

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System



Instructions for the Preparation of

Annual Report of Holding Companies

Reporting Form FR Y-6

Effective December 2024

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PREPARATION OF

Annual Report of Holding Companies FR Y-6

General Instructions

Who Must Report

The FR Y-6 is to be filed by all top-tier bank holding companies, U.S. intermediate holding companies, savings and loan holding companies, and securities holding companies as authorized under Section 618 of the Dodd-Frank Act, 12 U.S.C. 1850a(c)(1), (collectively, “holding companies”). In addition, the FR Y-6 must be filed by: any foreign banking organization that does not meet the requirements of and is not treated as a qualifying foreign banking organization under Section 211.23 of Regulation K (12 CFR 211.23); and by any top-tier bank holding company or top-tier savings and loan holding company that is organized under foreign law but is not a foreign banking organization.¹ Employee stock ownership plans or employee share ownership trusts or trusts that are also bank holding companies as defined under Section 2(a)(1) of the Bank Holding Company Act and Section 225.2(c) of Regulation Y or savings and loan holding companies as defined under Section 10(a)(1)(D) of the Home Owners’ Loan Act and Section 238.2(m) of Regulation LL must file the FR Y-6 if the employee stock ownership plan or employee share ownership trust is the top-tier holding company. The entities listed above will hence forth be referred to as the “Reporter.”

1. In general, a FBO that is or is treated as a ‘qualifying foreign banking organization’ under section 211.23 of Regulation K (12 CFR 211.23) is not required to file the FR Y-6. See the *Report of Changes in Organizational Structure* (FR Y-10) Glossary for definition of a ‘qualifying foreign banking organization.’ If the organization has a non-U.S. BHC that controls a U.S. BHC, the FR Y-6 should be submitted by the top-tier U.S. BHC. In addition, a FBO that qualifies for a limited exemption under Regulation K is not required to file the FR Y-6. Such entities instead must comply with the reporting requirements of the *Annual Reporting of Foreign Banking Organizations* (FR Y-7).

In the case of multi-tiered holding companies that are direct or indirect subsidiaries of another holding company, the top-tier holding company must file the FR Y-6 on behalf of all lower tier holding companies. The top-tier holding company must submit individual responses to Report Items 3 and 4 for itself and for each subsidiary holding company. Individual responses to Report Items 1, 2a, and 2b for each subsidiary holding company would duplicate the information submitted by the top-tier holding company and are therefore not required.

Additional copies of this instruction book may be found on the Federal Reserve Board’s public web site (www.federalreserve.gov).

Where to Submit the Reports

Submit to the *appropriate Federal Reserve Bank* (see the FR Y-10 Glossary) the original report and the number of copies specified by that Reserve Bank. The original and all copies must include the required attachments.

All reports shall be made out clearly and legibly, submitted in typewritten form or in ink. Reports completed in pencil will not be accepted.

When to Submit the Report

The FR Y-6 is required to be submitted as of the end of the top-tier holding company’s fiscal year end.

The FR Y-6 must be filed with and received by the appropriate Federal Reserve Bank **no later than 90 calendar days** after the top-tier holding company’s fiscal year end. Holding companies filing a tiered report should file as of the fiscal year end of the top-tier holding company. The report is due at the appropriate Federal Reserve Bank by 5:00 P.M. on the submission date.

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If the submission deadline falls on a weekend (Saturday or Sunday) or holiday, the report must be received by 5:00 P.M. on the first business day after the weekend or holiday. Any report received after 5:00 P.M. on the first business day after the weekend or holiday deadline will be considered late.

Paper Submission Option

The filing of a completed report will be considered timely, regardless of when the report is received by the appropriate Federal Reserve Bank, if the report is mailed first class and postmarked no later than the third calendar day preceding the submission deadline or following a weekend or holiday, has been postmarked three calendar days prior to the original weekend or holiday submission deadline (original deadline) or the institution has a record of sending the report by overnight service one day prior to the original deadline. In the absence of a postmark, a company whose completed FR Y-6 is received late may be called upon to provide proof of timely mailing. A “Certificate of Mailing” (U.S. Postal Service Form 3817) may be used to provide such proof. If an overnight delivery service is used, entry of the completed original report into the delivery system on the day before the submission deadline will constitute timely submission. In addition, the hand delivery of the completed original report on or before the submission deadline to the location to which the report would otherwise be mailed is an acceptable alternative to mailing such report.

Electronic Submission Option

In lieu of mailing or hand delivering the completed FR Y-6 report, a Reporter may submit the FR Y-6 report electronically in Structure Central.

Companies that are unable to obtain the required officers’ signatures on their completed original reports in sufficient time to file these reports so that they are received by the submission deadline should contact the Federal Reserve Bank to which they submit their original reports to arrange for the timely submission of their report data and the subsequent filing of their signed reports.

