing regulatory provisions, applicable regulations, interpretations, and legal opinions governing deposits subject to reserve requirements, this booklet should not be considered the final authority on the deposit status of all instruments, obligations, or transactions. Final authority rests with the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. Inquiries concerning specific instruments, obligations, or transactions may be directed to the Federal Reserve Bank in your District.

Filing of data. Weekly FR 2900 and FR 2950/2951 data may be filed with the Federal Reserve Bank either in hard-copy form or electronically. Please contact your Reserve Bank for information on electronic submission of your data.

Please note that if a depository institution has its data prepared or transmitted by a private vendor, the [depository institution](#) is responsible for the timeliness and accuracy of data to the same extent as if it had prepared and transmitted the data itself. The depository institution may be contacted directly by and be responsible for responding to the Federal Reserve on edit questions.

INSTRUCTIONS

Section 1 contains general instructions and guidelines that provide credit unions with the basic framework for reporting on the Report of Transaction Accounts, Other Deposits and Vault Cash (FR 2900).

Section 2 contains item-by-item instructions for completing the report. This section describes the coverage of each item to be reported and specifies the categories of deposits to be included in or excluded from each item.

These instructions are intended to be comprehensive and to provide for all types of transactions that a credit union conceivably could have within the scope of this report. However, it is likely that certain transactions described will not be applicable to many credit unions.

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to vary from 1 to 12 hours per response, with an average of 3.50 hours per response, including time to gather and maintain data in the required form and to review instructions and complete the information collection. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to Secretary, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, 20th and C Streets, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20551; and to the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (7100-0087), Washington, D.C. 20503.

SECTION 1—GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

A. Who Must Report.¹

The report is required from all credit unions with total reservable liabilities greater than the [exemption amount](#) as determined annually by procedures described in the Supplementary Information to Regulation D and in the chapter titled “Reporting Requirements” of the [Reserve Maintenance Manual](#) issued by the Federal Reserve. (This determination is made each June.)

B. Frequency of Report.

For credit unions, FR 2900 reporting frequency is determined annually and is based on the institution's total shares/deposits as of prescribed periods measured against a “nonexempt deposit cutoff.” The specific periods and procedures used to make these determinations are described in the Supplementary Information to Regulation D and in the chapter titled “Reporting Requirements” of the [Reserve Maintenance Manual](#) issued by the Federal Reserve. (This determination is made each June.)

B.1. Those credit unions with total shares/deposits greater than or equal to the “nonexempt deposit cutoff” as of the prescribed measurement period shall submit the FR 2900 each week. The reporting week is the seven-day period that begins on Tuesday and ends on the following Monday.

B.2. Those credit unions with total shares/deposits less than the “nonexempt deposit cutoff” as of the prescribed measurement period shall submit the FR 2900 quarterly, once each March, June, September, and December. The quarterly reporting week is the seven-day period that begins on the third Tuesday of a given month and ends on the following Monday.

C. How to Report.

This report shall reflect amounts outstanding as of the close of business each day during the reporting period. The report shall be prepared in accordance with the procedures described below.

C.1. Consolidation. Each credit union must prepare a consolidated report that combines all shares/deposits, vault cash, and allowable deductions of the following entities:

- a. the principal office of the credit union; and
- b. all branch offices located in the 50 states or the District of Columbia.

Preparing a consolidated report involves combining all comparable accounts of the principal office and any branch offices to be consolidated on an account-by-account basis.

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1. Terms and phrases **that have been underlined** are defined and described in alphabetical order in the glossary section at the end of this booklet.
 2. The “nonexempt deposit cutoff” is established by the Federal Reserve. The cutoff in effect for any one calendar year is used to determine weekly versus quarterly FR 2900 reporting panels for September of that year to September of the following year. **The current nonexempt cut off can be found in the Reserve Maintenance Manual, page IV-4.**

C.2. Denomination. Amounts should be rounded and reported to the nearest thousand U.S. dollars.

C.3. Foreign (non-U.S.) currency-denominated transactions. Transactions denominated in non-U.S. currency must be valued in U.S. dollars *each reporting week* either by using the exchange rate prevailing on the Tuesday that begins the seven-day reporting week or by using the exchange rate prevailing on each corresponding day of the reporting week.

Regardless of which of the above two options is elected, the exchange rates to be used for this conversion are either the 10:00 a.m. rates quoted for major currencies by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, or the noon buying rates certified by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for customs purposes, or some other consistent series of exchange rate quotations. These procedures will apply to all foreign-currency deposits that are outstanding during any one day of the reporting week, including those that are received by the depository institution after the start of the reporting week (Tuesday) or paid out before the close of the reporting week (the following Monday).

Once a depository institution chooses to value foreign currency transactions by using either the weekly (Tuesday) method or the daily (corresponding day) method, it must use that method consistently over time for all Federal Reserve reports. If at some future time thereafter the depository institution wishes to change its valuation procedure from one of these two methods to the other, the change must be applied to all Federal Reserve reports and then used consistently thereafter. Please notify your Federal Reserve Bank of any such change.

NOTE: Foreign currency-denominated deposits held at U.S. offices of a depository institution must be converted to U.S. dollars under the procedures stipulated above and included as appropriate in Section A, B, C, or D (and F where applicable), or in Schedule AA, of the FR 2900. In addition, all FR 2900 respondents, both weekly and quarterly, that offer foreign currency-denominated deposits at their U.S. offices must file the Report of Foreign (non-U.S.) Currency Deposits (FR 2915), which breaks out the amounts of such deposits, converted to U.S. dollars, that are included in selected FR 2900 line items. For information on the FR 2915, please contact your Federal Reserve Bank.

C.4. Overdrafts or negative balances. Unless covered by the bona fide cash management exemption, all deposit accounts including share draft accounts with a negative balance as of the close of business each day (whether resulting from prearranged or unplanned overdrafts or from operating or other factors) are to be regarded as having a *zero* balance for purposes of computing deposit totals. Moreover, any overdrawn deposit account by a customer should be regarded as a loan made by the reporting institution to that customer; and the amount of the overdraft should be regarded as zero and not be reported as a negative deposit. (Also see Subsection G, Treatment of Trust Funds.)

Deposit accounts which the reporting institution maintains at another depository institution that have negative balances should be regarded as having zero balances when computing totals for Item B.1, Demand Balances Due From Depository Institutions.

Specifically, when an account which the reporting institution routinely maintains with sufficient balances to cover checks or drafts issued in the normal course of business becomes overdrawn at another depository institution, negative balances that result from such occasional overdrafts are regarded as a borrowing and therefore should not be included in this report.

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1. Overdrawn accounts of a depositor who maintains more than one transaction account at the reporting institution may be offset by other transaction accounts with positive balances if a bona fide cash management function is served.

However, checks or drafts drawn against an account that is not routinely maintained with sufficient balances, or that are drawn against a "zero balance account" (for example, an account wherein funds are remitted by the reporting institution only when it has been advised that the checks or drafts have been presented for payment) are considered to be demand deposits and reported in Item A.1.c, Other demand deposits.

- C.5. Recordkeeping. The amounts reported for each day should reflect the amounts outstanding at the "close of business" for that day. The term "close of business" refers to the time established by the credit union as the cut-off time for posting transactions to its accounting records for that particular day. The time designated as close of business should be reasonable and applied consistently.

For purposes of this report, the credit union is open when entries are made to the accounting records of the credit union for that particular day. The posting of a transaction to the general ledger account means that both debit and credit entries must be recorded as of the same day. *For any day on which the credit union was closed, report the closing balance as of the preceding day.*

Reservable obligations for which settlement is in clearinghouse or uncollected funds should be reported as of the date that the transaction is executed and not as of the settlement date or date that collected funds are to be received. Transactions that result from prior commitments should be reported on the date that the transaction is executed, not as of the commitment date. However, where payment information (such as that contained on magnetic tape, paper listings, and similar items involving automated arrangements) is sent to the reporting institution prior to the effective payment date, the institution may credit its depositors' accounts one day prior to the effective payment date in order to ensure that the deposit will be available to the depositor at the opening of business on the payment date. When such prior credit to deposit accounts is given in connection with automated arrangements, the credits should be offset by appropriate debit entries to "cash items in process of collection."

- C.6. Unposted debits and credits. Unposted debits consist of cash items drawn on the credit union that have been "paid" or credited by the credit union and that are chargeable, but that have not been charged, against deposits as of the close of business. These items should be reported as "cash items in process of collection" until they have been charged to either individual or general ledger deposit accounts.

Unposted credits consist of items that have been received for deposit and that are in process of collection but that have not been posted to individual or general ledger deposit accounts. These credits should be reported as deposits.

- C.7. Rejected items. Rejected items (resulting from mutilated documents, incorrect account numbers or other factors) that would otherwise have resulted in credit to deposit accounts should be included in deposit totals for the day on which offsetting debits have been posted. Rejected items that represent withdrawals from deposit accounts, for which appropriate corresponding credits have already been recorded, should be deducted from deposits as of the close of business for that day.

- C.8. Treatment of International Banking Facility (IBF) accounts. If your credit union establishes an International Banking Facility (IBF), please contact your local Federal Reserve Bank for reporting instructions.

D. What Liabilities Are Reservable Under Federal Reserve Regulation D.

Under the Monetary Control Act of 1980, [transaction accounts](#) and nonpersonal “time deposits” (including both [nonpersonal savings deposits](#) and [nonpersonal time deposits](#)) are subject to federal reserve requirements. Rules governing reserve requirements are contained in Federal Reserve Regulation D.

Detailed instructions defining [transaction accounts](#), [nonpersonal savings deposits](#), and [nonpersonal time deposits](#) can be found in the appropriate item-by-item instructions. Deposits as defined by Regulation D are described in Subsection E below.

Please note that in addition to reservable liabilities, certain nonreservable liabilities are also reported on this report.

E. Deposits as Defined Under Federal Reserve Regulation D. In general, Regulation D defines “deposits” to include both shares and deposits, as well as other obligations issued including certain borrowings of the credit union. For purposes of these instructions, “deposits” are divided into two broad categories of liabilities: [deposits](#) and [primary obligations](#) that are undertaken as a means of obtaining funds, regardless of the use of the proceeds.

E.1. [Deposits](#) to be reported in Sections A through D, and F of this report consist of:

- a. Funds received or held by the credit union for which credit has been given or is obligated to be given to a [transaction account](#) (including a [demand deposit](#), [share draft account](#), [ATS account](#), or [telephone or preauthorized transfer](#)), a [savings deposit](#) account (including [share accounts](#)), or a [time deposit](#) account (including [share certificate accounts](#)).
- b. [Interest or dividends](#) paid by crediting a depositor's account.
- c. Funds received or held by the credit union for a special or specific purpose, including escrow funds, funds held as security for securities loaned by the credit union, and funds deposited with the credit union as advance payments on subscriptions to U.S. Government securities.

d. Cashiers' checks, certified checks, teller's checks, and other officers' checks issued for any purpose including those issued in payment for services, dividends, or purchases that are drawn on the reporting bank by any of its duly authorized officers and that are outstanding on the report date. This includes:

- (1) *Those drawn by the reporting institution on itself and not payable at or through another depository institution.*
- (2) *Those drawn by the reporting institution and drawn on, or payable at or through, another depository institution on a zero-balance account or an account that is not routinely maintained with sufficient balances to cover checks drawn in the normal course of business (including accounts where funds are remitted by the reporting institution only when it has been advised that the checks or drafts have been presented).*

NOTE: Those checks drawn by the reporting institution on a deposit account at another

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

depository institution which the reporting institution routinely maintains with sufficient balances to cover checks or drafts drawn in the normal course of business should be *excluded* from Item A.1, Demand deposits, and recorded directly as a reduction in Item B.1, Demand balances due from depository institutions in the U.S.

(3) Those checks drawn by the reporting institution on, or payable at or through, a Federal **Reserve Bank or a Federal Home Loan Bank.**

e. Funds received or held in connection with traveler's checks and money orders sold (but not drawn) by the reporting bank, until the proceeds of the sale are remitted to another party. Also includes other funds received or held in connection with any other checks used (but not drawn) by the reporting bank, until the amount of the checks is remitted to another party.

f. Money orders issued for any purposes (including those issued in payment for services, dividends, or purchases) that are drawn on the reporting bank and are outstanding on the report date should be reported as deposits. In addition, funds received or held for money orders sold, but not drawn by the reporting bank should be included as deposits until the proceeds of the sale are remitted to another party.

g. Any obligation to pay a check or draft (including a share draft) drawn on the credit union that has been presented for collection by a third party when the depositor's account at the credit union has already been charged, but when settlement of the check has not been made.

h. Any funds received by the credit union's affiliate and channeled to the credit union by the affiliate in the form of a transaction account, savings deposit, or time deposit.

i. Credit balances.

E.2. Primary obligations to be reported as deposits in Sections A through D, and F of this report consist of:

a. Liabilities of the credit union arising from the issuance of promissory notes (including certificates of indebtedness), acknowledgements of advance, or other similar obligations (written or oral) that are issued by the credit union to nonexempt entities as a means of obtaining funds, except where such obligations are issued for the purpose of raising funds to be used by the credit union to purchase business premises, equipment, supplies, or similar assets.

(NOTE: Purchases of ``Federal Funds'', either overnight or for a specified term, from nonexempt entities are primary obligations.)

b. Repurchase agreements entered into with nonexempt entities on any asset other than (1) an obligation of, or an obligation fully guaranteed as to principal and interest by, the U.S. Government or a Federal agency or (2) the shares of a money market mutual fund whose portfolio consists wholly of obligations of, or obligations fully guaranteed as to principal and interest by, the U.S. Government or a Federal agency.

c. Funds raised through the issuance and sale of mortgage securities (backed by a pool of conventional, non-federally insured mortgages) to nonexempt entities if the originating credit union is obligated to incur more than the first ten percent of any loss associated with that pool of mortgages.

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

- d. Liabilities of the credit union in the form of mortgage-backed bonds that are issued and sold by the credit union to [nonexempt entities](#).
- e. Proceeds from outstanding sales to [nonexempt entities](#) of short-term loans made under long-term lending commitments.
- f. Liabilities for outstanding bank notes or other debt instruments subordinated to the claims of depositors that are not insured by a federal agency and have maturities or a weighted average maturity of less than five years. These liabilities do not meet the criteria for regulatory capital and therefore are defined as [deposits](#) for purposes of reserve requirements.

E.3. [Primary obligations](#) to be reported in Schedule AA of this report consist of any liability of the credit union's nondepository [affiliate](#) on any promissory note, [acknowledgement of advance](#), or similar obligation (written or oral), regardless of maturity, to the extent that the proceeds are used to supply or maintain the availability of funds to the credit union, if the [affiliate's](#) liability would have been regarded as [reservable](#) if issued by the credit union, and if the proceeds from the [affiliate's](#) liability are channeled to the credit union in the form of a nonreservable transaction (e.g., a sale of the credit union's assets to its [affiliate](#)).

NOTE: If the proceeds from the [affiliate's](#) liability (whether regarded as reservable or nonreservable if issued by the credit union) are channeled to the credit union in the form of a [transaction account](#), [savings deposit](#), or [time deposit](#), such funds are reported by the credit union as a [transaction account](#), [savings deposit](#), or [time deposit](#). (See Subsection E.1, paragraph h. above.) If the [affiliate's](#) liability would have been regarded as [nonreservable](#) if issued by the credit union, and if the proceeds from the [affiliate's](#) liability are channeled to the credit union in the form of a [nonreservable](#) transaction, such funds are excluded from this report.

E.4. [Primary obligations](#) issued to [exempt entities](#) are not subject to reserve requirements and are excluded from this report.

NOTE: Regulations may require certain obligations that are not classified as deposits on other reports to be treated as deposits on this report. Consequently, the deposit balances on this report may differ from amounts reported in corresponding lines of your credit union's report of condition and on other reports submitted to the National Credit Union Administration or the state regulatory supervisors.

In general, funds received by a credit union that are immediately applied to reduce or extinguish a customer's indebtedness to that institution do not constitute deposits since no liability is incurred. However, where a credit union receives funds representing loan repayments in the course of servicing loans for others, such funds represent deposits. Funds that have been irrevocably assigned to the credit union and cannot be reached by its customer or by the customer's creditors are not subject to reserve requirements. Finally, certain other liabilities that do not result in a receipt of funds, such as accrued liabilities and accounts payable, are not regarded as reservable liabilities.

F. [Treatment of Pass-through Balances](#).

A depository institution may satisfy reserve requirements by holding vault cash or by holding a reserve

balance at a Federal Reserve Bank. The Monetary Control Act of 1980 authorizes a depository institution that is not a member of the Federal Reserve System (“respondent”) to hold its required reserve balances at the Federal Reserve in one of two ways. The respondent may deposit its required reserve balance directly with the Federal Reserve Bank or Branch which serves the territory in which its main office is located. Alternatively, in accordance with procedures adopted by the Federal Reserve Board, the respondent may elect to pass its required reserve balance through a “correspondent.” The correspondent may be a Federal Home Loan Bank, the National Credit Union Administration Central Liquidity Facility, or a depository institution that holds a required reserve balance *directly* at a Federal Reserve Bank or Branch. In addition, the Federal Reserve Board reserves the right to permit other institutions (such as corporate central credit unions), on a case-by-case basis, to serve as a pass-through correspondent. The correspondent shall pass through these reserve balances to the Federal Reserve Bank or Branch in the territory in which the principal office of the respondent is located.

Correspondent institutions shall *exclude* from this report all balances received from institutions that have a pass-through agreement with the correspondent (respondent institutions) and subsequently passed through by the correspondent to the appropriate Federal Reserve Bank or Branch that are used to satisfy reserve requirements. The correspondent institution shall include on this report all balances received from respondent institutions which have not been passed through to the appropriate Federal Reserve Bank or Branch.

Respondent institutions should exclude from this report all balances that the correspondent passes through to the Federal Reserve Bank or Branch on behalf of the respondent that are used to satisfy reserve requirements. Respondent institutions should *include* on this report all balances the correspondent has not passed through to the Federal Reserve Bank or Branch.

G. Treatment of Trust Funds.

Trust funds that a reporting institution receives or holds but keeps segregated from its general assets and that are not available for general investment or lending purposes *do not* constitute deposits and *should not* be reported in any item on this report. However, trust funds should be reported as deposits of the reporting institution when:

- G.1. deposited by the trust department of the reporting institution in the commercial or other department of the reporting institution;
- G.2. deposited by the trust department of another depository institution in the commercial or other department of the reporting institution; or
- G.3. mingled with the general assets of the reporting institution, regardless of where held.

Commingled balances of individual trusts held in a single transaction account may not be netted. A negative balance in an individual trust account must be reflected as a zero balance and should not be netted against positive balances in other trusts in computing the amount in the commingled transaction account each day. The prohibition does not apply, however, if (1) the applicable trust law specifically permits the netting, or if a written trust agreement, valid under applicable trust law, permits a trust to lend money to another trust account, or (2) the amount that caused the overdraft is still available in a settlement, suspense, or other trust account within the trust department and may be used to offset the overdraft.

NOTE: Items such as bonds, stocks, jewelry, coin collections, etc. that are left with the reporting institution for safekeeping, sometimes referred to as “special deposits,” *should not* be included as deposits on this report.

H. Treatment of Escrow Funds.

Escrow funds consist of funds deposited with the credit union under an agreement that requires the credit union to pay all or some portion of the funds to a third party at a certain time or upon fulfillment of certain conditions. Depending on the classification of escrow funds, the obligation of the credit union on the funds maintained may constitute a deposit liability against which reserves must be held.