How to Prepare the Report

A. Verification of Changes to Reportable Items

The reporter must indicate on page 2 of the report whether it had changes to any of the FR Y-6 reportable items from the prior year's submission. A reporter that checks “Yes” is required to also check the appropriate “Yes” or “No” response for each item to indicate if it had changes from the prior year's submission. The holding company shall only submit the items that changed with the FR Y-6 report submission. A reporter that checks “No” to any changes from the prior year is only required to submit the completed and signed cover page, and a copy of its annual report if it meets the reporting criteria for submission. Note that all reporters must verify their item 2a, organization chart, and 2b, domestic branch listing in Structure Central. New filers that have not filed the FR Y-6 previously must submit the entire report. Holding companies must follow the instructions for reporting each item it has indicated as having changes.

B. Confidentiality

Once submitted, a FR Y-6 report becomes a Federal Reserve Board (Board) record and may be requested by any member of the public pursuant to the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), 5 U.S.C. § 552. Under the FOIA, Board records generally must be disclosed unless they are determined to fall, in whole or in part, within the scope of one or more of the FOIA exemptions from disclosure. See 5 U.S.C. § 552(b)(1)-(9).

The exempt categories include (but are not limited to) “trade secrets and commercial or financial information obtained from a person and privileged or confidential” (exemption 4), and information that, if disclosed, “would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy” (exemption 6). In certain limited circumstances, the Federal Reserve may grant confidential treatment for some or all of the items for which such treatment has been requested if the institution clearly has provided a compelling justification for the request. A Reporter may request confidential treatment for any information submitted on the FR Y-6 that the Reporter believes is exempt from disclosure under FOIA. The Reporter must follow the steps outlined immediately below, and certify on the completed

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and signed page 1 of the FR Y-6 that these steps have been followed.

This report requires the submission of information regarding individuals. The submission of information on individuals can raise privacy concerns, especially when reporters provide more details on individuals than is required to be submitted. The report items regarding individuals are narrowly tailored to minimize these concerns. The Reporter is responsible for ensuring that the information provided on individuals is limited to that which is requested in the relevant report items.

The Reporter must take appropriate measures to safeguard the confidentiality of information provided to the Federal Reserve, including details regarding individuals. The Reporter must confirm (on page 1 of this report) that the Reporter has the authority (a) to provide information regarding individuals to the Federal Reserve, and (b) on behalf of each individual, to consent or object to public release of information regarding that individual. The Federal Reserve will assume, in the absence of a request for confidential treatment submitted in accordance with the Board's "Rules Regarding Availability of Information," 12 CFR Part 261, **that the Reporter and individual consent to public release of all details in the report concerning that individual.**

Reporters requesting confidential treatment of information are hereby advised that the Board favors disclosure of the names and the number and percentage of voting securities provided in response to Report Item 3 that pertain to securities holders who control 10 percent or more of any class of voting securities of a holding company, bank, or savings association unless there is shown to be a well-defined present threat to the liberty or personal security of individuals. This policy shall not preclude a Reporter from raising any ground for confidential treatment of such information that may be available under the FOIA. Therefore, it is incumbent on Reporters to make a formal, substantiated request for confidential treatment of any portion of the report that they believe should be kept confidential, and that includes (but is not limited to) information on holders of voting securities.

Reporters that seek confidential treatment for specific report item responses to the FR Y-6 must divide their report submission into two parts, filed simultaneously. The separately bound confidential volume should be

accompanied by a cover page marked "confidential" and include only those report item responses for which confidential treatment is requested. The public volume should include responses to all of the report items. The responses to those items for which confidential treatment is requested should indicate that the responsive data may be found in the confidential volume.

The Reporter also must submit a letter prior to or concurrent with submission of the two-part FR Y-6. The written request must identify the specific items for which confidential treatment is requested, provide justification for the confidential treatment requested for the identified items, and must demonstrate the specific nature of the harm that would result from public release of the information. Merely stating that competitive harm would result is not sufficient.²

Reporters must submit a request for confidential treatment prior to or at the time of filing this report even if they previously requested (and were or were not accorded) confidential treatment for the same information as filed on a previous FR Y-6 report or as otherwise provided to the Board.

Check Box

The Reporter must select on page 1 of the form whether any confidential treatment is requested for any portion of the report. If the answer to the first question is "Yes," the Reporter must indicate whether a letter justifying the request for confidential treatment is included with the submission or has been provided separately. **If an institution does not fulfill both requirements, or does not check the appropriate boxes, confidential treatment will not be considered.**

Note: Responses to the questions regarding confidential treatment on page 1 of the form will be considered public information.

Information for which confidential treatment is requested may be released subsequently by the Federal Reserve System, in accordance with the terms of 12 CFR 261.16, if the Board determines that the disclosure of such information is required by law or in the public interest. If the Federal Reserve deems it necessary to release confidential data, the reporting institu-

2. FOIA exemptions 4 and 6 may be applicable for requests for confidentiality. For a complete list see the Board's public web site <https://www.federalreserve.gov/foia/exemptions.htm>.

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tion will be notified before it is released. For further information on the procedures for requesting confidential treatment and the Board's procedures for addressing such requests, consult the Board's Rules Regarding Availability of Information, 12 CFR part 261, including 12 CFR 261.15, which governs requests for confidential treatment.