Escrow funds should be classified as [transaction accounts](#), [savings deposits](#), or [time deposits](#), depending on the terms of the underlying agreement. Escrow funds will be regarded as [personal savings deposits](#) or [personal time deposits](#) if the depositor is a [natural person](#) and the other conditions of a [savings deposit](#) or [time deposit](#) are met, notwithstanding that the funds are held by the credit union as an escrow agent. The classification of escrow funds as [time deposits](#) or [savings deposits](#) does not depend on whether or not [interest or dividends](#) are paid on the funds. Escrow agreements entered into by the credit union in states where the payment of [interest or dividends](#) on such accounts is required by law must comply with the notice or maturity provisions applicable to [time deposits](#) or [savings deposits](#).

If the agreement between the depositor and the credit union does not specify the type of account in which escrow funds must be held, the credit union, acting as agent for itself, may place those funds in the type of account which the credit union deems appropriate.

I. Treatment of Payment Errors

[Demand deposits](#) that are incurred because of [payment errors](#) must be reported in the appropriate category on the FR 2900 and/or FR 2950/51 report. Essentially, the holder of the funds must report them on the FR 2900 and/or FR 2950/51, even if the [depository institution](#) that has the funds did not intend to receive these funds or intended to send these funds, but could or did not. [Payment errors](#) typically arise from the following transactions:

I.1. Duplicate Payment:

A [duplicate payment](#) occurs when the sending institution transfers funds more than once. Part of this payment will eventually be returned. However, the funds represent a [demand deposit](#) for the *receiving bank* and the amount must be reported as a [demand deposit](#) *until* the funds are disbursed. The *sending* institution does not have either a due from bank deduction or a [cash item](#) in the process of collection.

I.2. Misdirected Payment:

A *misdirected payment* occurs when the sending institution transfers funds to the wrong bank. The funds will be eventually returned to the sending bank or disbursed to the correct bank. However, the institution that received the funds in error must report these funds as a [demand deposit](#) *until* the funds are disbursed.

The *sending* institution does not have either a due from bank deduction or a [cash item](#) in the process of collection. The institution that *did not receive the expected funds*, regardless of whether or not the institution credited the customer's account in anticipation of receiving payment, does not have either a due from bank deduction or a [cash item](#) in the process of collection.

I.3. Failed Payment:

-
1. **These reporting instructions are unaffected by "as-of" adjustments, which may be applied to a reporting institution's reserve account.**

A *failed payment* occurs when an institution fails to make a payment requested by a customer because of payment system failures (e.g. computer problems) or a clerical error. The funds retained because the transfer was not executed must be reported as a demand deposit *until* the funds are disbursed.

The institution that *did not receive the expected funds*, regardless of whether or not the institution credited the customer's account in anticipation of receiving payment does *not* have either a due from bank deduction or a cash item in the process of collection.

I.4. Improper Third Party Transfers:

An improper third-party transfer occurs when a third party transfer is sent over Fedwire during the settlement period (e.g., after 6:00 p.m. EST). If the transfer is not reversed by the close of Fedwire, the receiving bank must report these funds as a demand deposit. The sending bank does not report these funds as either a due from bank or a cash item in the process of collection.

J. Treatment of Sweep Arrangements

Sweep arrangements allow funds to be automatically transferred between different types of deposit accounts or between deposit accounts and other interest-bearing instruments. The FR 2900 and FR 2950 should reflect amounts outstanding as of the close of business each day as reflected on the general ledger for each item. Therefore, any swept amounts should be reported based on the account in which they reside at the close of each day.

Note that transfers from nontransaction accounts to transaction accounts associated with sweep arrangements are considered third-party transfers and must comply with the rules specified in Regulation D 204.2(d)(2) (See Section C.1).

SECTION 2—ITEM-BY-ITEM INSTRUCTIONS

Transaction Accounts (Items A.1 through A.3)

Items A.1 through A.3 of the report collect data on [transaction accounts](#). Provided below is a general description of [transaction accounts](#), followed by a summary of [transaction account](#) classifications. These descriptions are followed by detailed instructions for each item to be reported under [transaction accounts](#).

General Description of Transaction Accounts

With exceptions noted below, report in Items A.1 through A.3, as appropriate, deposits or accounts from which the depositor or account holder is permitted to make transfers or withdrawals by negotiable or transferable instruments, payment orders of withdrawal, telephone transfers, or other similar devices for the purpose of making payments or transfers to third persons or others or from which the depositor may make third party payments at an automated teller machine (ATM) or a remote service unit (RSU), or other electronic device, including by debit card.

With exceptions noted below, include the following as [transaction accounts](#) (please note that the exceptions include [savings deposits](#) or [share accounts](#)):

1. [Demand deposits](#).
2. [Deposits](#) or accounts (other than [savings deposits](#) or [share accounts](#)) on which the credit union has reserved the right to require at least seven days' written notice prior to withdrawal or transfer of any funds in the account and that are subject to [check](#), [share draft](#), or other similar item, provided that the account consists of funds in which the entire beneficial interest is held by a party eligible to hold a [share draft account](#).
3. [Deposits](#) or accounts, such as accounts authorized by 12 U.S.C. §371a (automatic transfer service accounts or [ATS accounts](#)), on which the credit union has reserved the right to require at least seven days' written notice prior to withdrawal or transfer of any funds in the account and from which withdrawals may be made automatically through payment to the credit union itself or through transfer of credit to a [demand deposit](#) account, [share draft account](#), or other account in order to cover checks or drafts drawn upon the credit union or to maintain a specified balance in, or to make periodic transfers to, such other accounts, *provided that* the account consists of funds in which the entire beneficial interest is held by one or more individuals as prescribed by 12 U.S.C. §371a.
4. [Deposits](#) or accounts (other than [savings deposits](#) or [share accounts](#)) (a) in which the entire beneficial interest is held by a party eligible to hold a [share draft account](#), and (b) on which the credit union has reserved the right to require at least seven days' written notice prior to withdrawal or transfer of any funds in the account *and* (c) under the terms of which, or by practice of the credit union, the depositor is permitted or authorized to make *more than* six withdrawals per month or statement cycle (or similar period) of at least four weeks for purposes of transferring funds to another account of the depositor at the same credit union (including a [transaction account](#)) or for making payment to a third party by means of [preauthorized transfer](#), or telephonic (including data transmission) agreement, order or instruction. An account that permits or authorizes more than six such withdrawals in a calendar month, or statement cycle (or similar period) of at least four weeks, is a [transaction account](#) whether or not more than six such withdrawals actually are made during such period.

- A [preauthorized transfer](#) includes any arrangement by the credit union to pay a third party from the account of a depositor upon written or oral instruction (including an order received through an automated clearing house (ACH)) or any arrangement by the credit union to pay a third party from the account of a depositor at a predetermined time or on a fixed schedule. Such an account, however, is *not* a [transaction account](#) by virtue of arrangements that permit the following types of transfers or withdrawals, regardless of the number: (a) transfers for the purpose of repaying loans and associated expenses at the same credit union (as originator or servicer); (b) transfers of funds from this account to another account of the same depositor at the same credit union when made by mail, messenger, automated teller machine, or in person; and (c) withdrawals for payment directly to the depositor when made by mail, messenger, automated teller machine, in person, or by telephone (via check mailed to the depositor).
5. [Deposits](#) or accounts maintained in connection with an arrangement that permits the depositor to obtain credit directly or indirectly through the drawing of a negotiable or nonnegotiable [check](#), [share draft](#), order or instruction or other similar device (including telephone or electronic order or instruction) on the issuing credit union that can be used for the purpose of making payments or transfers to third parties or others, or to a deposit account of the depositor.
 6. All deposits *other than* [time deposit](#) accounts and [savings deposit](#) accounts (or [share accounts](#)), including those accounts that are [time deposits](#) and [savings deposits](#) (or [share accounts](#)) in form but that the Federal Reserve Board has determined, by rule or order, to be [transaction accounts](#).
 7. [Interest or dividends](#) paid by crediting a [transaction account](#).

Transaction accounts do not include:

1. [Savings deposits](#) or [share accounts](#) (including accounts commonly known as money market deposit accounts). Please note, however, that an account that otherwise meets the definition of a [savings deposit](#) or [share account](#) but that authorizes or permits the depositor to exceed the withdrawal or transfer limitations specified for those accounts is a [transaction account](#). Please refer to the instructions for [savings deposits](#) for further detail.
2. [Primary obligations](#) maturing in less than seven days if they take the form of ineligible acceptances or of obligations issued by the credit union's [affiliates](#), as described in Part I, Section 1, Subsection E.3. (To be reported in Item 1 of Schedule AA.)

SUMMARY OF TRANSACTION ACCOUNT CLASSIFICATIONS

A. Always regarded as Transaction Accounts:

1. [Demand deposits](#).
2. [Share draft accounts](#).
3. [ATS accounts](#) (automatic transfer service accounts).
4. Accounts (other than [savings deposits](#) or [share accounts](#)) from which payments may be made to third parties by means of an ATM or an RSU, or other electronic device including by debit card.
5. Accounts (other than [savings deposits](#) or [share accounts](#)) that permit third party payments through use of [checks](#), [drafts](#), negotiable instruments, or other similar instruments.
6. Accounts that are [time deposits](#) or [savings deposits](#) (or [share accounts](#)) in form but that the Federal Reserve Board has determined, by rule or order, to be [transaction accounts](#).

B. Deposits or accounts that are regarded as transaction accounts if the following specified conditions exist:

1. Accounts (including [share accounts](#)) that otherwise meet the definition of [savings deposits](#) but that authorize or permit the depositor to *exceed* the transfer and withdrawal rules for a [savings deposit](#).
2. Any deposit or account that otherwise meets the definition of a [time deposit](#) but that allows withdrawals within the first six days after the date of deposit and that does not require an early withdrawal penalty of at least seven days' simple interest on amounts withdrawn within those first six days, *unless* the deposit or account meets the definition of a [savings deposit](#) or [share account](#). Any such deposit or account that meets the definition of a [savings deposit](#) or [share account](#) shall be reported as a [savings deposit](#); otherwise it shall be reported as a [demand deposit](#), which is a [transaction account](#).¹
3. The *remaining balance* of a [time deposit](#) from which a partial early withdrawal is made, *unless* the remaining balance *either* (a) is subject to additional early withdrawal penalties of at least seven days' simple interest on amounts withdrawn within six days after each partial withdrawal (in which case the deposit or account continues to be reported as a [time deposit](#)) *or* (b) is placed in an account that meets the definition of a [savings deposit](#) or [share account](#) (in which case the deposit or account shall be reported as a [savings deposit](#)). Otherwise, the deposit or account shall be reported as a [demand deposit](#), which is a [transaction account](#).

1. Please refer to footnote 1 on page 46 for treatment of time deposit accounts before January 1, 1987.

C. Not Regarded as transaction accounts (unless specified above):

1. [Savings deposits](#) or [share accounts](#) (including accounts commonly known as money market deposit accounts ([MMDAs](#))).
2. Accounts that permit [telephone or preauthorized transfers](#) or transfers by ATMs or RSUs to repay loans made or serviced by the same credit union.
3. Accounts that permit telephone or preauthorized withdrawals where the proceeds are to be mailed to or picked up by the depositor.
4. Accounts that permit transfers to other accounts of the depositor at the same credit union through ATMs or RSUs.

Demand Deposits (Items A.1.a through A.1.c)

For Items A.1.a through A.1.c, demand deposits include deposits described in Section 1, Subsection E.1, and primary obligations issued to nonexempt entities described in Section 1, Subsection E.2, that are payable immediately on demand, or that are issued with an original maturity or required notice period of less than seven days, or that represent funds for which the credit union does not reserve the right to require at least seven days' written notice of an intended withdrawal.

Include as demand deposits:

1. All checking accounts, including those pledged as collateral for loans or maintained as compensating balances. However, do not include share draft accounts, which are reported in Item A.2.
2. Cashier's checks, certified checks, teller's checks, and other officer's checks issued for any purpose including those issued in payment for services, dividends, or purchases that are drawn on the reporting bank by any of its duly authorized officers and that are outstanding on the report date, and include:
 - A. Those drawn by the reporting institution on itself and not payable at or through another depository institution.
 - B. Those drawn by the reporting institution and drawn on, or payable at or through, another depository institution on a zero-balance account or an account that is not routinely maintained with sufficient balances to cover checks drawn in the normal course of business (including accounts where funds are remitted by the reporting institution only when it has been advised that the checks or drafts have been presented).

NOTE: Those checks drawn by the reporting institution on a deposit account at another depository institution which the reporting institution routinely maintains with sufficient balances to cover checks or drafts drawn in the normal course of business should be excluded from Item A.1, Demand deposits, and recorded directly as a reduction in Item B.1, Demand balances due from depository institutions in the U.S.
 - C. Those checks drawn by the reporting institution on, or payable at or through, a Federal Reserve Bank or a Federal Home Loan Bank.
3. Funds received or held in connection with traveler's checks sold (but not drawn) by the reporting bank, until the proceeds of the sale are remitted to another party. Also includes other funds received or held in connection with any other checks used (but not drawn) by the reporting bank, until the amount of the checks is remitted to another party.
4. Money orders issued for any purposes (including those issued in payment for services, dividends, or purchases) that are drawn on the reporting bank and are outstanding on the report date should be reported as deposits. In addition, funds received or held for money orders sold, but not drawn by the reporting bank should be included as deposits until the proceeds of the sale are remitted to another party.
5. Unposted credits and suspense accounts.
6. Withheld taxes, withheld insurance premiums, and other funds withheld from salaries of the credit union's employees until such funds are remitted. Also include taxes withheld from distributions or payments from pensions, annuities, and other deferred income including IRAs.
7. Funds received or held in escrow accounts that may be withdrawn on demand or within six days from the date of deposit (excluding those escrow accounts that meet the definition of savings deposits or time deposits). (See Section 1, Subsection H, for general treatment of escrow funds.)
8. An obligation to pay on demand or within six days a check or share draft (or other instrument, device, or

arrangement for the transfer of funds) drawn on the credit union, when the depositor's account already has been debited.

9. For any depositor that is not eligible to hold a [share draft account](#), accounts that otherwise meet the definition of [savings deposits](#) but under the terms of which, or by practice of the reporting institution, the depositor is authorized or permitted to exceed the withdrawal or transfer limitations specified for [savings deposits](#). (Please refer to the instructions for [savings deposits](#) for further detail.)
10. Any deposit or account that otherwise meets the definition of a [time deposit](#) but that allows withdrawals within the first six days after the date of deposit and that does *not* require an early withdrawal penalty of at least seven days' simple interest on amounts withdrawn within those first six days, *unless* the deposit or account meets the definition of a [savings deposit](#) or [share account](#). Any such deposit or account that meets the definition of a [savings deposit](#) or [share account](#) shall be reported as a [savings deposit](#); otherwise it shall be reported as a [demand deposit](#).
11. The *remaining balance* of a [time deposit](#) from which a partial early withdrawal is made, unless the remaining balance either (a) is subject to additional early withdrawal penalties of at least seven days' simple interest on amounts withdrawn within six days after each partial withdrawal (in which case the deposit or account continues to be reported as a [time deposit](#)) or (b) is placed in an account that meets the definition of a [savings deposit](#) or [share account](#) (in which case the deposit or account shall be reported as a [savings deposit](#)). Otherwise, the deposit or account shall be reported as a [demand deposit](#). (Please refer to the instructions for [time deposits](#) for further detail.)¹
12. All matured [time certificates of deposit](#), even if interest is paid after maturity, except matured time certificates of deposit during the grace period, if such a grace period exists. (See 12 CFR 329.104).

[Excludes matured time certificates of deposits and proceeds from time deposits, open account, wherein the deposit agreement specifically provides for the funds to be transferred to an account type other than a demand deposit.](#)
13. Any funds received by the credit union's [affiliate](#) and later channeled to the credit union by the [affiliate](#) in the form of a [demand deposit](#).
14. [Credit balances](#)
15. Funds received as a result of [payment errors](#) (See Section 1, Item I).

1. Please refer to footnote 1 on page 46 for treatment of time deposit accounts before January 1, 1987

Exclude from [demand deposits](#) the following categories of liabilities even if they have an [original maturity](#) of less than seven days:

1. [Savings deposits/share accounts](#) (including accounts commonly known as money market deposit accounts ([MMDAs](#))).
2. [Hypothecated deposits](#). (Please note that, for purposes of this report, [hypothecated deposits](#) do not include shares or [deposits](#) pledged as collateral for loans.)
3. [Checks](#) or [drafts](#) drawn by the reporting institution on a deposit account at another [depository institution](#) which the reporting institution routinely maintains with sufficient balances to cover checks or drafts drawn in the normal course of business.
4. Liabilities of the credit union that arise from [repurchase agreements](#) involving obligations of, or obligations *fully guaranteed* as to principal and interest by, the U.S. Government or a Federal agency, or the shares of a money market mutual fund whose portfolio consists wholly of obligations of, or obligations *fully guaranteed* as to principal and interest by, the U.S. Government or a Federal agency.
5. Any [primary obligation](#) issued or undertaken as a means of obtaining funds, regardless of the use of the proceeds, when transacted with a U.S. office of the following [exempt entities](#):
 - A. [U.S.](#) commercial banks and trust companies and their operations subsidiaries;
 - B. a [U.S. branch](#) or [agency](#) of a bank organized under foreign ([non-U.S.](#)) law (including [U.S. branches and agencies of foreign official banking institutions](#));
 - C. [banking edge and agreement corporations](#);
 - D. mutual and stock savings banks;
 - E. building or savings and loan associations and homestead associations;
 - F. cooperative banks;
 - G. industrial banks;
 - H. other credit unions (including corporate central credit unions);
 - I. the U.S. Government and its agencies and instrumentalities such as the Central Liquidity Facility, National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund, Office of Thrift Supervision, Federal Home Loan Banks, Federal Intermediate Credit Banks, Federal Land Banks, Banks for Cooperatives, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Financing Bank, and Student Loan Marketing Association;
 - J. Export-Import Bank of the U.S.;
 - K. Government Development Bank of Puerto Rico;
 - L. Minbanc Capital Corporation;

- M. securities dealers, but only when the borrowing (1) has a maturity of one day, (2) is in [immediately-available funds](#), and (3) is in connection with the clearance of securities;
 - N. the U.S. Treasury ([U.S. treasury tax and loan account note balances](#));
 - O. New York State investment companies (chartered under Article XII of the New York State Banking Code) that perform a [banking business](#) and that are majority-owned by one or more [non-U.S. banks](#); and
 - P. investment companies or trusts in which the entire beneficial interest is held exclusively by one or more depository institutions.
- 6. Funds obtained from state and municipal housing authorities under [loan-to-lender programs](#) involving the issuance of tax exempt bonds and the subsequent lending of the proceeds to the credit union for housing finance purposes.
 - 7. Borrowings from a Federal Reserve Bank.
 - 8. Certain obligations issued by the credit union's nondepository [affiliates](#), (primary obligations described in Section 1, Subsection E.3). (These transactions are to be reported in Schedule AA.)
 - 9. Shares of the credit union held by the National Credit Union Administration (NCUA) or the NCUA Central Liquidity Facility.

NOTE: Unless created as a result of a [bona fide cash management](#) arrangement, overdrafts in [demand deposit](#) accounts are not to be treated as negative demand deposits and should not be netted against positive balances. For further detail, please refer to Section 1, Subsection C.4, [Overdrafts or negative balances](#).

Report Item A.1.a.— Demand Deposits Due to Depository Institutions

Include in this item the balance of all demand deposits in the form of deposits (exclude primary obligations) that are due to the following:

1. U.S. offices of the following institutions:
 - A. U.S. commercial banks (**including affiliates of the reporting institution that engage in a commercial banking business and private banks**) and trust companies conducting a commercial banking business;
 - B. industrial banks;
 - C. bankers' banks that are organized as commercial banks;
 - D. U.S. branches and agencies of foreign (non-U.S.) banks (including branches and agencies of foreign official banking institutions);
 - E. banking edge and agreement corporations; and
 - F. New York State investment companies (chartered under Article XII of the New York State Banking Code) that perform a banking business and that are majority-owned by one or more non-U.S. banks.
2. NON-U.S. offices of:
 - A. U.S. banks and banking edge and agreement corporations; and
 - B. commercial banks, merchant banks, discount houses, and similar banking institutions organized under the laws of a foreign country, Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands, or other territories of the United States.
3. Mutual and stock savings banks (including those that are bankers' banks);
4. Building or savings and loan associations, homestead associations, and cooperative banks (including those that are bankers' banks); and
5. Other credit unions (including corporate central credit unions).

Include in this item those accounts issued by the reporting institution to the depository institutions listed in 1 through 5 above that otherwise meet the definition of savings deposits but under the terms of which, or by practice of the depository institution, the depositor is authorized or permitted to exceed the withdrawal or transfer limitations specified for that account. (Please refer to the instructions for savings deposits for further detail.)

Also include in this item all due bills that are issued by the reporting institution to U.S. offices of those institutions listed in 1, 3, 4, and 5 above in original maturities of less than seven days and that are not collateralized within three business days by similar securities. Except for such due bills, all other primary obligations should be excluded from Item A.1.a. For additional information on these primary obligations to be excluded, please see Items 4 and 5 of the exclusion list provided below.

All demand balances in the form of due bills issued to the U.S. offices of the institutions listed in 1, 3, 4, and 5 above and all other demand balances due to the institutions listed in 1.F, 2, 3, 4, and 5 above shall be reported on a *gross* basis. Except for due bills, all demand balances *due to* an institution that is listed in 1.A through 1.E above may be reported net of balances “due from” those institutions (see calculations of net reciprocal balances below).

Exclude from Item A.1.a:

1. [Demand deposits](#) due to:
 - A. “Respondent” depository institutions to the extent that such deposits represent balances that your credit union, serving as pass-through agent or correspondent, has passed through to the Federal Reserve Bank for the “respondent.”
 - B. Nondeposit and limited purpose trust companies (reported in Item A.1.c).
 - C. Nondepository [affiliates](#) of the credit union and of other [depository institutions](#) (reported in Item A.1.c).
 - D. The U.S. Government (reported in Item A.1.b) and its agencies and instrumentalities (reported in Item A.1.c), such as the Central Liquidity Facility, National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund, Office of Thrift Supervision, Federal Home Loan Banks, Federal Intermediate Credit Banks, Federal Land Banks, Banks for Cooperatives, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Financing Bank, Student Loan Marketing Association, and the Export-Import Bank of the U.S.
2. Any [demand deposit](#) due to a [depository institution](#) that is negative (i.e., overdrawn). The amount of such a negative balance should be regarded as zero when computing the deposit total.
3. Any negative “due from” balance which results when an account at another [depository institution](#) which the credit union *routinely* maintains with sufficient balances to cover [checks](#) or [drafts](#) drawn in the normal course of business becomes overdrawn; negative balances that result from such occasional overdrafts are regarded as borrowings by the credit union and should not be included on this report.
4. Cashier's checks, certified checks, [teller's checks](#), and other officer's checks or any other instrument drawn by the reporting institution.
5. [Primary obligations](#).

Report Item A.1.b—U.S. Government Demand Deposits

Include in this item the balance of all demand deposit accounts in the form of deposits that are designated as federal public funds, such as:

1. U.S. treasury tax and loan accounts, including deposits of Federal income tax withheld from employee salaries and from distributions or payments from pensions, annuities, and other deferred income including IRAs; social security tax deposits and other Federal tax payments; and the proceeds from sales of U.S. Savings Bonds. (Exclude U.S. treasury tax and loan account note balances.)
2. U.S. treasury general accounts and special collection accounts.
3. U.S. Treasury compensating balance demand deposit accounts.
4. Postmaster's demand deposit accounts.
5. Demand deposit accounts of the following:
 - A. the Tennessee Valley Authority and other government-owned corporations; and
 - B. disbursing officers of the Department of Defense and Department of the Treasury.
 - C. Demand deposit accounts of other public funds that are subject to control or regulation by the United States Government, including accounts of military organizations, such as post exchanges, military clubs and similar entities.

Please note that, for this item, demand deposits include only deposits held for the credit of the U.S. Government, and *exclude* any primary obligations to the U.S. Government.

Exclude from Item A.1.b:

1. Demand deposits due to U.S. Government agencies and instrumentalities (reported in Item A.1.c), such as the Central Liquidity Facility, National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund, Office of Thrift Supervision, Federal Home Loan Banks, Federal Intermediate Credit Banks, Federal Land Banks, Banks for Cooperatives, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Financing Bank, Student Loan Marketing Association, and the Export-Import Bank of the U.S.;
2. Demand deposits held for state or local governments or their political subdivisions (reported in Item A.1.c);
3. U.S. treasury tax and loan account note balances (see below); and
4. Primary obligations.

U.S. TREASURY TAX AND LOAN ACCOUNT-Treatment of Note Option and Remittance Option:

Only deposits credited to the U.S. treasury tax and loan demand deposit account that represent funds received as of the close of business of the current day should be reported as U.S. treasury tax and loan demand deposits. Funds credited to Tax and Loan demand deposit accounts as of the close of business on previous days should already have been remitted to the Federal Reserve Banks or automatically converted into open-ended interest-bearing notes, depending on the option selected by the reporting institution. Interest-bearing U.S. treasury tax and loan account note balances are exempt from reserve requirements and should *not* be reported as deposits.

Report Item A.1.c—Other Demand Deposits

Include in this item the balance of *all other* demand deposits in the form of deposits and primary obligations, including:

1. Demand deposits in the form of deposits held for:
 - A. individuals, partnerships, and corporations, wherever located;
 - B. state and local governments and their political subdivisions;
 - C. U.S. Government agencies and instrumentalities, such as the National Credit Union Administration Central Liquidity Facility, National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund, Office of Thrift Supervision, Federal Home Loan Banks, Federal Intermediate Credit Banks, Federal Land Banks, Banks for Cooperatives, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Financing Bank, Student Loan Marketing Association, and the Export-Import Bank of the U.S.;
 - D. nondeposit and limited purpose trust companies;
 - E. nondepository affiliates of the credit union and of other depository institutions; and
 - F. international institutions.
2. Withheld state and local government taxes, insurance premiums, and similar items, but not withheld Federal income tax payments (reported in Item A.1.b).
3. Cashiers' checks, certified checks, teller's checks, and other officers' checks issued for any purpose including those issued in payment for services, dividends, or purchases that are drawn on the reporting bank by any of its duly authorized officers and that are outstanding on the report date. This includes:
 - A. *Those drawn by the reporting institution on itself and not payable at or through another depository institution.*
 - B. *Those drawn by the reporting institution and drawn on, or payable at or through, another depository institution on a zero-balance account or an account that is not routinely maintained with sufficient balances to cover checks drawn in the normal course of business (including accounts where funds are remitted by the reporting institution only when it has been advised that the checks or drafts have been presented).*

NOTE: Those checks drawn by the reporting institution on a deposit account at another depository institution which the reporting institution routinely maintains with sufficient balances to cover checks or drafts drawn in the normal course of business should be *excluded* from Item A.1, Demand deposits, and recorded directly as a reduction in Item B.1, Demand balances due from depository institutions in the U.S.
 - C. Those checks drawn by the reporting institution on, or payable at or through, a Federal Reserve Bank or a Federal Home Loan Bank.
4. Funds received or held in connection with traveler's checks and money orders sold (but not drawn) by the reporting bank, until the proceeds of the sale are remitted to another party. Also includes other funds received or held in connection with any other checks used (but not drawn) by the reporting bank, until the amount of the checks is remitted to another party.
5. Money orders issued for any purposes (including those issued in payment for services,

dividends, or purchases) that are drawn on the reporting bank and are outstanding on the report date should be reported as deposits. In addition, funds received or held for money orders sold, but not drawn by the reporting bank should be included as deposits until the proceeds of the sale are remitted to another party.

6. Unposted credits and suspense accounts.
7. Funds received or held in escrow accounts that may be withdrawn on demand or within six days from the date of deposit (excluding escrow accounts classified as time deposits or savings deposits). (See Section 1, Subsection H, for general treatment of escrow funds.)
8. For any depositor listed in 1.A through 1.F above that is *not* eligible to hold a share draft account, include in this item accounts that otherwise meet the definition of savings deposits but under the terms of which, or by practice of the credit union, the depositor is authorized or permitted to exceed the withdrawal or transfer limitations specified for that account.

Please refer to the instructions for savings deposits for further detail.

9. Any deposit or account that otherwise meets the definition of a time deposit but that allows withdrawals within the first six days after the date of deposit and that does not require an early withdrawal penalty of at least seven days' simple interest on amounts withdrawn within those first six days, *unless* the deposit or account meets the definition of a savings deposit or share account. Any such deposit or account that meets the definition of a savings deposit or share account shall be reported as a savings deposit; otherwise it shall be reported as a demand deposit.
10. The *remaining balance* of a time deposit from which a partial early withdrawal is made, unless the remaining balance *either* (a) is subject to additional early withdrawal penalties of at least seven days' simple interest on amounts withdrawn within six days after each partial withdrawal (in which case the deposit or account continues to be reported as a time deposit) or (b) is placed in an account that meets the definition of a savings deposit or share account (in which case the deposit or account shall be reported as a savings deposit). Otherwise, the deposit or account shall be reported as a demand deposit. (Please refer to the instructions for time deposits for further detail.)¹
11. Primary obligations in the form of demand deposits that are issued to nonexempt entities except:
 - A. those issued to international institutions, to be reported in Item 1 on the Report of Certain Eurocurrency Transactions (FR 2950); and
 - B. certain obligations issued by the credit union's nondepository affiliate, as described in Section 1, Subsection E.3. (These transactions are reported in Schedule AA, Item 1.)

1. Please refer to footnote 1 on page 4 for treatment of time deposit accounts before January 1, 1987.

Other Transaction Accounts (Item A.2)

“Other transaction accounts” are all [transaction accounts](#) other than [demand deposits](#) as defined above, and include [ATS accounts](#), [share draft accounts](#), and [telephone and preauthorized transfer accounts](#), as defined below.

Report Item A.2—ATS Accounts, NOW Accounts/Share Drafts, and Telephone and Preauthorized Transfers

Report in Item A.2 the sum of the balance of all [ATS accounts](#), [share draft accounts](#), and [telephone and preauthorized transfer accounts](#). Please note that because these accounts are no longer reported separately on the FR 2900, distinctions need no longer be made between the types of accounts *for purposes of this report*. However, these types of accounts continue to have different characteristics and regulatory distinctions. The definition of each type of account continues to be provided separately below. In addition, each type of account continues to be referenced separately as appropriate elsewhere in the instructions.

Please also note that an account that otherwise meets the definition of a [savings deposit](#) but that authorizes or permits the depositor to exceed the withdrawal or transfer limitations specified for [savings deposits](#) is a [transaction account](#). If the depositor is *ineligible* to hold a [share draft account](#), the account is considered a [demand deposit](#) and shall be reported in the appropriate category under Item A.1. If the depositor is *eligible* to hold a [share draft account](#), the account is considered either a [share draft account](#), a [telephone or preauthorized transfer account](#), or an [ATS account](#); all such accounts shall be reported in Item A.2. Please refer to the instructions for [savings deposits](#) for further detail.

[ATS \(automatic transfer service\) Accounts](#) are deposits or accounts of individuals or sole proprietorships (1) on which the credit union has reserved the right to require at least seven days' written notice prior to withdrawal or transfer of any funds in the account *and* (2) that are authorized for automatic transfer to a [demand deposit](#) or other account pursuant to written agreement arranged in advance between the credit union and the depositor for purposes of covering [checks](#) or [share drafts](#) drawn upon the credit union, or to maintain a specified balance in or to make periodic transfers to such accounts.

Some credit unions may have entered into agreements with their customers providing that, in the event the customer should overdraw a [share draft account](#), the credit union will transfer from the customer's [savings deposit](#) or [share account](#) an amount sufficient to cover the overdraft. The availability of such an overdraft protection plan would not in and of itself require that such a [savings deposit](#) or [share account](#) be regarded as a [transaction account](#) *provided that* the overall transfer and withdrawal restrictions of a [savings deposit](#) are not exceeded. Please refer to the instructions for [savings deposits](#) for further detail.

[Share draft accounts](#) are accounts from which the holder is authorized to withdraw shares or to transfer shares to third parties by means of a negotiable or [transferable](#) instrument or other order such as a [share draft](#). [Share draft accounts](#) may be withdrawable upon demand, or the credit union may reserve the right to require up to 60 days' notice prior to an intended withdrawal.

For eligibility to hold a [share draft account](#), see Section 205(f)(2) of the Federal Credit Union Act (12 U.S.C. §1785(f)(2)).

Telephone and preauthorized transfer accounts are deposits or accounts, *other than savings deposits*, (1) in which the entire beneficial interest is held by a party eligible to hold a share draft account, (2) on which the credit union has reserved the right to require at least seven days' written notice prior to withdrawal or transfer of any funds in the account, and (3) under the terms of which, or by practice of the credit union, the depositor is permitted or authorized to make *more than six* withdrawals per month or statement cycle (or similar period) of at least four weeks for purposes of transferring funds to another account of the depositor at the same credit union (including a transaction account) or for making payment to a third party by means of preauthorized transfer, or telephonic (including data transmission) agreement, order or instruction. An account that permits or authorizes more than six such withdrawals in a month is a transaction account whether or not more than six such withdrawals actually are made in a month. A month is a calendar month, or any period approximating a month that is at least 4 weeks long, such as a statement cycle.

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

Include in this item deposits or accounts maintained in connection with an arrangement that permits the depositor to obtain credit directly or indirectly through the drawing of a negotiable or nonnegotiable check, draft, order or instruction or other similar device (including telephone or electronic order or instruction) on the issuing institution that can be used for the purpose of making payments or transfers to third parties or others, or to another deposit account of the depositor.

Also include in this item the balance of deposits or accounts that otherwise meet the definition of time deposits, but from which payments may be made to *third parties* by means of a debit card, (**including Point of Sale Debits**) an automated teller machine, remote service unit or other electronic device, regardless of the number of payments made.

However, an account is *not* a transaction account merely by virtue of arrangements that permit the following types of transfers or withdrawals, regardless of the number:

1. Transfers for the purpose of repaying loans and associated expenses at the same credit union (as originator or servicer).
2. Transfers of funds from this account to another account of the same depositor at the same credit union when made by mail, messenger, automated teller machine, or in person.
3. Withdrawals for payment directly to the depositor when made by mail, messenger, automated teller machine, in person, or by telephone (via check mailed to the depositor).
4. Intra-family allocations of a direct payroll deposit. (This refers *only* to those cases where a deposit is made directly to one account and, within a very short period of time, routine disbursements of a portion of the payroll deposit are made to family-member accounts or other accounts of the depositor.)

Report Item A.3—Total Transaction Accounts

Report in this item the sum of Items A.1.a, A.1.b, A.1.c, and A.2.

Deductions from Transaction Accounts (Items B.1 and B.2)

Report Item B.1-Demand Balances due from Depository Institutions in the U.S.

Report in this item all balances that are due from U.S. offices of banks or other [depository institutions](#) and that are subject to immediate withdrawal by the reporting institution. This item also includes all balances in [share draft accounts](#) or [telephone or preauthorized transfer accounts](#) due from other credit unions (including corporate central credit unions) if such accounts are withdrawable immediately upon demand—that is, those accounts that are not subject to a required notice period before withdrawal or on which the depository institution does not reserve the right to require a notice period. Balances to be reported must be the amount reflected on your books rather than the amount on the books of the other depository institution.

Include in this item all balances of the credit union subject to immediate withdrawal that are in the form of [deposits](#) (exclude [primary obligations](#)) due from U.S. offices of the following institutions located in the U.S.:

1. U.S. commercial banks and trust companies conducting a commercial [banking business](#);
2. all [depository institutions](#) that are defined in 12 CFR '204.191 as [bankers' banks](#);
3. [Banking Edge and agreement corporations](#). For [banking Edge and agreement corporations](#), report all demand balances due from [depository institutions](#) in the U.S. (includes [affiliated U.S. depository institutions](#)) and all demand balances due from the domestic parent bank (unless the reporting institution's parent is a [Banking Edge and agreement corporation](#)). Exclude from B.1. all demand balances due from the reporting institution's non-U.S. parent bank.
4. industrial banks;
5. [U.S. branches and agencies of foreign \(non-u.s.\) banks](#) (including U.S. branches and agencies of [foreign official banking institutions](#));
6. mutual and stock savings banks;
7. building or savings and loan associations, homestead associations and cooperative banks; and
8. other credit unions (including corporate central credit unions).

NOTE: In general, all deposit accounts having a negative balance as of the close of business each day should be regarded as having a zero balance when computing deposits totals. For more information, please refer to the General Instructions, Section 1, Subsection C.4, [Overdrafts or negative balances](#).

Also *include* in this item balances subject to immediate withdrawal, due from a correspondent [depository institution](#) that have *not* been passed through to the Federal Reserve by the correspondent institution.

Reporting Instruction: For purposes of this report, the reporting institution may report reciprocal demand balances with the institutions listed in 1 through 5 above either on a net-by-institution basis or on a gross basis, whichever method proves to be less burdensome. Those institutions reporting reciprocal demand balances on a net basis should see the sample calculation provided earlier in the instructions for Report Item A.1.a, Demand deposits due to depository institutions. All demand balances with the institutions listed in 6 through 8 above should be reported *gross* of balances “due to” those institutions.

Exclude from Item B.1:

1. **All balances due from Federal Reserve Banks**, including:
 - A. the reporting credit union's reserve balances held directly with the Federal Reserve Bank;
 - B. the reporting credit union's reserve balances that were passed through to the Federal Reserve Bank by a correspondent;
 - C. reserve balances of another institution for which the reporting credit union is serving as a pass-through agent (correspondent) and that were passed through by your credit union to the Federal Reserve Bank; and
 - D. any clearing balance maintained at a Federal Reserve Bank.
2. Demand deposit balances that are due from the NCUA Central Liquidity Facility or a Federal Home Loan Bank.
3. Demand deposit balances due from other depository institutions that are pledged by the reporting credit union and are not available for immediate withdrawal.
4. Time and savings deposit balances held at other depository institutions.
5. Amounts at other depository institutions that represent balances that will not be available for immediate withdrawal until a future date but that have been booked by the credit union in advance.
6. Cash items in process of collection (reported in Item B.2).
7. Federal funds sold to other depository institutions.
8. Any deposit account due to a correspondent or other depository institution that is overdrawn, or amounts that, if charged against a correspondent account by the respondent institution, would result in an overdraft in that account.
9. Any deposit account due from a correspondent or other depository institution that is negative (i.e., overdrawn). The amount of such negative balances should be regarded as zero when computing the deposit total.

10. Balances that are due from:
 - A. any [non-U.S.](#) office of any [U.S. depository institution](#);
 - B. any [non-U.S.](#) office of any [foreign \(non-U.S.\) bank](#);
 - C. trust companies that do not conduct a commercial [banking business](#);
 - D. N.Y. State investment companies (chartered under Article XII of the New York State Banking Code) that perform a [banking business](#) and that are majority-owned by one or more [non-U.S. banks](#);
 - E. private banks; and
 - F. National Credit Union Administration Central Liquidity Facility.
11. [Demand deposit](#) balances due from a smaller depository institution in circumstances where the reporting (and larger) depository institution has moved funds to the smaller depository institution to take advantage of the lower reserve requirements imposed on smaller depository institutions (i.e., to make use of the low reserve tranche) and has received the funds back in a reserve-free transaction.
12. [Payment errors](#) (See Part 1, Section 1, Item I).

Report Item B.2—Cash Items in Process of Collection

Include as [cash items](#) in process of collection:

1. [Checks](#) or [drafts](#) in process of collection (unless the credit union is given immediate credit for [checks](#) or [drafts](#) deposited with its correspondent) that are drawn on another [depository institution](#) and that are payable immediately upon presentation in the U.S. This includes [checks](#) or [drafts](#) in the process of collection with:
 - A. Federal Reserve Banks.
 - B. Other [depository institutions](#).
 - C. Clearing houses.

NOTE: [checks](#) or [drafts](#) which a credit union deposits in its [demand deposit](#) account at another [depository institution](#) should be reported in Item B.1 or in Item B.2, depending on whether or not the funds are immediately available to the credit union. If, upon deposit, the funds are immediately available to the credit union, they should be reported in Item B.1, “Demand balances due from depository institutions.” However, if the [depository institution](#) does not permit the credit union to withdraw the funds for a specified period of time, the credit union should report such deposits in Item B.2 until such time as the funds are available to the credit union.

2. [Checks](#) or [share drafts](#) on hand that will be presented for payment or forwarded for collection on the following business day. **Do not report any check or draft amount in cash items in process of collection until after the check or draft is credited to a general ledger account.**
3. [Checks](#) or [drafts](#) drawn on the Treasury of the United States that are in process of collection.
4. Other items in process of collection that are payable immediately upon presentation in the U.S. and that are customarily cleared or collected by [depository institutions](#) as [cash items](#), such as:
 - A. Matured bonds and coupons (including bonds and coupons that have been called and are payable on presentation). (U.S. savings bonds that are cashed by the customer before maturity are included as cash items in the process of collection.)
 - B. Money orders and traveler's checks.
 - C. [Share drafts](#).
 - D. Bank [drafts](#) and [federal reserve drafts](#).
 - E. Payable-through drafts that have been received by the credit union and that will be forwarded to another [depository institution](#).
 - F. [Brokers' security drafts](#) and [commodity or bill of lading drafts](#) (including arrival drafts) that are payable immediately upon presentation in the U.S.
 - G. Amounts associated with automated payment arrangements in connection with payroll deposits, Federal recurring payments, and other items that are credited to a depositor's account prior to the payment date to ensure that the funds are available on the payment date.
 - H. [Returned items](#) drawn on other [depository institutions](#).
 - I. [Unposted debits](#).
 - J. Food coupons and certificates.

NOTE: Checks or drafts in process of collection that are drawn on another depository institution and that are payable immediately upon presentation in the U.S., are to be reported in either Item B.1., Demand Balances Due From Depository Institutions, or Item B.2., Cash Items in Process of Collection. Included are checks or drafts in the process of collection to Federal Reserve Banks, other depository institutions, and clearinghouses. Checks or drafts that have been deposited for which the sending (reporting) bank receives same day credit or other payment are reported in Item B.1. Alternatively, checks or drafts in process of collection for which credit or other payment is expected beyond the current report day are reported in Item B.2., until credit is received.

Checks and drafts forwarded to a Federal Reserve Bank are reported in Item B.2, until credit is given by the local Reserve Bank. When cash letter credit is received, remove the appropriate amount from Item B.2. NOTE: A cash letter credit received by a forwarding depository institution from a Federal Reserve Bank is excluded from Item B.1., Demand Balances Due From Depository Institutions and should be included in Item B.2., Cash Items in Process of Collection.

Exclude from this item:

1. Items handled as noncash items, whether or not cleared through Federal Reserve Banks.
2. Items not payable in the U.S.
3. Items for which the credit union has already received credit.
4. A check or draft the paying (reporting) institution has dishonored for any reason, which is being returned to the presenting bank for credit. This provision excepts any missent cash item that does not contain either the institution's routing number or its name as the paying bank, and which is being returned to the presenting depository institution for credit. Returned items for insufficient funds.
5. Commodity or bill of lading drafts (including arrival drafts) not yet payable (because the merchandise against which the draft was drawn has not yet arrived), whether or not deposit credit has been given.
6. Payable-through drafts received by the credit union, if acting in the capacity of a clearing agent for a nondepository institution, that have not been collected from that nondepository institution which is the drawer of the draft.
7. Credit card or debit slips in process of collection, whether or not deposit credit has been given.
8. Failed book entry security transactions. If a depository institution fails to deliver book-entry securities and therefore does not receive the corresponding payment but credits the amount of the anticipated payments to its customer(s), a cash item in the process of collection deduction from gross transactions is *not* permissible.
9. Payment errors (See Part 1, Section 1, Item I)

Treatment of cash items forwarded to Federal Reserve Banks

Cash items forwarded to a Federal Reserve Bank for collection and for credit should continue to be reported as cash items until such time as credit has actually been given by a Federal Reserve Bank in accordance with the appropriate time schedules established pursuant to Federal Reserve Bank "Operating Circulars."

Cash items in process of collection also should reflect the actual availability of funds received for direct sent cash items.

Adjustment should be made to:

1. Retain as [cash items](#) in process of collection the amounts for items sent directly to Federal Reserve Banks in other districts that will arrive when those Federal Reserve offices are closed for a local or regional holiday.
2. Remove from [cash items](#) in process of collection the amounts for items sent directly to Federal Reserve Banks in other districts that will arrive when the local Federal Reserve offices are closed. Credit for such items will be given on a back-valued basis by the local Federal Reserve office.

Report Item C.1--Total Savings Deposits

Report in Item C.1 the balance of all [savings deposits](#), as defined below, both personal and nonpersonal, that are outstanding at the close of business each day.

A [savings deposit](#) is a [deposit](#) described in Section 1, Subsection E.1, or a [primary obligation](#) described in Section 1, Subsection E.2, with respect to which the depositor is not required by the deposit contract but may at any time be required by the credit union to give written notice of an intended withdrawal not less than seven days before withdrawal is made, and that is not payable on a specified date or at the expiration of a specified time after the date of deposit. [Savings deposits](#) include [share accounts](#).

The term [savings deposit](#) also means a deposit or account, such as an account commonly known as a passbook savings account, a statement savings account, or a money market deposit account (“MMDA”), that otherwise meets the requirements of the preceding paragraph and from which, under the terms of the deposit contract or by practice of the [depository institution](#), the depositor is permitted or authorized to *make no more than six transfers* and withdrawals, or a combination of such transfers and withdrawals, per calendar month or statement cycle (or similar period) of at least four weeks, to another account (including a [transaction account](#)) of the depositor at the same institution or to a third party by means of a [preauthorized](#) or automatic [transfer](#), or telephonic (including data transmission) agreement, order or instruction, and no more than three of the six such transfers may be made by:

1. [Checks](#) or [drafts](#) - The institution at its option may use on a consistent basis either the date on the [check](#), [draft](#), or similar item or the date the item is paid, in applying the limits on such items. Procedures to be followed for ensuring that the permissible number of transfers is not exceeded are provided on page 45.
2. ACH debit or similar order made by the depositor and payable to third parties
3. Debit cards
4. [Preauthorized](#) payments
5. Transfers initiated by telephone, fax, and on-line banking

(Please note that transfers from [savings deposits](#) for purposes of covering overdrafts (overdraft protection plans) are included under the transfer and withdrawal limits specified for [savings deposits](#).)

(A [preauthorized transfer](#) includes any arrangement by the credit union to pay a third party from the account of a depositor upon written or oral instruction (including an order received through an automated clearing house (ACH)) or any arrangement by the credit union to pay a third party from the account of the depositor at a predetermined time or on a fixed schedule.)

Please also note the following with respect to [savings deposits](#):

1. There are no regulatory restrictions on the following types of transfers or withdrawals from a [savings deposit](#), regardless of the number:

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1. [Status of savings deposits when notice is required](#). If the credit union exercises its right to require written notice of an intended withdrawal in connection with a [savings deposit](#) or [share account](#), the deposit continues to be a [savings deposit](#) or [share account](#) and *should not* be reclassified as a [time deposit](#). Where written notice actually is required by the credit union and such notice is received from a depositor, the [savings deposit](#) or [share account](#) becomes a [demand deposit](#) if not redeemed after expiration of the notice period and should be reported in Item A.1.a, A.1.b, or A.1.c, as appropriate.

- A. Transfers for the purpose of repaying loans and associated expenses at the same credit union (as originator or servicer).
 - B. Transfers of funds from this account to another account of the same depositor at the same credit union when made by mail, messenger, automated teller machine, or in person.
 - C. Withdrawals for payment directly to the depositor when made by mail, messenger, automated teller machine, in person, or by telephone (via check mailed to the depositor).
2. No minimum maturity is required by regulation, but credit unions *must* reserve the right to require at least seven days' written notice prior to withdrawal as stipulated above for a [savings deposit](#).
 3. No minimum balance is required by regulation.
 4. There is no regulatory limitation on the amount of [interest or dividends](#) that may be paid on a [savings deposit](#).

Any credit union may place restrictions and requirements on [savings deposits](#) in addition to those stipulated above and in Regulation D. In the case of such further restrictions, the account would still be reported as a [savings deposit](#).

On the other hand, an account that otherwise meets the definition of a [savings deposit](#) but that authorizes or permits the depositor to *exceed* the six-transfer/withdrawal rule or three-draft rule described above is a [transaction account](#), as follows:

1. If the depositor is *ineligible* to hold a [share draft account](#), such an account is considered a [demand deposit](#) and shall be reported in the appropriate category under Item A.1.
2. If the depositor is *eligible* to hold a [share draft account](#), the account will be considered either a [share draft account](#), a [telephone or preauthorized transfer](#), or an [ATS account](#). For purposes of this report, all such accounts shall be reported in Item A.2.

(NOTE: Multiple savings accounts where the depository institution suggests, or otherwise promotes, multiple accounts to permit transfers in excess of the limits applicable to individual savings accounts also are [transaction accounts](#) and reported as above.)

Include the following as [savings deposits](#) as defined above:

1. [Savings deposits](#) or [share accounts](#), regardless of whether or not they earn [interest or dividends](#).
2. [Savings deposits](#) or [share accounts](#) maintained as compensating balances or pledged as collateral for loans.
3. Escrow deposits where the credit union reserves the right to require at least seven days' written notice before payment can be made. (See Section 1, Subsection H, for the general treatment of escrow funds.)
4. [Savings deposits](#) or [share accounts](#) in the form of Individual Retirement Accounts (IRAs) or Keogh Plan accounts.
5. [Club accounts](#), such as Christmas club, vacation club, or other similar special purpose accounts, that meet the criteria for [savings deposits](#) or [share accounts](#).
6. Any funds received by the credit union's nondepository [affiliate](#) and later channeled to the credit union by the [affiliate](#) in the form of a [savings deposit](#) or [share account](#).
7. [Interest or dividends](#) paid by crediting [savings deposits](#) or [share accounts](#).
8. Any deposit or account that otherwise meets the definition of a [time deposit](#), but that allows withdrawals within the first six days after the date of deposit and that *does not* require an early withdrawal penalty of at least seven days' simple interest on amounts withdrawn within those first six days, *but that* is subject to the minimum notice requirement and withdrawal limitations of a savings deposit. To meet these criteria, the credit union must expressly reserve the right to require *at least* seven days' written notice before an intended withdrawal and the account must be subject to the limits on the number and types of transfers specified for [savings deposits](#) as defined above. Otherwise, such a deposit or account must be reported as a [demand deposit](#).
9. The *remaining balance* of a [time deposit](#) from which a partial early withdrawal has been made and that is not subject to additional early withdrawal penalties of at least seven days' simple interest on amounts withdrawn within six days after each partial withdrawal *but that* is subject to the minimum notice requirement and withdrawal limitations of a [savings deposit](#) on any subsequent withdrawals. To meet these criteria, the credit union must expressly reserve the right to require *at least* seven days' written notice before an intended withdrawal and the account must be subject to the limits on the number and types of transfers specified for [savings deposits](#) as defined above. Otherwise, such a remaining balance must be reported as a [demand deposit](#).
10. [Brokered deposits that meet the criteria of savings deposits](#).

1. Please refer to footnote 1 on page 46 for treatment of time deposit accounts before January 1, 1987.

Exclude from [savings deposits](#) or [share accounts](#):

1. All accounts defined as [transaction accounts](#), including:
 - A. [Demand deposits](#) (reported in Item A.1.a, A.1.b, or A.1.c, as appropriate);
 - B. [ATS accounts](#) and [share draft accounts](#) (reported in Item A.2); and
 - C. [Telephone or preauthorized transfer accounts](#) that meet the definition of a [transaction account](#) (reported in Item A.2).
2. Any accounts that are [savings deposits](#) (or [share accounts](#)) in form but that the Federal Reserve Board has determined, by rule or order, to be [transaction accounts](#). (Reported in the appropriate item of Section A, Transaction Accounts.)
3. Special passbook or statement accounts, such as “ninety-day notice accounts,” “golden passbook accounts,” or deposits labeled as “saving certificates,” that have a specified [original maturity](#) of seven days or more (reported as a [time deposit](#) in Item D.1).
4. [Interest or dividends](#) accrued on [savings deposits](#) or [share accounts](#) but not yet paid or credited to a deposit account.
5. [Hypothecated deposits](#). For purposes of this report, [hypothecated deposits](#) do not include deposits serving simply as collateral for loans.
6. Certain obligations issued by the credit union's nondepository [affiliates](#) ([primary obligations](#) described in Section 1, Subsection E.3). These transactions are reported in Schedule AA.

**Procedures for Ensuring that the Permissible Number of Transfers
from Savings Deposits is not Exceeded**

In order to ensure that no more than the permitted number of withdrawals or transfers are made for an account to come within the definition of a [savings deposit](#), a depository institution must either:

1. prevent withdrawals or transfers of funds in this account that are in excess of the limits established for [savings deposits](#), or
2. adopt procedures to monitor those transfers on an ex post basis and contact customers who exceed the limits established for the particular account on more than an occasional basis.

For customers who continue to violate those limits after being contacted by the [depository institution](#), the [depository institution](#) must either close the account and place the funds in another account that the depositor is eligible to maintain or take away the account's transfer and [draft](#) capacities.

An account that authorizes withdrawals or transfers in excess of the permitted number is a [transaction account](#) regardless of whether the authorized number of transactions are actually made. (See page 42 for detailed reporting instructions under this circumstance.)

In applying the limits to withdrawals and transfers per calendar month or statement cycle (or similar period) of at least four weeks, the depository institution at its option may use, on a consistent basis, either the date on the check, draft, or similar item, or the date the item is paid.

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1. If an institution continues to permit recurring excess transfers from a SAVINGS DEPOSIT or fails to maintain procedures to enforce the transfer limitations, the account may be determined to authorize such excess transfers and the institution may be required to reclassify the account as a TRANSACTION ACCOUNT. For example, if the depositor is eligible to maintain a NOW ACCOUNT and excess transfers are made by CHECK, the account may be required to be reclassified as a NOW ACCOUNT against which TRANSACTION ACCOUNT reserves will be required to be held. If the depositor is not eligible to hold a NOW ACCOUNT, the account may be required to be reclassified as a DEMAND DEPOSIT (also a TRANSACTION ACCOUNT) on which INTEREST could not be paid under Regulation Q.

Report Item D.1--Total Time Deposits

Include in Item D.1 the balance of all [time deposits](#), in the form of both [deposits](#) and [primary obligations](#), that are outstanding at the close of business each day. Item D.1 covers both [personal](#) and [nonpersonal time deposits](#).

[Time deposits](#) are [deposits](#) (including [share certificates](#) and [certificates of indebtedness](#)) described in Section 1, Subsection E.1, and [primary obligations](#) issued by (i.e., liabilities of) the credit union to [nonexempt entities](#), as described in Section 1, Subsection E.2, that the depositor does not have a right and is not permitted to make withdrawals from within six days after the date of deposit unless the deposit is subject to an early withdrawal penalty of at least seven days' simple interest on amounts within the first six days after deposit. A [time deposit](#) from which partial early withdrawals are permitted must impose additional early withdrawal penalties of at least seven days' simple interest on amounts withdrawn within six days after each partial withdrawal. If such additional early withdrawal penalties are not imposed, the account ceases to be a [time deposit](#). The account may become a [savings deposit/share account](#) if it meets the requirements for that type of account; otherwise it becomes a [demand deposit](#).

Reporting of Deposits Issued on a Discount Basis or on Which Interest is Prepaid

[Time deposits](#) (including [share certificates](#) and [certificates of indebtedness](#)) issued on a discount basis should be reported initially on the basis of the amount of funds actually received by the credit union. For example, if the credit union received \$96,000 in exchange for a certificate of deposit issued at face value of \$100,000, only the \$96,000 received at the time of issuance should be reported initially as a [time deposit](#). However, as the credit union's obligation to the depositor increases over the life of the deposit, representing [interest or dividends](#) earned on the deposit, the incremental amounts as credited to the certificate also should be reported as [time deposits](#).

[Time deposits](#) (including [share certificates](#) and [certificates of indebtedness](#)) for which [interest or dividends](#) have been prepaid should be reported on the basis of the face value of the deposit issued by the credit union without deduction for the amount of prepaid [interest or dividends](#). For example, if the credit union received \$10,000 in exchange for a certificate of deposit issued at a face value of \$10,000 and prepaid \$500 in [interest or dividends](#), the credit union should report as a [time deposit](#) the \$10,000 received at the time of issuance. For reporting purposes, the \$500 prepaid [interest or dividend](#) should not be deducted from the face amount of the certificate.

Include the following as [time deposits](#), regardless of whether or not they earn [interest or dividends](#):

1. Funds that are payable on a specified date not less than seven days after the date of deposit or payable at the expiration of a specified time not less than seven days after the date of deposit, or payable only upon written notice that actually is required to be given by the depositor not less than seven days prior to withdrawal.
 2. [Time certificates of deposit](#) (including [roll-over certificates of deposit](#)) or [share certificate](#)
-
1. Accounts that otherwise meet the requirements for [time deposits](#) but that now lack such penalties owing to a lack of a regulatory requirement for such a penalty in the past, as in the case of Federally-chartered credit unions, may continue to be classified as [time deposits](#); however, the penalties prescribed by Regulation D should be included in [time deposits](#) opened, renewed or to which additional deposits are made *on or after January 1, 1987*. Please also note that the prescribed penalties are the minimum required by regulation. Institutions may choose voluntarily to require penalties for early withdrawal in excess of the regulatory minimums. For exceptions to the imposition of early withdrawal penalties, please refer to Regulation D.

- [accounts](#), whether evidenced by negotiable or nonnegotiable instruments.
3. [Time deposits](#), [open-account](#), or [share certificate accounts](#) evidenced by written contracts, including [club accounts](#) or other special purpose accounts.
 4. Savings certificates, notice accounts, and passbook accounts (but not [savings deposits](#) or [share accounts](#)).
 5. Funds received or held in escrow accounts that meet the criteria for a [time deposit](#) specified in the bold print at the top of page 46. Also, see Section 1, Subsection H, for the general treatment of escrow funds.
 6. Individual Retirement Account (IRA) funds or Keogh Plan Accounts that are held in the form of [time deposits](#) or [share certificate accounts](#).
 7. [Time deposits](#) held by an employer as part of an unfunded deferred compensation plan established pursuant to subtitle D of the Revenue Act of 1978 (Pub. L No. 95-600, 92 Stat. 2763).
 8. [Time deposits](#) or [share certificate accounts](#) maintained as compensating balances or pledged as collateral for loans.
 9. All [interest or dividends](#) paid by crediting [time deposit](#) or [share certificate accounts](#).
 10. Any funds received by the credit union's [affiliate](#) and later channeled to the credit union by the [affiliate](#) in the form of a [time deposit](#).
 11. [Liabilities of the credit union in the form of primary obligations transacted with nonexempt entities](#) (see Section 1, Subsection E.2).
 12. [Certificates of indebtedness](#)
 13. [Brokered deposits](#) that meet the criteria of [time deposits](#).
 14. All matured [time certificates of deposits](#), during the ten-day grace period following maturity, if such a grace period exists (See 12 CFR 329.104).
 15. [Deposit notes](#).
 16. Bank notes.

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

1. Any deposit or account that otherwise meets the definition of a [time deposit](#), but allows withdrawals within the first six days after the date of deposit and that does *not* require an early withdrawal penalty of at least seven days' simple interest on amounts withdrawn within those first six days. Such deposits or accounts that meet the definition of a [savings deposit](#) (or [share account](#)) shall be reported as [savings deposits](#) in Item C.1; otherwise they shall be reported as [demand deposits](#) in the appropriate category under Item A.1.
2. The remaining balance of a [time deposit](#) if a partial early withdrawal is made *and* the remaining balance is not subject to additional early withdrawal penalties of at least seven days' simple interest on amounts withdrawn within six days after each partial withdrawal. Such [time deposits](#) that meet the definition of a [savings deposit](#) or [share account](#) shall be reported as [savings deposits](#) in Item C.1; otherwise they shall be reported as [demand deposits](#) in the appropriate category under Item A.1.
3. [Time deposits](#) or [share certificate](#) accounts maintained in connection with an arrangement that permits the depositor to obtain credit directly or indirectly through the drawing of a negotiable or nonnegotiable [check](#), [draft](#), order, or instruction or other similar device (including telephone or electronic order or instruction) on the issuing institution that can be used for the purpose of making payments or transfers to third persons or others, or to a deposit account of the depositor. Such deposits are regarded as [transaction accounts](#) (telephone and preauthorized transfer accounts) and should be reported in Item A.2.
4. Any accounts that are [time deposits](#) in form but that the Federal Reserve Board has determined, by rule or order, to be [transaction accounts](#). (Reported in the appropriate item of Section A, Transaction Accounts.)
5. All matured [time certificate of deposits](#), after the 10-day grace period following the maturity, if such a grace period exists, even if [interest](#) or dividends is paid after maturity, unless the deposit provides for automatic renewal at maturity.
6. [Interest or dividends](#) accrued on [time deposits](#) but not yet paid or credited to a [deposit](#) account.
7. [ATS accounts](#) and [share draft accounts](#) (reported in Item A.2.)
8. [Telephone or preauthorized transfer accounts](#) that meet the definition of a [transaction account](#) (reported in Item A.2).
9. [Savings deposits](#) or [share accounts](#) (reported in Item C.1).
10. [Deposits](#) for which the credit union merely reserves the right to require at least seven days' written notice of an intended withdrawal.
11. [Hypothecated deposits](#). (Please note that for purposes of this report, [hypothecated deposits](#) do not include deposits serving simply as collateral for loans.)
12. Funds obtained from state and local housing authorities under [loan-to-lender programs](#) involving the issuance of tax-exempt bonds and the subsequent lending of the proceeds to the credit union for housing finance purposes.
13. Liabilities of the credit union arising from [repurchase agreements](#) involving obligations of, or

1. Please refer to footnote 1 on page 46 for treatment of time deposit accounts before January 1, 1987.

obligations *fully guaranteed* as to principal and interest by, the U.S. Government or a federal agency, or the shares of a money market mutual fund whose portfolio consists wholly of obligations of, or obligations *fully guaranteed* as to principal and interest by, the U.S. Government or a federal agency.

14. Any [primary obligation](#) issued or undertaken to obtain funds, regardless of the use of the proceeds, when transacted with U.S. offices of [exempt entities](#).
15. Borrowings from the Central Liquidity Facility or the National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund, or shares held by the National Credit Union Administration (NCUA) or the NCUA Central Liquidity Facility under a statutorily authorized assistance program.
16. Borrowings from a Federal Reserve Bank.
17. Certain obligations issued by the credit union's nondepository [affiliates](#) as described in Section 1, Subsection E.3. (These transactions are to be reported in Schedule AA.)

Report Item E.1—Vault Cash

Include as vault cash:

1. United States currency and coin owned and held by the credit union that may, at any time, be used to satisfy depositors' claims.
2. United States currency and coin in transit *to* a Federal Reserve Bank for which the credit union has not yet received credit, and in transit *from* a Federal Reserve Bank when the credit union has already been charged.
3. United States currency and coin in transit *to* a correspondent [depository institution](#) if the correspondent institution's account at the credit union has not yet been charged, and in transit *from* a correspondent institution if the credit union's account at the correspondent institution has already been charged.
4. United States currency and coin placed in a vault (rented by the credit union) on the premises of another institution **or currency held in automatic teller machines (ATMs) or other off premises location of:**
 - A. the credit union has full rights of ownership of the coin and currency **and book the amount as an asset;**
 - B. the credit union has full rights to obtain the coin and currency immediately in order to satisfy demands of customers (and accordingly must be reasonably nearby); and
 - C. the institution from which the vault is rented does not include such currency and coin as its own vault cash **and no other institution uses the currency to satisfy its reserve requirement.**

Exclude from vault cash:

1. Foreign ([non-U.S.](#)) currency and coin.
2. Silver and gold coin, and other currency and coin whose numismatic or bullion value is in excess of face value.
3. United States currency and coin that the credit union *does not* have full and unrestricted right to use, such as coin collections held for safekeeping for customers, currency and coin pledged as collateral by the credit union or by its customers, or currency and coin sold under a [repurchase agreement](#) or purchased under a resale agreement.
4. Cash shipped by the credit union to a Federal Reserve Bank **or correspondent [depository institution](#)** for which the credit union has been given credit.
5. [Checks](#), [drafts](#), and [cash items](#) in process of collection.

Memorandum Section

Report Item F.1—All Time Deposits With Balances of \$100,000 or More (Included in Item D.1)

Report in this item the balance of all [time deposits](#) (both [personal](#) and [nonpersonal](#)) of \$100,000 or more that are included in Item D.1 (Total time deposits). Include:

1. Negotiable and nonnegotiable and [transferable](#) and nontransferable [certificates of deposit](#) or [share certificates](#) issued in denominations of \$100,000 or more, and [time deposits](#) and [share certificates](#), [open-account](#) and others, having balances of \$100,000 or more.
2. [Time deposits](#) or [share certificates](#) originally issued in denominations of less than \$100,000 but that, because of [interest or dividends](#) paid or credited, or because of additional deposits, now have a balance of \$100,000 or more.
3. The balance of all [primary obligations](#) of \$100,000 or more that are reported in Item D.1.
4. [Certificates of indebtedness](#) issued in denominations of \$100,000 or more.

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

Exclude from this item all [time deposits](#) or [share certificates](#) with balances of less than \$100,000. Also, *exclude* all [demand deposits](#), [share draft accounts](#), [ATS accounts](#), [telephone and preauthorized transfer accounts](#), and [savings deposits](#) or [share accounts](#).

Also exclude any accounts that are [time deposits](#) in form but that the Federal Reserve Board has determined, by rule or order, to be [transaction accounts](#).

Report Item F.2—Total Nonpersonal Savings and Time Deposits

Report in Memoranda Item F.2 the total of all nonpersonal savings and time deposits, regardless of denomination or maturity, that also are included in Items C.1 (Total savings deposits) and D.1 (Total time deposits).

NOTE: nonpersonal time deposits with balances of \$100,000 or more are included in both Item F.1 and F.2.

Include as nonpersonal savings and time deposits:

1. Savings deposits or share accounts, and time deposits that represent funds deposited to the credit of, or in which any beneficial interest is held by, a depositor that is not a natural person, other than a deposit to the credit of a trustee or other fiduciary if the entire beneficial interest in the deposit is held by a natural person or persons.
2. Savings deposits of share accounts, and time deposits that are transferable, whether or not the entire beneficial interest is held by natural persons. A deposit is transferable unless it includes on the face of a document, evidencing the account, a statement that the deposit is not transferable or that it is transferable on the books of, or with the permission of, the reporting institution.

Exclude, however, personal savings and personal time deposits that are not transferable and that represent funds in which the entire beneficial interest is held by a depositor who is a natural person. For example:

1. Individual Retirement Accounts (IRAs), Keogh Plan Accounts and accounts held by an employer as part of an unfunded deferred compensation plan established pursuant to Subtitle D of the Revenue Act of 1978 (Public Law No. 95-600; 92 Stat. 2763) in the form of savings deposit or share account, or time deposits. A nontransferable deposit that is an asset of a pension fund normally would be regarded as a personal deposit since the entire beneficial interest in such funds normally is held by natural persons.
2. Escrow accounts, such as funds held for tax or insurance payments, if the depositor is a natural person.
3. Trust funds held in the name of a trustee or other fiduciary, whether or not a natural person, if the entire beneficial interest is held by natural persons.
4. Club accounts, in the form of a savings deposits or share accounts, or a time deposit and held by natural persons, such as Christmas club, vacation club and similar club accounts.
5. A time deposit (including a share certificate or a certificate of indebtedness) that is issued to and held by a natural person and that contains a statement on a document that evidences the account whether in certificate, passbook, statement or book-entry form that it is not transferable or that it is transferable only on the books of, or with the permission of, the reporting credit union.

Schedule AA—Other Reservable Obligations by Remaining Maturity

Please note that Schedule AA is applicable only to those credit unions that (1) have amounts outstanding of ineligible acceptances or (2) obtain funds through the issuance of obligations by [affiliates](#). No credit union is likely to have ineligible acceptances. However, it is possible that a few credit unions will have [affiliates](#) and, therefore, may have received funds through the issuance of obligations by [affiliates](#). If the reporting credit union does have outstanding ineligible acceptances or obtains funds through the issuance of obligations by [affiliates](#), it must complete Schedule AA. Otherwise, please check the box which precedes [Schedule AA on the reporting form indicating that you have no ineligible acceptances or obligations by affiliates](#).

This schedule includes a breakdown, by maturity, of amounts outstanding (1) of ineligible acceptances (“finance bills”) and (2) of funds obtained through the issuance of obligations by [affiliates](#).

Report Items 1 and 2—Amounts of Outstanding Ineligible Acceptances, and Funds Obtained Through Issuance of Obligations by Affiliates

Report the following transactions in Items 1 and 2:

1. Amounts outstanding of ineligible acceptances (including Finance Bills): Report the dollar amounts outstanding of ineligible acceptances (those that are not eligible for discount by Federal Reserve Banks see Paragraph 7 of Section 13 of the Federal Reserve Act [12 U.S.C. '372]). Some ineligible acceptances are referred to as Finance Bills or AWorking Capital Acceptances. For ineligible acceptances created on or before June 20, 1983, report only those outstanding ineligible acceptances that resulted in funds being obtained by the reporting institution through the creation, discount and subsequent sale of the acceptance by the reporting institution, except those sold to and held by [exempt entities](#). The amounts to be reported are the amounts of funds received, and not necessarily the face amounts of the ineligible acceptances created. For ineligible acceptances created after June 20, 1983, report the amounts outstanding of *all* ineligible acceptances, except those sold to and held by [exempt entities](#). For outstanding ineligible acceptances that resulted in funds being obtained by the reporting institution, except those sold to and held by [exempt entities](#), report the dollar amounts of funds received. For all other outstanding ineligible acceptances (those that did not result in funds being obtained by the reporting institution), report the face amounts of the ineligible acceptances created.
2. Amounts outstanding of funds obtained through issuance of obligations by affiliates: Report the dollar amounts outstanding of the funds obtained by the reporting institution when its nondepository [affiliates](#) use the proceeds of the obligations that they issue to supply or maintain the availability of funds to the reporting institution. Such obligations may be in the form of promissory notes, [acknowledgements of advance](#), due bills, or similar obligations (written or oral). However, such obligations should be reported only to the extent that they would have constituted [deposits](#) as described in Section 1, Subsection E.1, or [primary obligations](#) as described in Section 1, Subsection E.2, had they been issued directly by the reporting institution.

Exclude from Schedule AA funds obtained by the reporting institution through obligations issued by [affiliates](#) and deposited at the reporting institution in the form of [transaction accounts](#), [savings deposits](#), or [time deposits](#). Such funds should be reported in the body of the Report of Transaction Accounts, Other Deposits and Vault Cash as [transaction accounts](#), [savings deposits](#) or [time deposits](#), as appropriate.

If the [affiliate's](#) obligation is determined to be a [deposit](#) or [primary obligation](#) to be reported in Schedule AA, then the appropriate maturity category is determined by the shorter of (1) the maturity of the [affiliate's](#) obligation or (2) the maturity of the obligation issued by the reporting institution to the [affiliate](#), or, in the case of assets purchased from the reporting institution, the remaining maturity of the assets purchased.

The following chart summarizes the conditions under which the proceeds from the issuance of an obligation by an [affiliate](#) would be a [deposit](#) or a [primary obligation](#) and indicates the appropriate section of the FR 2900 in which the funds should be reported:

Affiliate's obligation	Funds received by the reporting institution in the form of a deposit or a primary obligation	Funds received by the reporting institution <i>not</i> in the form of a deposit or a primary obligation
1. affiliate's obligation—would have been a deposit or a primary obligation if issued by the reporting institution.	To be reported on FR 2900 as a transaction account , savings deposit , or time deposit , as appropriate. (See Example 1 below.)	To be reported on FR 2900 Schedule AA. (See Example 2 below.)
2. affiliate's obligation—would <i>not</i> have been a deposit or a primary obligation if issued by the reporting institution.	To be reported on FR 2900 as a transaction account , savings deposit , or time deposit , as appropriate. (See Example 3 below.)	To be excluded from both the body and Schedule AA of the FR 2900. (See Example 4 below.)

Example 1:

The nondepository [affiliate](#) issues commercial paper with a maturity of 6 months to a nonfinancial corporation and immediately supplies the proceeds to the reporting institution by buying from the reporting institution a [time certificate of deposit](#) (CD) with an [original maturity](#) of one year. While both the nondepository [affiliate's](#) and the reporting institution's obligations are reservable liabilities, reserve requirements are not imposed on both obligations. In this case, reserve requirements would be imposed on the amount of funds supplied to the reporting institution, i.e., the dollar amount of the CD. Maturity is determined by the shorter of the maturity of the nondepository [affiliate's](#) commercial paper or the reporting institution's CD. In this example, the reservable obligation would be a [nonpersonal time deposit](#) with a 6-month maturity. The funds received by the reporting institution would be reported in the body of the FR 2900--in Item D.1 (Total time deposits) and in Memorandum Item F.2 (Total nonpersonal savings and time deposits). If the CD has a balance of \$100,000 or more, it also is included in Memorandum Item F.1.

Example 2:

The nondepository [affiliate](#) issues an unsecured [due bill](#) to a [nonexempt entity](#) with a maturity of 3 months and supplies the proceeds to the reporting institution when the [due bill](#) has a remaining maturity of 2 months. The nondepository [affiliate](#) supplies the proceeds of the [due bill](#) to the reporting institution by purchasing from the reporting institution assets maturing in 1 month. The nondepository [affiliate's](#) obligation is reservable, but the sale of the assets by the reporting institution to the nondepository [affiliate](#) is not. The reporting institution must hold reserves on the transaction because the nondepository [affiliate's](#) obligation is subject to reserve requirements. The maturity category is determined by the remaining maturity of the assets sold by the reporting institution to the nondepository [affiliate](#) (1 month), which is shorter than the remaining maturity of the [due bill](#) (2 months). In this example, the reserve requirement would be on the nondepository [affiliate's due bill](#) (a [primary obligation](#)) and the appropriate maturity would be one month, which is the remaining maturity of the assets purchased. The funds received by the reporting institution should be reported in Item 2 of Schedule AA.

Example 3:

The nondepository [affiliate](#) sells commercial paper with a maturity of 3 months to a commercial bank and supplies the proceeds to the reporting institution by depositing such funds in the reporting institution in a [demand deposit](#) account. The nondepository [affiliate's](#) sale of commercial paper to a commercial bank is not subject to reserve requirements, but the [demand deposit](#) account is. Thus, the reporting institution would hold reserves on the [demand deposit](#) account as a [transaction account](#). The funds received by the reporting institution should be reported in Item A.1.c (Other demand deposits) of the body of the FR 2900.

Example 4:

The nondepository [affiliate](#) sells U.S. Government securities under an agreement to repurchase and uses the proceeds to purchase assets from the reporting institution. Neither the sale of the U.S. Government securities under an agreement to repurchase nor the purchase of assets is subject to reserve requirements. Thus, the reporting institution would not hold reserves against this transaction. The funds received by the reporting institution should be excluded entirely from the Report of Transaction Accounts, Other Deposits and Vault Cash.

1. [Nonpersonal time deposits](#), regardless of maturity, are reservable liabilities that currently carry a zero-percent reserve requirement.

Maturities

For the issuance of obligations by affiliates, and for outstanding acceptances that were created, discounted and sold by the reporting institution (or its [operations subsidiaries](#)), the maturities to be reported in Items 1 and 2 of Schedule AA are the remaining maturities of the obligations at the time the proceeds are supplied to the reporting institution. For outstanding acceptances that were not discounted and sold by the reporting institution (or its [operations subsidiaries](#)), and that were created after June 20, 1983, the maturity to be reported is the original term of the instrument. **NOTE:** Balances should be classified based on the maturity category initially reported and not the remaining maturity on the report date.

Report Item 1—Maturing in Less Than Seven Days

Report in Item 1 the amounts outstanding of funds obtained through the issuance of obligations by affiliates and of funds obtained through the use of ineligible acceptances created on or before June 20, 1983 (except those sold to and held by [exempt entities](#)) and maturing in less than seven days. Also include the amounts of *all* outstanding ineligible acceptances created after June 20, 1983 (except those sold to and held by [exempt entities](#)) and maturing in less than seven days. Exclude from this item *all* ineligible acceptances of the reporting institution sold to and known to be held by a [non-U.S.](#) office of another depository institution or of an [edge or agreement corporation](#); such ineligible acceptances should be included in Item 2 below.

Report Item 2—Maturing in Seven Days or More (Nonpersonal Only)

Report in Item 2 the amounts outstanding of funds obtained through the issuance of obligations by affiliates and of funds obtained through the use of ineligible acceptances created on or before June 20, 1983 (except those sold to and held by [exempt entities](#)) and maturing in seven days or more. Also include the amounts of *all* outstanding ineligible acceptances created after June 20, 1983 (except those sold to and held by [exempt entities](#)) and maturing in seven days or more. Also include *all* ineligible acceptances of the reporting depository institution known to be held by a [non-U.S.](#) office of another depository institution or of an [edge or agreement corporation](#). Report in Item 2 only nonpersonal obligations, including:

1. funds in which any beneficial interest is held by a depositor who is *not* a [natural person](#), other than a deposit to the credit of a trustee or other fiduciary if the entire beneficial interest in the deposit is held by a [natural person](#);
2. an obligation that is [transferable](#), except an obligation issued before October 1, 1980, to and held by a [natural person](#); and
3. an obligation that is issued on or after October 1, 1980, to and held by a [natural person](#) that *does not contain* on its face a statement that it is *not* [transferable](#).

Exclude from Item 2 all personal obligations.

PART II

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PREPARATION OF THE REPORT OF CERTAIN EUROCURRENCY TRANSACTIONS FOR ALL DEPOSITORY INSTITUTIONS OTHER THAN U.S. BRANCHES AND AGENCIES OF FOREIGN BANKS

Section 1 below contains general instructions and guidelines, which provide the basic framework for reporting on the Report of Certain Eurocurrency Transactions (FR 2950) and which describe, in general, the nature of reservable Eurocurrency liabilities and the specific procedures for reporting these liabilities.

Section 2 contains item-by-item instructions for completing the FR 2950. This section describes the coverage of each item to be reported and specifies the categories of deposits to be included in or excluded from each item.

A glossary, which appears at the end of this booklet, defines in alphabetical order important terms and phrases that appear **underlined** throughout the instructions booklet.

Public *reporting burden* for this collection of information is estimated to vary from 0.2 to 5 hours per response, with an average of 1 hour per response, including time to gather and maintain data in the required form and to review instructions and complete the information collection. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to Secretary, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, 20th and C Streets, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20551; and to the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (7100-0087), Washington, D.C. 20503.

SECTION I--GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

A. Who Must Report.

A Report of Certain Eurocurrency Transactions (FR 2950) must be submitted to the Federal Reserve Bank in whose District the reporting institution is located by the following:

- A.1. All [banking Edge and agreement corporations](#) with foreign ([non-U.S.](#)) branches, with an International Banking Facility (IBF), or with outstanding borrowings from other [non-U.S.](#) institutions.
- A.2. All other depository institutions (other than [U.S. branches and agencies of foreign banks](#))¹ that submit the FR 2900 *and* that have foreign ([non-U.S.](#)) branches, an International Banking Facility (IBF), or outstanding borrowings from other [non-U.S.](#) institutions.

The FR 2950 is submitted on the same frequency-either weekly or quarterly-as the institution's FR 2900. The reporting week is a seven-day period that begins on Tuesday and ends on the following Monday.

B. How to Report.

The report should be prepared in accordance with the following procedures:

B.1. Consolidation.

- a. For [banking Edge and agreement corporations](#), an FR 2950 shall be prepared that combines, on an aggregated basis, the accounts of all offices (excluding the corporation's IBF accounts) of the corporation operating:

- (1) within the same state, and
- (2) within the same Federal Reserve District.

This combination, which may be comprised of one or more offices, is referred to as the "reporting institution."

- b. For other depository institutions, a consolidated FR 2950 report must be prepared combining accounts of the following entities:

- (1) the head office of the institution (excluding the bank's IBF accounts);
- (2) all branches of the institution located in the 50 states of the United States or the District of Columbia; and
- (3) all [operation subsidiaries](#) of the institution located in the 50 states of the United States or the District of Columbia. Note, however, that [banking Edge and Agreement](#) subsidiaries must report separately and should *not* be consolidated as [operation subsidiaries](#).

1. A different version of the Eurocurrency report-FR 2951-is filed by U.S. branches and agencies of foreign banks.

This consolidation method is identical to that used for the Report of Transaction Accounts, Other Deposits and Vault Cash (FR 2900).

Preparing a consolidated report involves two steps:

1. Combining all comparable accounts of the individual entities to be consolidated on an account-by-account basis; and
2. eliminating all intrabank or intracorporation transactions that reflect the existence of debtor-creditor relationships among the entities to be consolidated.

B.2. Denomination. All balances should be rounded and reported to the nearest thousand U.S. dollars.

B.3. Foreign (non-U.S.) currency-denominated transactions. Transactions denominated in non-U.S. currency must be valued in U.S. dollars *each reporting week* either by using the exchange rate prevailing on the Tuesday that begins the seven-day reporting week or by using the exchange rate prevailing on each corresponding day of the reporting week.

Regardless of which of the above two options is elected, the exchange rates to be used for this conversion are either the 10:00 a.m. rates quoted for major currencies by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, or the noon buying rates certified by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for customs purposes, or some other consistent series of exchange rate quotations. These procedures will apply to all foreign-currency deposits that are outstanding during any one day of the reporting week, including those that are received by the depository institution after the start of the reporting week (Tuesday) or paid out before the close of the reporting week (the following Monday).

Once a depository institution chooses to value foreign currency transactions by using either the weekly (Tuesday) method or the daily (corresponding day) method, it must use that method consistently over time for all Federal Reserve reports. If at some future time thereafter the depository institution wishes to change its valuation procedure from one of these two methods to the other, the change must be applied to all Federal Reserve reports and then used consistently thereafter. Please notify your Federal Reserve Bank of any such change.

B.4. Recordkeeping. The amounts reported for each day should reflect the amount outstanding at the “close of business” for that day. The term “close of business” refers to the time established by the reporting institution as the cut-off time for posting transactions to its general ledger accounts for that day. The time designated as close of business should be reasonable and applied consistently. For any day on which the reporting institution was closed, report the closing balance as of the preceding day.

For purposes of this report, the reporting institution is open when entries are made to the general ledger accounts of the institution for the day on which the transaction is conducted.

A more detailed discussion of recordkeeping can be found in Part I, Section 1, Subsection C.6 of this booklet.

C. Amounts to be Reported.

The amount to be reported is the dollar amount outstanding at the close of business each day of:

1. Gross borrowings from non-U.S. offices of other depository institutions and from certain designated non-U.S. entities;
2. Gross liabilities to own non-U.S. branches plus net liabilities to own IBF;
3. Gross claims on own non-U.S. branches plus net claims on own IBF;
4. Assets held by own non-U.S. branches and own IBF that were acquired from U.S. offices;¹ and
5. Credit extended by own non-U.S. branches to U.S. residents (other than to depository institutions).

The amounts reported will be used to assess reserve requirements at ratios that the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System may, from time to time, prescribe. In order to avoid the inadvertent imposition of duplicate reserve requirements, the amounts reported on this report should not be included in any item on the Report of Transaction Accounts, Other Deposits and Vault Cash (FR 2900).

1. Do not include assets (1) that were acquired before October 7, 1979, or (2) that were acquired by an IBF from its establishing entity before the end of the second 14-day reserve computation period after establishment of the IBF.

SECTION 2-ITEM-BY-ITEM INSTRUCTIONS

Reporting institutions that *do not* maintain branches outside the 50 states of the United States and the District of Columbia or that *do not* have an IBF but that have outstanding borrowings from non-U.S. offices of other U.S. and non-U.S. depository institutions or from certain other designated non-U.S. entities need only complete Item 1 of this report. Reporting institutions that have non-U.S. branches or an IBF should complete all items and should enter zeros where appropriate. A reporting institution that has no outstanding balances to report in any item and that has filed an FR 2950 report in the past should check the box on the upper left portion of the reporting form, sign the report, and return it to the Federal Reserve Bank.

Item 1--Gross Borrowings from Non-U.S. Offices of Other Depository Institutions and from Certain Designated Non-U.S. Entities. Report in this item all outstanding borrowings by the reporting institution that were obtained from:

- A. Non-U.S. banking offices of other U.S. and non-U.S. depository institutions,¹ including:
1. a non-U.S. holding company, *if* the holding company is a bank;
 2. a banking subsidiary of a non-U.S. holding company regardless of whether the holding company is a bank;
 3. a non-U.S. bank's non-U.S. banking subsidiary; and
 4. a non-U.S. branch of:
 - (a) a U.S. depository institution; and
 - (b) an Edge or agreement corporation.
- B. Foreign (non-U.S.) national governments and foreign official banking institutions; and
- C. International institutions.

All borrowings are to be reported on a gross basis.

Borrowings from non-U.S. banking offices of other banks should be reported in this item regardless of the terminology used to describe such borrowings, including transactions that are referred to as “Federal funds.”

Include in this item as borrowings:

1. **obligations such as promissory notes, acknowledgments of advance, or similar obligations (including the proceeds from loan strips);**
2. **due bills or similar obligations that remain uncollateralized after three business days; and,**

1. Reporting institutions that are subsidiaries of non-U.S. depository institutions should report gross any borrowings from the non-U.S. parent in this item.

3. overdrawn balances at non-U.S. offices of other banks.

Exclude from this item (1) any liability of the IBF; or (2) any liability actually in the form of and recorded on the books of the reporting institution as a demand deposit, savings deposit, or time deposit (including certificates of deposit); or (3) assets of the reporting institution that represent obligations fully guaranteed as to principal and interest by the U.S. Government or a Federal agency, sold under an agreement to repurchase.

Item 2--Gross Liabilities to Own Non-U.S. Branches Plus Net Liabilities to Own IBF. Report in this item the outstanding balance at the close of business each day of gross liabilities of the reporting institution's U.S. offices to non-U.S. branches of the reporting institution. **The net position of the establishing entity with its IBF should be reported in this line only if it is a net “due to.”** (See instructions p. 69 for the calculation of the reporting institution's net position with its IBF.) **All liabilities to non-U.S. branches should be reported gross and not netted against claims. (Claims are reported gross in Item 3).** These liabilities include, among other items:

1. funds placed on deposit at the head office or other U.S. offices of the reporting institution by non-U.S. branches, whether in the form of demand or time deposits;
2. borrowings by the head office or other U.S. offices of the reporting institution from the reporting institution's non-U.S. branches;
3. overdrawn deposit accounts of the head office or other U.S. offices of the reporting institution at non-U.S. branches (note that such overdrawn accounts should not be treated as negative balances in Item 3);
- 4. assets (other than U.S. government or federal agency securities) sold under agreements to repurchase by the reporting institution to its non-U.S. branches.**
5. the proceeds from loan strips sold to the reporting institution's non-U.S. branches; and
6. other liabilities to own non-U.S. branches, such as those resulting from clearing activities, payments related to foreign exchange transactions, bankers acceptance transactions, and other activities.

In addition, include in this item the reporting institution's *net* liabilities, if any, to its own IBF. For calculation of this amount, please see the section entitled “Calculation of net due to/due from own IBF” that appears immediately following the instructions for Item 3 of this report.

Item 3--Gross Claims on Own Non-U.S. Branches Plus Net Claims on own IBF. Report in this item the outstanding balance at the close of business each day of gross claims of the reporting institution's U.S. offices on non-U.S. branches of the reporting institution. **The net position of the establishing entity with its IBF should be reported in this line if it is a net “due from”.** (See instructions on page 69 for the calculation of the reporting institution's net position with its IBF). **All claims on non-U.S. branches should be reported gross and not netted against liabilities. (Liabilities are reported gross in Item 2.)** These claims include, among other items:

1. funds placed on deposit by the head office and other U.S. offices of the reporting institution at non-U.S. branches, whether in the form of demand or time deposits;
2. funds advanced by the head office and by other U.S. offices of the reporting institution to non-U.S. branches;

3. overdrawn deposit accounts of the reporting institution's [non-U.S.](#) branches at the head office and at other [U.S.](#) offices of the reporting institution (note that such overdrawn accounts should not be treated as negative balances in Item 2);
4. **assets (other than [U.S.](#) government or federal agency securities) purchased by the reporting institution from its own [non-U.S.](#) branches under an agreement to resell;** and
5. other claims on own [non-U.S.](#) branches, such as those resulting from clearing activities, foreign exchange transactions, [bankers acceptance](#) transactions, unremitted branch earnings and other activities.

In addition, include in this item the reporting institution's *net* claims, if any, on its own IBF. For calculation of this amount, please see the section entitled "Calculation of net due to/due from own IBF" that appears immediately below.

Calculation of net due to/due from own IBF

To determine whether you have net liabilities due to your own IBF to be reported in Item 2, or net claims on your own IBF to be reported in Item 3, it is necessary to perform the following calculations using asset and liability accounts of your own IBF:

1. Compute IBF liabilities to parties other than U.S. offices of the establishing entity *minus* IBF assets due from parties other than U.S. offices of the establishing entity.
2. If the difference calculated in (1) is positive, it represents, on the books of the IBF, net balances due from U.S. offices of the establishing entity. For purposes of this report, it represents the *establishing entity's net liabilities due to own IBF* and should be included in Item 2.
3. If the difference calculated in (1) is negative, its absolute value represents, on the books of the IBF, net balances due to U.S. offices of the establishing entity. For purposes of this report, its absolute value represents the *establishing entity's net claims on its own IBF* and should be included in Item 3.

Item 4--Assets Held by Own IBF and Own Non-U.S. Branches Acquired from U.S. Offices.

Report in this item the amount of outstanding funds received by the reporting institution for assets acquired and still held by the reporting institution's own IBF, by own non-U.S. offices, by non-U.S. offices of an affiliated Edge or agreement corporation, that were acquired from the reporting institution's U.S. offices. In addition, for Edge or agreement corporations, include the amount of outstanding funds received by the reporting institution for assets acquired and still held by non-U.S. offices of the reporting institution's U.S. or non-U.S. parent institution.¹

The amount reported here includes assets that are claims on both U.S. and non-U.S. entities.

Include such assets as:

1. loans and securities sold outright by U.S. offices of the reporting institution to its own IBF or its own non-U.S. branches; and
2. participations in loans and other assets acquired by the reporting institution's own IBF or non-U.S. branches.

Do not include in this item sales of assets under agreements to repurchase by U.S. offices to the reporting institution's non-U.S. branches. Such transactions should be reported in Item 2.

Item 5--Credit Extended by Own Non-U.S. Branches to U.S. Residents. Report in this item the amount of credit extended directly by the reporting institution's non-U.S. branches to U.S. residents, regardless of where the proceeds will be used. However, if the amount of credit extended to U.S. residents by any single non-U.S. branch did not exceed \$1 million at any time during the computation period, the amount for that branch should not be reported. In addition, if the aggregate amount of credit extended to any particular U.S. resident by all non-U.S. branches did not exceed \$100,000, the

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1. Do not include those assets (1) that were acquired before October 7, 1979, or (2) that were acquired by an IBF from its establishing entity before the end of the second 14-day reserve computation period after establishment of the IBF.

amount of credit to that U.S. resident should not be reported. Also, *do not include* as credit extended to U.S. residents:

1. amounts reported in Item 4 representing credit to U.S. residents acquired from U.S. offices of the reporting institution;
2. credit extended to other depository institutions, to **banking** Edge and agreement corporations or to U.S. branches and agencies of non-U.S. banks;
3. credit extended to an IBF; and
4. credit extended to a non-U.S. branch, office, subsidiary, affiliate or other foreign establishment controlled by one or more U.S. corporations if the proceeds of the credit will be used to finance its non-U.S. operations, even if the credit is guaranteed by the U.S. corporation.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

This section provides definitions, arranged in alphabetical order, for terms that appear in all capital letters in Parts I and II of this booklet. These definitions are used for purposes of the Report of Transaction Accounts, Other Deposits and Vault Cash and the Report of Certain Eurocurrency Transactions. They may differ from definitions that appear in other rules, regulations, statutes, or reports.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF ADVANCE

A notification by a [depository institution](#) of its liability for funds that have been received. Acknowledgments of advance may take the form of a telegraphic advice, written receipt, issuance of a credit memo or other documentation, or simply an oral communication confirming the receipt of funds under a borrowing-lending arrangement. Acknowledgments of advance are [primary obligations](#) of the issuing [depository institution](#).

AFFILIATE

An affiliate is any corporation, association, or other similar organization:

1. of which the reporting [depository institution](#) directly or indirectly owns or controls either a majority of the voting shares or more than 50 percent of the number of shares voted for the election of the directors, trustees, or other persons exercising similar functions at the preceding election, or controls in any manner the election of a majority of the directors, trustees, or other persons exercising similar functions; *or*
2. of which control is held directly or indirectly through stock ownership, or in any other manner, by shareholders of the reporting depository institution who own or control either a majority of the shares of such depository institution or more than 50 percent of the number of shares voted for the election of directors of the reporting depository institution at the preceding election, or by trustees for the benefit of the shareholders of any such depository institution; *or*
3. of which the majority of its directors, trustees, or other persons exercising similar functions also are directors of any one depository institution; *or*
4. which owns or controls directly or indirectly either a majority of the shares of capital stock of the reporting [depository institution](#) or more than 50 percent of the number of shares voted for the election of directors, trustees, or other persons exercising similar functions of the reporting depository institution or controls in any manner the election of a majority of directors, trustees, or other persons exercising similar functions of the reporting [depository institution](#), or for the benefit of whose shareholders or members all or substantially all the capital stock of a depository institution is held by trustees.

AGREEMENT CORPORATION

A state-chartered corporation that has entered into an “agreement” with the Federal Reserve Board under the provisions of Section 25 of the Federal Reserve Act to limit its banking activities to those permitted to an [edge corporation](#).

ATS (automatic transfer service) ACCOUNT

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

An ATS account is a [transaction account](#).

Please refer to the detailed FR 2900 instructions for ATS accounts for additional information.

BANKERS ACCEPTANCE

A draft or bill of exchange usually drawn under a [letter of credit](#) issued by the reporting institution to a customer and “accepted” by the reporting institution--i.e., the reporting institution assumes an obligation to make payment at maturity. Generally, a bankers acceptance is eligible for discount by a Federal Reserve Bank if it is used to finance the export or import of goods, the domestic shipment of goods, and the foreign or domestic storage of goods and if it has a remaining maturity of 180 days or less. Bankers acceptances used to finance dollar exchange are also eligible for discount by a Federal Reserve Bank if the remaining maturity is 3 months or less. Bankers acceptances issued for other purposes, such as [finance bills](#) and working capital acceptances, are ineligible for discount at Federal Reserve Banks. (See 12 U.S.C. § 372.)

BANKERS' BANK

A bankers' bank is an institution satisfying all of the following criteria:

1. The institution is organized solely to do business with other financial institutions. This requirement may be met even though the institution does a limited amount of business with customers other than financial institutions. Those customers to whom the institution may lend or from whom it may receive deposits are specified in 12 CFR §204.121.
2. The institution is owned primarily (75 percent or more) by the financial institutions with which it does business.
3. The institution does not do business with the general public except for customers specified in 12 CFR '204.121. Loans to customers other than financial institutions may not exceed 10 percent of the institution's total assets, and the deposits that the institution receives from customers other than financial institutions may not exceed 10 percent of the institution's total liabilities.

BANKING BUSINESS

The business of accepting deposits, making loans, and providing related services. The banking business *does not* include the acceptance of trust funds.

BILL OF LADING DRAFT

— See [commodity or bill of lading draft](#).

BONA FIDE CASH MANAGEMENT

A cash management plan can be regarded as bona fide when an institution and a depositor have agreed that the institution may use the balance in one account to offset the overdrafts in another account of the same **type** or a related depositor and where some genuine cash management purpose is served. While a written agreement is not required, there should be some indication of this purpose that can be referred to in order to demonstrate the bona fide nature of the arrangement. Of course, it should be recognized that, depending on the nature and extent of any cash management plan, sound banking practice may require that the institution's authority and responsibility be documented. A bona fide cash management function is *not* served when an institution nets a depositor's multiple accounts after an overdraft occurs in one of these accounts merely to reduce its net transaction accounts.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES OF FOREIGN BANKS

— See [U.S. branches and agencies of non-U.S. banks](#).

BROKERED DEPOSITS

Funds in the form of [deposits](#) that a [depository institution](#) receives from brokers or dealers on behalf of individual depositors.

NOTE: If a broker provides a secondary market in these deposits, as is usually the case, such deposits are [transferable](#) even if they are [transferable](#) only on the books and records of the broker and not on the books and records of the depository institution itself. For reserve requirement purposes, [transferable](#) brokered deposits in the form of [savings](#) or [time deposits](#) are regarded as [nonpersonal savings](#) or [nonpersonal time deposits](#), unless they are (1) deposited to the credit of, and the entire beneficial interest is held by, [natural persons](#) and (2) subject to an agreement between the broker and the depository institution that includes the following essential terms:

1. the broker will maintain records of the names of the beneficial owners of all brokered deposits and such records will be made available to any agency regulating the depository institution;
2. the broker will determine the amount of deposits beneficially owned by [natural persons](#) and by nonnatural persons and provide a written report to the depository institution with that information. That written report must (1) be submitted on the close of business every Monday or on the opening of business Tuesday for the one-week period beginning on the previous Tuesday and ending on Monday; (2) include daily data on the actual amount of [personal time deposits](#) and the actual amount of [nonpersonal time deposits](#); and (3) include daily data on the amount of deposits in which the beneficial interest of any one depositor in principal plus interest exceeds \$100,000. (For this purpose, separate deposits or accounts are not aggregated even if held by the same customer.);
3. the depository institution has access to records concerning the deposits brokered for it and those

records should either be delivered to the offices of the depository institution or, where appropriate, its Federal or State regulator, or access to the records must be provided to the depository institution and its supervisory authority on the broker's premises; and

4. the broker will commit to provide the depository institution with any other data about the brokered deposits that may be needed in the future by the institution's State or Federal regulator.

BROKERS SECURITY DRAFT

A draft with securities or title to securities attached that is drawn to obtain payment for the securities. This draft is sent to a bank for collection with instructions to release the securities only on payment of the draft.

CASH ITEM

Any instrument, whether negotiable or not, for the payment of money which is payable on demand. Cash item includes [checks](#) in the process of collection drawn on a [depository institution](#), U.S. Government checks, and other items that are customarily cleared or collected by depository institutions as cash items.

CASH MANAGEMENT PLANS

— See [bona fide cash management](#).

CERTIFICATE OF INDEBTEDNESS

An unsecured promissory note that represents borrowings by a depository institution.

CHECK

An instrument drawn on a [depository institution](#) and signed by the maker or drawer promising to pay a certain sum of money on demand to the order of a specified person or bearer.

CLUB ACCOUNTS (special purpose accounts)

Christmas club, vacation club, or similar special purpose accounts in the form of [savings deposits](#), [share accounts](#), [time deposits](#), or [share certificate accounts](#) for which there are written contracts providing that no withdrawals can be made until a certain number of periodic deposits have been made during a period of not less than three months, even though some of the deposits are made within six days from the end of the period.

COMMODITY OR BILL OF LADING DRAFT

A [draft](#) that is issued in connection with the shipment of goods. If the commodity or bill of lading draft

becomes payable only when the shipment of goods against which it is payable arrives, it is an arrival draft. Arrival drafts are usually forwarded by the shipper to the collecting [depository institution](#) with instructions to release the shipping documents (e.g., bill of lading) conveying title to the goods only upon payment of the draft. Payment, however, cannot be demanded until the goods have arrived at the drawee's destination. Arrival drafts provide a means of ensuring payment of shipped goods at the time that the goods are released.

CREDIT BALANCE

A liability booked by the reporting institution as a credit balance or maintained by the reporting institution and owed to a third party that is incidental to or that arises from the exercise of banking powers. Also include any credit balance that results from customers' overpayments of account balances on credit cards and related plans.

DEMAND DEPOSIT

A [deposit](#) described in Section 1, Subsection E.1, or a [primary obligation](#) described in Section 1, Subsection E.2, that is payable immediately on demand, or that is issued with an [original maturity](#) or required notice period of less than seven days, or that represents funds for which the depository institution does not reserve the right to require at least seven days' *written* notice of an intended withdrawal.

A demand deposit is a [transaction account](#).

Please refer to the detailed FR 2900 instructions for demand deposits for additional information.

DEPOSIT NOTES

A debt security issued by a [depository institution](#) with the term deposit included on the note.

DEPOSITORY INSTITUTION

Any of the following institutions that is empowered to perform a [banking business](#) and that performs this business as a substantial part of its operations and is Federally insured or is eligible to apply to become Federally insured:

1. U.S. commercial banks:
 - A. national banks;
 - B. state-chartered commercial banks; and
 - C. trust companies that perform a commercial [banking business](#);
2. [U.S. branches and agencies of foreign \(non-U.S.\) banks](#);
3. [banking edge and agreement corporations](#);
4. savings banks (mutual and stock);
5. building or savings and loan associations;

6. cooperative banks;
7. homestead associations;
8. credit unions; and
9. industrial banks (including thrift and loan companies, and industrial savings banks) when chartered as a bank under state law.

Please note that for purposes of these instructions, [U.S. branches and agencies of foreign \(non-U.S.\) banks](#), and [banking edge and agreement corporations](#) are included in the term [depository institution](#).

The term DEPOSITORY INSTITUTION excludes the following:

1. private banks or unincorporated banking institutions organized as partnerships or proprietorships and authorized to perform commercial [banking business](#);
2. a trust company whose *principal* function is to accept and execute trust arrangements or act in a purely fiduciary capacity;
3. a cash depository, cooperative exchange, or similar depository organization whose *principal* function is to serve as a safe deposit institution;
4. a finance company, whether or not empowered to receive deposits or sell certificates of deposit;
5. U.S. Government agencies and instrumentalities, such as the Office of Thrift Supervision, Federal Home Loan Banks, Federal Intermediate Credit Banks, Federal Land Banks, Banks for Cooperatives, the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Financing Bank, Student Loan Marketing Association, National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund, and National Credit Union Administration Central Liquidity Facility;
6. Export-Import Bank of the U.S.;
7. Government Development Bank of Puerto Rico;
8. Minbanc Capital Corporation; and
9. Federal Reserve Banks.

DEPOSITS

— See Section 1, Subsection E.1. Also see Regulation D.

DRAFT

An instrument signed by the drawer ordering the payment of a certain sum of money on demand to the order of a specified person or bearer.

EDGE CORPORATION

A corporation chartered by the Federal Reserve Board under Section 25(a) of the Federal Reserve Act to engage in international banking and financial operations.

EXEMPT ENTITIES

U.S. offices of the following:

1. U.S. commercial banks and trust companies and their [operations subsidiaries](#);
2. a [U.S. branch](#) or [agency](#) of a Foreign (Non-U.S.) Bank organized under foreign ([non-U.S.](#)) law;
3. [banking edge](#) and [agreement corporations](#);
4. industrial banks;
5. mutual and stock savings banks;
6. mutual and stock building or savings and loan associations and homestead associations;
7. cooperative banks;
8. credit unions;
9. the U.S. Government and its agencies and instrumentalities, such as the Federal Reserve Banks, Office of Thrift Supervision, Federal Home Loan Banks, Federal Intermediate Credit Banks, Federal Land Banks, Banks for Cooperatives, the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Financing Bank, Student Loan Marketing Association, National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund, and National Credit Union Administration Central Liquidity Facility;
10. Export-Import Bank of the U.S.;
11. Government Development Bank of Puerto Rico;
12. Minbanc Capital Corporation;
13. securities dealers, but only when the borrowing (a) has a maturity of one day, (b) is in immediately-available funds, and (c) is in connection with the clearance of securities;
14. the U.S. Treasury ([treasury tax and loan account note balances](#));
15. New York State investment companies (chartered under Article XII of the New York State Banking Code) that perform a [banking business](#) and that are majority-owned by one or more [non-U.S. banks](#); and
16. investment companies or trust companies whose entire beneficial interest is held exclusively by one or more [depository institutions](#).

EXEMPTION AMOUNT

Section 411 of the Garn-St Germain Depository Institutions Act of 1982 subjects the first \$2.0 million of a depository institution's reservable liabilities to a reserve requirement of zero percent. The amount of reservable liabilities subject to the zero-percent reserve requirement (the exemption amount) is adjusted each year for the next succeeding calendar year by 80 percent of the percentage increase in total reservable liabilities of all depository institutions, measured on an annual basis as of June 30. (No corresponding adjustment is made in the event of a decrease in total reservable liabilities of all depository institutions.) The revised exemption amount is to be effective for the following calendar year. This amount is used in two ways. First, it is used for all depository institutions in the reserve requirement calculations during the calendar year (January through December) following the announcement of the revised amount. Second, for those depository institutions whose deposits reporting status is based on the level of their total reservable liabilities, it is used to determine who must file the FR 2900 and FR 2950 and who is eligible for reduced reporting for the 12-month period beginning in the September following the announcement of the revised exemption amount each year.

The current exemption amount can be found in the Rescue Maintenance Manual IV-4.

FEDERAL PUBLIC FUNDS

Funds of the U.S. Government and funds the deposit of which is subject to the control and regulation of the United States or any of its officers, agents, or employees.

FEDERAL RESERVE DRAFT

A [draft](#) issued by a [depository institution](#) that is drawn on its account at a Federal Reserve Bank and that is payable by the Federal Reserve Bank.

FOREIGN (NON-U.S.) BANK

A bank organized under foreign ([non-U.S.](#)) law. Foreign banks include commercial banks, merchant banks, discount houses, and similar depository institutions, including nationalized banks that perform essentially a [banking business](#) and do not perform, to any significant extent, official functions of [foreign \(non-U.S.\) governments](#).

FOREIGN (NON-U.S.) GOVERNMENTS

Central, national, state, provincial, and local governments in foreign ([non-U.S.](#)) countries (including their ministries, departments, and agencies) that perform functions similar to those performed in the United States by government entities.

Foreign ([non-U.S.](#)) governments also include [foreign \(non-U.S.\) official banking institutions](#).

FOREIGN (NON-U.S.) NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

A central or national government that performs functions similar to those performed by the Federal Government of the United States. State, provincial, and local governments are *not* included as foreign *national* governments.

FOREIGN OFFICIAL BANKING INSTITUTIONS

Central banks, nationalized banks and other banking institutions in foreign ([non-U.S.](#)) countries that are owned by central governments and that have as a significant part of their function activities similar to those of a treasury, central bank, development bank, exchange control office, stabilization fund, monetary agency, currency board, etc.

HYPOTHECATED DEPOSITS

Funds received by the reporting institution that are recorded as [deposits](#) generally in accordance with state law and that reflect periodic payments by a borrower on an installment loan. These payments are accumulated until the sum of the payments equals the entire amount of principal and interest on the loan, at which time the loan is considered paid in full. The amounts received by the reporting institution are not immediately used to reduce the unpaid balance of the note, but are assigned to the reporting institution and cannot be reached by the borrower or the borrower's creditors. Hypothecated deposits are not to be reported as reservable deposits.

[Deposits](#) which simply serve as collateral for loans are not considered hypothecated deposits for purposes of this report.

IMMEDIATELY-AVAILABLE FUNDS

Funds that the reporting institution can invest or dispose of on the same business day that the transaction giving rise to receipt of the funds is executed. Such funds are sometimes referred to as “collected,” “actually collected,” “finally collected,” or “good” funds.

INTEREST ON LAWYER TRUST ACCOUNTS (IOLTA)

Accounts that allow attorneys to pool funds from client’s trust accounts to earn income for charitable foundations, primarily for law-related services.

INTEREST or DIVIDENDS

Any payment to or for the account of a depositor as compensation for the use of funds constituting a deposit. A depository institution's absorption of expenses incident to providing a normal banking function or its forbearance from charging a fee in connection with such a service is not considered a payment of interest. (Please refer to Regulation Q—Interest on Deposits for further information.)

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTION

(1) Any international entity of which the United States is a member, such as the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank), International Monetary Fund, Inter-American Development Bank, and the United Nations, and (2) other foreign, international, or supranational entities of which the United States is *not* a member, such as the African Development Bank, Central Treaty Organization, European Atomic Energy Community, European Economic Community, European Development Fund, Caribbean Development Bank, Bank for International Settlements, etc. (See Regulation D 12 CFR §204.125.)

LOAN-TO-LENDER PROGRAM

A Loan-to-lender program involves the issuance of tax-exempt bonds by a state or local housing authority and the subsequent lending of the proceeds to a reporting institution with the condition that these funds be used to make specified types of residential real estate loans. The funds advanced to institutions under the program are evidenced by a loan agreement and a promissory note issued by the institution to the housing authority.

LOAN STRIP

A transaction involving the sale (or placement) of short-term loans made under long-term lending commitments. Under a loan strip arrangement, a depository institution has made a long-term commitment to a borrower to lend funds as desired up to a specified limit for a set period of time, usually several years. Under this commitment, the borrower may take down funds for various periods of time, such as 90 days. At the end of 90 days, the borrower has the option to roll over the loan because of the long-term lending commitment. The issues under discussion here arise when the depository institution sells the original (e.g., 90-day) loan to a third party. Because the third party has no obligation to purchase the rollover of the original loan, the originating institution may be required either to fund it or to find a new purchaser.

The proceeds from outstanding loan strips sold to [nonexempt entities](#) constitute deposit liabilities in the form of promissory notes, acknowledgements of advance, or similar obligations, as described in the definition of [primary obligations](#) that appears in Section 1, Subsections E.2 and E.3, of the instructions for preparation of the FR 2900. If the reporting institution has outstanding loan strips sold to [nonexempt entities](#), the proceeds of those sales must be included in the appropriate line items of the reporting (selling) institution's FR 2900 in conformance with the specified treatment of such [primary obligations](#). If the loans sold had an original maturity of less than 7 days, the proceeds should be reported as a transaction account in the appropriate item of Section A of the report (likely in Item A.1.c, Other demand deposits). If the loans sold had an original maturity of 7 days or more, the proceeds should be reported as a time deposit in Item D.1 (Total time deposits) and, if [nonpersonal](#), also in Memorandum Item F.2. (In addition, the proceeds from each such individual sale of \$100,000 or more that are included in Item D.1 also must be included in Memorandum Item F.1.)

Exclude from the FR 2900 the proceeds of outstanding loan strips sold to [exempt entities](#). Also *exclude* from the FR 2900 the proceeds from outstanding loan strips sold to designated non-U.S. entities that are included in the Report of Certain Eurocurrency Transactions (in Item 1 or Item 2).

MMDA (Money market deposit account®)

Please refer to the entry in the Glossary for [savings deposits](#) and to the detailed FR 2900 instructions for Item C.1, Total savings deposits.

NATURAL PERSON

A natural person for purposes of this report is an individual or a sole proprietorship. The term does not mean a corporation owned by an individual, a partnership or other association.

NONCASH ITEM

Any item that is *not* a cash item.

NONEXEMPT ENTITY

A nonexempt entity is any one of the following:

1. individuals, partnerships, and corporations, wherever located;
2. security dealers wherever located, when the borrowing (a) has a maturity longer than one day, (b) is *not* in immediately-available funds, and (c) is not in connection with the clearance of securities;
3. state and local governments in the U.S. and their political subdivisions;
4. a bank's parent holding company if the holding company is not a bank;
5. a bank's parent holding company's nonbanking subsidiaries;
6. a bank's nonbanking subsidiaries; and
7. international institutions.

Please note that for purposes of reporting on the FR 2900, the definition of a nonexempt entity does not include any institution listed as an exempt entity.

NONPERSONAL SAVINGS DEPOSIT

A savings deposit (or share account) that is transferable or that represents funds deposited to the credit of, or in which any beneficial interest is held by, a depositor that is not a natural person.

NONPERSONAL TIME DEPOSIT

Nonpersonal time deposit means:

1. a time deposit representing funds deposited to the credit of, or in which any beneficial interest is held by, a depositor that is not a natural person;
2. a time deposit that is transferable, except a time deposit issued before October 1, 1980, to and held by a natural person; or
3. a time deposit issued on or after October 1, 1980, to and held by a natural person that does not contain on its face a statement that the deposit is not transferable.

NON-U.S.

Any geographic location, including the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and U.S. territories and possessions, *outside* the 50 states of the United States and the District of Columbia.

NON-U.S. BANK

— See foreign bank.

OPERATION SUBSIDIARIES

A subsidiary of a depository institution (1) that serves in effect as a separately incorporated department performing functions that the depository institution is empowered to perform at locations where the depository institution is authorized to engage in business and (2) that satisfies the appropriate regulatory ownership requirements a wholly owned subsidiary, corporation see 12 CFR 250.141. Examples include credit card companies, mortgage companies, leasing companies or safe deposit companies. While similar, operation subsidiaries do not have the same powers that are granted to service corporations.

ORIGINAL MATURITY

The length of time from the date of issue to the earliest date that the funds may be withdrawn at the option of the depositor under the terms of the deposit agreement. Where a deposit is withdrawable on a specified date, the maturity is determined by the length of time between the issue date and the specified maturity date. Where a deposit has no specified maturity but can be withdrawn after written notice is provided to the reporting institution, the maturity is determined by the length of the required notice period. roll-over certificates of deposit, multiple maturity deposits, alternative maturity deposits, or deposits providing other maturity combinations that permit a depositor the option of withdrawing the deposit at different dates or periods of time should be reported on the basis of the *earliest allowable* withdrawal date.

PAYMENT ERRORS

See Part I, Section 1 of these instructions for further details on payment errors.

PERSONAL SAVINGS DEPOSIT

A savings deposit (or share account) that is not transferable and that represents funds deposited to the credit of or in which the *entire* beneficial interest is held by a depositor who is a natural person.

PERSONAL TIME DEPOSIT

A [time deposit](#) that represents funds deposited to the credit of or in which the *entire* beneficial interest is held by a [natural person](#), including (a) a [time deposit](#) that was issued before October 1, 1980 to and held by a [natural person](#), regardless of its transferability or (b) a [time deposit](#) that is issued to or held by a [natural person](#) and that contains a statement on its face that it is not [transferable](#).

PREAUTHORIZED TRANSFER

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

Also see [telephone and preauthorized transfer accounts](#).

PRIMARY OBLIGATIONS

—See Section 1, Subsections E.2 through E.4 of these instructions. Also see Regulation D.

REPURCHASE AGREEMENT

An arrangement involving the sale of a security or other asset under a prearranged agreement to repurchase the same or similar security or asset at a later date.

REMOTE SERVICES UNIT (RSU)

RSU includes, without limitation, point of service, terminals, merchant operated terminals, cash-dispensing machines, and automatic teller machines.

RETURNED ITEM

A [check](#) or [draft](#) that is returned by a drawee institution to the presenting institution because of certain irregularities that, if waived, might result in a loss to the drawee institution. The item is returned so that the presenting institution may correct the defect or take such other action as may be necessary, such as charging the depositor's account.

ROLL-OVER CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT

A certificate of deposit transaction (sometimes referred to as a “roly-poly”) where a depositor agrees to maintain funds on deposit with a depository institution at a specified rate for a certain period, usually several years. Instead of receiving one certificate of deposit maturing at the end of the period, however, the depositor agrees to purchase a series of short-term certificates of deposit. The depositor initially buys a short-term certificate, and when it matures, is required under the terms of the deposit agreement to purchase another

short-term certificate. This process continues until the long-term contract period expires. For purposes of determining required reserves, roll-over certificates of deposit must be reported in terms of the maturity of the issued certificate rather than the contractual time periods of the long-term master agreement.

SAVINGS DEPOSIT

A savings deposit is a DEPOSIT described in Section 1, Subsection E.1, or a primary obligation described in Section 1, Subsection E.2, with respect to which the depositor is not required by the deposit contract but may at any time be required by the depository institution to give written notice of an intended withdrawal not less than seven days before withdrawal is made, and that is not payable on a specified date or at the expiration of a specified time after the date of deposit. Savings deposits include share accounts.

The term savings deposit also means a deposit or account, such as an account commonly known as a passbook savings account, a statement savings account, or a money market deposit account (“MMDA”), that otherwise meets the requirements of the preceding paragraph and from which, under the terms of the deposit contract or by practice of the depository institution, the depositor is permitted or authorized to *make no more than six transfers and withdrawals*, or a combination of such transfers and withdrawals, per calendar month or statement cycle (or similar period) of at least four weeks, to another account (including a transaction account) of the depositor at the same institution or to a third party by means of a preauthorized or automatic transfer, or telephonic (including data transmission), agreement, order or instruction, and no more than three of the six such transfers may be made by share draft, check, debit card, or similar order made by the depositor and payable to third parties.

For additional information, please refer to the detailed FR 2900 instructions for savings deposits.

SHARE ACCOUNT

Funds in the form of shares purchased by a member or other approved depositor which are received or held by the credit union in its usual course of business and for which the credit union has given, or is obligated to give, credit to the account of the depositor. This account is not payable on a specified date or after a specified period of time. However, the credit union expressly reserves the right to require at least seven days' written notice before an intended withdrawal of all or any portion of the shares in an account.

SHARE CERTIFICATE

A transferable or nontransferable instrument or account which provides on its face or in the underlying agreement that a specified amount of shares is payable to the bearer or to any specified person:

1. on a certain date, specified in the instrument or underlying account, not less than seven days after the purchase date of shares; or
2. at the expiration of a certain specified time not less than seven days after the date the instrument is issued or the account is opened; or
3. upon notice in writing which actually is required to be given by the certificate holder not less than seven days before the date of repayment.

SHARE DRAFT

A negotiable or nonnegotiable [draft](#) signed by the account holder directing the credit union on which the draft is drawn to pay a certain sum of money on demand to the order of a specified person or bearer. Such drafts are used to withdraw funds from a [share draft account](#).

SHARE DRAFT ACCOUNT

An account from which the holder is authorized to withdraw funds or to transfer funds to third parties by means of a negotiable or [transferable](#) instrument or other order such as a [share draft](#). Share draft accounts may be withdrawable upon demand, or the credit union may reserve the right to require up to 60 days' notice prior to an intended withdrawal.

For eligibility to hold a [share draft account](#), see Section 205(f)(2) of the Federal Credit Union Act (12 U.S.C. §1785(f)(2)).

SUBORDINATED NOTE AND DEBENTURE

An obligation satisfying *all* of the following requirements:

1. is not insured by a Federal agency;
2. is subordinated to the claims of depositors;
3. has a weighted average maturity of five years or more;
4. is issued by a [depository institution](#) with the approval or under the rules and regulations of its primary Federal supervisor.

SUSPENSE ACCOUNTS

Temporary holding accounts in which items are carried until they can be identified and their disposition to the proper asset or liability account can be made.

SWEEP ARRANGEMENTS

Sweep arrangements are contractual agreements between the institution and its customers that allow funds to be automatically transferred between different types of deposit accounts or between deposit accounts and other interest-bearing instruments.

TELEPHONE AND PREAUTHORIZED TRANSFER ACCOUNTS

This entry defines [telephone and preauthorized transfer accounts](#) that are regarded as [transaction accounts](#). Telephone and preauthorized transfers are allowed on a more limited basis from [savings deposits](#) or [share accounts](#). Please refer to the entry in this Glossary and to the detailed FR 2900 instructions for [savings deposits](#) for additional information.

[Telephone and preauthorized transfer accounts](#) that are regarded as [transaction accounts](#) are deposits or accounts, other than [savings deposits](#), (1) in which the entire beneficial interest is held by a party eligible to hold a [share draft account](#), (2) on which the reporting institution has reserved the right to require at least seven days' written notice prior to withdrawals or transfer of any funds in the account, and (3) under the terms of

which, or by practice of the reporting institution, the depositor is permitted or authorized to make *more than six* withdrawals per month or statement cycle (or similar period) of at least four weeks for purposes of transferring funds to another account of the depositor at the same institution (including a [transaction account](#)) or for making payment to a third party by means of preauthorized transfer, or telephonic (including data transmission) agreement, order or instruction. An account that permits or authorizes more than six such withdrawals in a month is a [transaction account](#) whether or not more than six such withdrawals actually are made in a month. (A month is a calendar month, or any period approximating a month that is at least four weeks long, such as a statement cycle.)

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

[Telephone and preauthorized transfers](#) also include deposits or accounts maintained in connection with an arrangement that permits the depositor to obtain credit directly or indirectly through the drawing of a negotiable or nonnegotiable [check](#), [draft](#), order or instruction or other similar device (including telephone or electronic order or instruction) on the issuing institution that can be used for the purpose of making payments or transfers to third persons or others, or to a deposit account of the depositor.

Also include in this item the balance of deposits or accounts that otherwise meet the definition of [time deposits](#), but from which payments may be made to *third parties* by means of a debit card, an automated teller machine, remote service unit or other electronic device, regardless of the number of payments made.

Accounts that otherwise meet the definition of [telephone](#) or [preauthorized transfers](#) as defined above but that are held by a depositor that is *not* eligible to hold a [share draft account](#) are [demand deposits](#).

However, an account is *not* a [transaction account](#) merely by virtue of arrangements that permit the following types of transfers or withdrawals, regardless of the number:

1. Transfers for the purpose of repaying loans and associated expenses at the same depository institution (as originator or servicer).
2. Transfers of funds from this account to another account of the same depositor at the same depository institution when made by mail, messenger, automated teller machine, or in person.
3. Withdrawals for payment directly to the depositor when made by mail, messenger, automated teller machine, in person, or by telephone (via check mailed to the depositor).
4. Intra-family allocations of a direct payroll deposit. (This refers *only* to those cases where a deposit is made directly to one account and, within a very short period of time, routine disbursements of a portion of the payroll deposit are made to family-member accounts or other accounts of the depositor.)

For additional information, please refer to the detailed FR 2900 instructions for [telephone and preauthorized transfer accounts](#).

TELLER'S CHECK

A check or draft drawn by a depository institution on another [depository institution](#), a Federal Reserve Bank, or a Federal Home Loan Bank, or payable at or through a [depository institution](#), Federal Reserve Bank, or a Federal Home Loan Bank. For additional detail on reporting, see Part I, Section 1, Subsection E.1.d.

(pages 10-11).

Teller's checks do not include checks or drafts sold by a bank acting in an agency capacity where that capacity is clearly stated on the face of the check or checks or drafts drawn without recourse where permitted by state law.

TIME DEPOSIT

A [deposit](#) (including [share certificates](#)) described in Section 1, Subsection E.1, or a [primary obligation](#) (including [certificates of indebtedness](#)) issued by (i.e., liabilities of) the credit union to [nonexempt entities](#), as described in Section 1, Subsection E.2, that the depositor does not have a right and is not permitted to make withdrawals from within six days after the date of deposit unless the deposit is subject to an early withdrawal penalty of at least seven days' simple interest on amounts withdrawn within the first six days after deposit. A [time deposit](#) from which partial early withdrawals are permitted must impose additional early withdrawal penalties of at least seven days' simple interest on amounts withdrawn within six days after each partial withdrawal. If such additional early withdrawal penalties are not imposed, the account ceases to be a [time deposit](#). The account may become a [savings deposit](#) or [share account](#) if it meets the requirements for that type of account; otherwise it becomes a [demand deposit](#).

Please refer to the detailed FR 2900 instructions for [time deposits](#) for additional information, including information on the effective date of the prescribed early withdrawal penalties for credit unions.

TIME DEPOSIT, CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT

A [deposit](#) described in Section 1, Subsection E.1, or a [primary obligation](#) described in Part I, Section 1, Subsection E.2, that is payable on a specified date, after a specified period of time from the date of deposit, or after a specified notice period, which may be not less than seven days from the date of deposit.

A [time deposit](#) may be represented by a [transferable](#) or nontransferable, or a negotiable or nonnegotiable, certificate, instrument, passbook or statement. A nonnegotiable [time deposit](#) is distinguished from a nontransferable [time deposit](#) in that the transferee of a nonnegotiable [time deposit](#) would not be a holder in due course and would not have the ability to cut off certain defenses of an obligor even though an exchange for value can be made. A nontransferable [time deposit](#) allows no exchange for value to be made.

TIME DEPOSIT, OPEN ACCOUNT

A deposit other than a [time certificate of deposit](#), with respect to which there is in force a written contract with the depositor that neither the whole nor any part of such deposit may be withdrawn prior to the date of maturity, which shall be not less than seven days after the date of deposit, or prior to the expiration of the period of notice which must be given by the depositor in writing not less than seven days in advance of withdrawal.

TRANSACTION ACCOUNT

—See pages 12-16 of the detailed instructions for the FR 2900 (Section 2).

TRANSFERABLE

2900 Credit Unions

The transferee of a transferable [time deposit](#) may be a holder in due course and would have the ability to cut off certain defenses of an obligor. A [time deposit](#) is not considered a transferable [time deposit](#) merely because it can be pledged as collateral for a loan from any lender, or merely because the title or beneficial interest in the deposit or account can be passed on in circumstances arising from death, bankruptcy, divorce, marriage, incompetency, attachment, or otherwise by operation of law. In addition, the reissuance of a [time deposit](#) by an institution in the name of another or the addition or subtraction of names on the [time deposit](#) will not be regarded as a transfer.

UNPOSTED CREDITS

Items that have been received for deposit and that are in process of collection but that have not been posted to individual or general ledger deposit accounts. These credits should be reported as [deposits](#).

UNPOSTED DEBITS

[Cash items](#) drawn on the reporting institution that have been “paid” or credited by the institution and that are chargeable but that have not been charged against [deposits](#) as of the close of business. These items should be reported as “cash items in process of collection” until they have been charged to either individual or general ledger deposit accounts.

U.S.

The 50 states of the United States and the District of Columbia.

U.S. BRANCHES AND AGENCIES OF NON-U.S. BANKS

Branches and agencies of foreign ([non-U.S.](#)) banks that operate as a U.S. office of their foreign ([non-U.S.](#)) parent bank. The branch or agency may be licensed by the U.S. Government, or by a state of the U.S. As defined by Section 1 of the International Banking Act of 1978 (12 U.S.C. §3101), a “branch” means any office or any place of business of a foreign bank located in any state of the United States at which [deposits](#) are received; an “agency” means any office or any place of business of a foreign bank located in any state of the United States at which [credit balances](#) are maintained incidental to or arising out of the exercise of banking powers, [checks](#) are paid, or money is lent but at which [deposits](#) may not be accepted from citizens or residents of the United States.

U.S. TREASURY GENERAL ACCOUNT

A Treasury account maintained at the reporting institution to which government officers deposit funds obtained in connection with special collections, such as customs fees or other tax collections.

U.S. TREASURY TAX AND LOAN ACCOUNT

A Treasury [demand deposit](#) account maintained at the reporting depository institution through which the Treasury receives [deposits](#) (receipts), principally of Federal tax payments and proceeds from the sale of savings bonds. The account does *not* include [treasury tax and loan account note balances](#).

U.S. TREASURY TAX AND LOAN ACCOUNT NOTE BALANCE

That balance representing the total amount outstanding of open-ended interest-bearing notes issued by the reporting depository institution to the U.S. Treasury under the [U.S. treasury tax and loan account](#) note option program.

A depository authorized to accept [U.S. treasury tax and loan account deposits](#) may administer such accounts under either of two options: (1) the remittance option or (2) the note option. Under the remittance option, depositories must send the previous day's tax and loan account balance as of the close of business to the Federal Reserve Banks. Under the note option, depositories will automatically convert the previous day's close-of-business balance in their tax and loan account to an interest-bearing demand note, which must be fully collateralized.

SUMMARY OF LEGITIMATE INTERSERIES DIFFERENCES
BETWEEN THE
REPORT OF TRANSACTION ACCOUNTS, OTHER DEPOSITS AND VAULT CASH
(FR 2900)
AND THE
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
(NCUA 5300/5300S)
CREDIT UNIONS

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GENERAL INFORMATION¹

The comments and differences noted in this document follow the order established by the Interseries Item Comparability Guidelines, FR 2900 v. the NCUA 5300/5300S Statement of Financial Condition (CALL), as listed in Appendix H of Technical Memorandum No. 16, "Processing Procedures for the Report of Transaction Accounts, Other Deposits, and Vault Cash (FR 2900)."

This document addresses the legitimate and interpretive differences that may arise when comparing the two reports. Legitimate differences may result in valid edit exceptions: interpretive differences may arise because of choices the respondent makes in classifying certain liabilities on the Statement of Financial Condition. A table summarizing the sources of legitimate differences for specific items is shown on p. 7 of this document.

Interseries editing between comparable data on these different reports is performed to provide information for improving the quality of reported data. These interseries comparisons are run by the Board and are forwarded to each Reserve Bank on a semiannual (June 30 and December 31) basis. Processing of interseries comparisons begins with an examination of the edits for each respondent. An edit failure represents a discrepancy between a FR 2900 item(s) and a comparable CALL item(s). Discrepancies can exist for a variety of reasons and are either legitimate differences or indicative of reporting errors. The following are a few general points to consider when comparing data from the two reports:

Consolidation

The FR 2900 collects consolidated data that combine all deposits, vault cash and allowable deductions of the principal office of the credit union and all branch offices located in the fifty states and the District of Columbia. The CALL instructions do not specifically mention consolidation.

Primary Obligations

In general, credit unions rarely issue any type of primary obligation, because of federal and state regulations restricting such activity, as well as other factors, for example, small asset size, traditional avoidance of higher risk investments, and the practice of loaning excess funds only to corporate central credit unions.

¹Board staff would like to acknowledge the contributions that staff from the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco made in the systemwide development and maintenance of this document.

However, if a single credit union borrowed funds from a NONEXEMPT ENTITY, the borrowing would be reportable as a deposit liability on the FR 2900, while on the CALL the borrowing would be reported either in promissory notes or other notes payable.

Treatment of Overdrafts

Both the FR 2900 and the CALL regard overdrawn deposit accounts as extensions of credit and the amounts of such overdrafts should not be deducted from positive deposit balances. However, on both the FR 2900 and the CALL, overdrawn accounts of a depositor who maintains more than one transaction account may be subtracted from balances in accounts with positive balances if a BONA FIDE CASH MANAGEMENT function is served.

On both the FR 2900 and the CALL, if accounts which the reporting institution routinely maintains at another depository institution become overdrawn, such negative balances should be regarded as zero balances when computing "Due From" totals. However, overdrafts in accounts at another depository institution that are not routinely maintained with sufficient funds, or where funds are remitted by the reporting institution only when it has been advised that checks have been presented, are considered to be other demand deposits on the FR 2900 and included in item A1c. Such balances are to be reported as borrowings on the CALL.

Late Adjustments

Explanations for edit exceptions between the CALL and FR 2900 are frequently the result of timing differences in the preparation of the two reports. The FR 2900 is usually prepared one to two days following the report date, while the CALL report is prepared several weeks following the report date. The result is that the CALL will tend to capture refinements to the general ledger accounts, often referred to as "late adjustments."

Most late adjustments to CALL data are small, although large adjustments do occur on occasion. A reporting error may have been discovered while preparing the CALL; thus, inquiries should be made to determine if revisions to the FR 2900 are necessary. If the error in FR 2900 data is ongoing in nature, revised data should be collected in accordance with Technical Memorandum No. 16 instructions for corrected and revised data.

NOTE: FR 2900 data for a single day should never be revised simply to match the CALL. Differences that are the result of late adjustments should be treated as legitimate differences.

Documentation

Recurring explanations for edit exceptions by individual institutions should be kept to aid future interseries edit processing. Some institutions consistently fail certain edits, and historical documentation of these differences can be helpful.

Quarterly FR 2900 Reports

Interseries editing between the CALL and the quarterly FR 2900 (QEDS) should be approached in a slightly different manner because of the difference in the as-of dates of the two reports. The CALL reflects balances as of the last day of the quarter. QEDS, however, reflects balances for the week beginning the third Tuesday of the last month of the calendar quarter. This timing difference causes considerable differences between the CALL and QEDS. Determining whether differences are the result of timing or a reporting error requires careful analysis and judgment. Dollar amounts should be taken into consideration in conjunction with percentage differences.

Two Credit Union CALL Reports

There are two types of credit union CALL reports: state (NCUA 5300S) and federal (NCUA 5300). Beginning with the March 31, 1992, CALL report, state credit unions whose total assets exceed \$100 million as of December 31, 1991, are required to report quarterly. Credit unions with total assets of \$100 million or less continue to report on a semiannual basis. The state report contains a few additional items that do not affect any of the interseries comparisons.

Interpretive Differences

Undistributed payments, advance payments of taxes and insurance, undistributed payroll deductions (withheld payroll taxes), funds received representing loan repayments, etc., can be classified on the CALL as either deposits or accounts payable and other liabilities, depending on the respondent's interpretation of the CALL instructions. On the FR 2900, these accounts are reported as deposits. These accounts, when classified in accounts payable and other liabilities on the CALL, are omitted from the interseries edit comparison, thus producing a discrepancy between the CALL and the FR 2900.

DETAILED EDIT COMPARISONS

The following pages detail the various edit comparisons between the Report of Transaction Accounts, Other Deposits and Vault Cash (FR 2900) and the Statement of Financial Condition (CALL). Each item is described, followed by a discussion of legitimate differences. The listing of legitimate differences provided reflects the most common explanations for valid data which violate established tolerance levels.

1. CASH AND DEMAND BALANCES DUE FROM

	<u>FR 2900</u>	<u>NCUA 5300/5300S</u>
ITEM(S)	B1 + E1	State and Federal Item 10 (Account 730)
MDRM(S)	0063 + 0080	0066

EDIT DESCRIPTION: This edit compares demand balances due from depository institutions plus vault cash on the FR 2900 to cash on hand, petty cash, and checking accounts on the CALL.

LEGITIMATE DIFFERENCES:

FOREIGN CURRENCY - is excluded from Vault Cash, item E1, on the FR 2900. The CALL includes foreign currency. Therefore, its balance may exceed the amount reported on the FR 2900.

DEMAND BALANCES - at corporate central credit unions are reported in due from, item B1, on the FR 2900. On the CALL, these balances are reported in item 14, which is not part of this comparison. Therefore, balances on the FR 2900 may be greater than on the CALL as a result of these balances.

DEMAND BALANCES - at the Federal Reserve Bank and the NCUA Central Liquidity Facility are included in item 10 on the CALL. These balances are excluded from due from, item B1, on the FR 2900. Therefore, balances on the CALL may be greater than on the FR 2900 as a result of these balances.

2. TOTAL SHARE DEPOSITS AND OTHER LIABILITIES

	<u>FR 2900</u>	<u>NCUA 5300/5300S</u>
ITEM(S)	A2 + C1 + D1	State and Federal Items 28 + 34 + 35 + 36 + 37 + 38 + 39
MDRM(S)	6917 + 2389 + 2514	2798 + 2210 + 1264 + 4581 + 2514 + 2519 + 4678

EDIT DESCRIPTION: This edit compares share draft, ATS, telephone or preauthorized transfer accounts and time and savings deposit accounts on the FR 2900 to share accounts, IRA/KEOGH and retirement accounts, and promissory notes on the CALL.

LEGITIMATE DIFFERENCES:

PRIMARY OBLIGATIONS - that are issued to NONEXEMPT ENTITIES, except those that are backed by U.S. government obligations, are reported as deposits on the FR 2900. On the CALL, item 28 contains only those primary obligations issued to individuals; all other primary obligations are reported in item 30, Other Notes Payable and Interest Payable on Notes, which is not included in this comparison. As a result, the FR 2900 amounts may exceed the CALL amounts.

SUMMARY OF LEGITIMATE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN FR 2900 AND CREDIT UNION CALL

Comparison Items	FR 2900 Item(s)	NCUA 5300/5300S Item(s)	Sources of Legitimate Differences
1. Cash and Deposits Due From	B1 + E1	State and Federal Item 10 (Account 730)	Foreign Currency DDA at Corporate Central CUs DDA at FRB or NCUA Central Liquidity Facility
2. Total Shares and Other Liabilities	A2 + C1 + D1	State and Federal Items: 28 + 34 + 35 + 36 + 37 + 38 + 39	Primary Obligations