C. Additional Information

The Federal Reserve System reserves the right to require the filing of additional statements and information if the information submitted in the FR Y-6 report is not sufficient to appraise the financial soundness of the holding company or to determine its compliance with applicable laws and regulations. The Reporter must follow the steps outlined in the section immediately above with respect to any additional information for which it seeks confidential treatment.

D. Audit Requirements

Top-tier holding companies do not have to submit *audited* financial statements as part of the requirements of the FR Y-6. However, the Federal Reserve requires that top-tier holding companies with total consolidated assets of \$500 million or more must have an annual audit of its consolidated financial statements by an independent public accountant. If a top-tier holding company reaches the threshold of \$500 million or more in total consolidated assets during its fiscal year, the annual audit requirement by an independent public accountant would not be required until its following fiscal year end. In other words, for the annual audit requirement, an institution's total assets are measured as of the beginning of its fiscal year.

If the audit of the top-tier holding company's financial statements is also being performed to satisfy the audited requirements of an insured depository institution as allowed in Part 363 of the FDIC's regulations (12 CFR part 363), then the completion of the audit of the top-tier holding company's financial statements must be accomplished in the time frame allowed in Part 363 of the FDIC's regulations. Generally, this means that a public holding company must have its audited financial statements on file and readily available for its appropriate Federal Reserve Bank by 90 days after its fiscal year end (i.e., the FR Y-6 deadline), and a non-public top-tier holding company must

have its audited financial statements on file by 120 days after its fiscal year end.

The annual audit must be in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards (balance sheets, statements of income, changes in equity capital, and cash flows, with accompanying footnote disclosure). The scope of the audit engagement shall be sufficient to permit such accountant to determine and report whether the financial statements are presented fairly and in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP). Insurance savings and loan holding companies that do not prepare GAAP financial statements pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Security Exchange Act of 1934 may satisfy the audit requirement with financial statements completed in accordance with Statutory Accounting Principles (SAP).

In addition, the Federal Reserve may request audited consolidated financial statements from any holding company with total consolidated assets of less than \$500 million if deemed warranted for supervisory purposes.

E. Signatures

The *Annual Report of Holding Companies* (FR Y-6) is required to be signed by one director of the top-tier holding company. This individual should also be a senior official of the top-tier holding company. In the event that the top-tier holding company does not have an individual who is a senior official and is also a director, the chairman of the board must sign the report. If the holding company is an ESOP/ESOT formed as a corporation and has officers, an officer must sign the report. If officer positions do not exist, the ESOP/ESOT trustee must sign the report. If the holding company is an LLC and has officers, an officer must sign the report. If officer positions do not exist, a managing member of the LLC must sign the report. By signing page 1 of this report the director (or chairman of the board) acknowledges that any knowing and willful misrepresentation or omission of a material fact constitutes fraud in the inducement and may subject the director (or chairman of the board) to legal sanctions provided by 18 U.S.C. §§ 1001 and 1007.

Holding companies must maintain in their files a physical copy of the manually signed FR Y-6 cover page for a period of three years following submission.

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F. Amended Reports

The Federal Reserve may require the filing of an amended *Annual Report of Holding Companies* if the report as previously submitted contains significant errors. In addition, a Reporter should file an amended report when internal or external auditors make audit adjustments that result in a restatement of financial statements previously submitted to the Federal Reserve. The Reporter must follow the steps outlined in Section A above, with respect to any additional information for which it seeks confidential treatment.

G. Monitoring of Regulatory Reports

Federal Reserve Banks will monitor the filing of all regulatory reports to ensure that they are filed in a timely manner and are accurate and not misleading. Reporting deadlines are detailed in the When to Submit the Reports section of these General Instructions. Additional information on the monitoring procedures is available from the Federal Reserve Banks.

H. What Must Be Submitted

Top-tier holding companies must submit responses to each of the following report items, if they answered “yes” to the changes check box. If certain report items are not applicable to the reporting holding company, a response of “No,” “None” or “Not Applicable,” as appropriate, must be reported for those report items. Otherwise, Reserve Bank staff will contact the Reporter to ensure the response is complete.

Page 1

The completed page 1 of the FR Y-6 report form must be signed by an authorized person that is *both a director and officer* (or chairman of the board) of the top-tier holding company. The signed page 1 should be submitted with the FR Y-6 report as it is considered part of the FR Y-6 report.

Report Item 1: Annual Report to Shareholders

A holding company that prepares an annual report for its shareholders and is **not registered** with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) must submit the number of copies of the annual report specified by the appropriate Reserve Bank with its FR Y-6. If the annual report is not available by the submission date,

the holding company must inform the appropriate Federal Reserve Bank that it will forward its annual report to the appropriate Federal Reserve Bank as soon as practicable.

A top-tier holding company that is not registered with the SEC must indicate on page 1 of the form (per checkbox at lower left-hand corner) that an annual report to shareholders: (a) is included with the FR Y-6 report, (b) will be sent under separate cover, or (c) is not prepared. An annual report is to be submitted to the Federal Reserve only if such a report is created for shareholders. Holding companies do not need to create an annual report if such report is not normally created for shareholders.

Holding companies may be required to submit, at the discretion of their appropriate Federal Reserve Bank, free-form comparative financial statements, footnotes and any other information that is deemed necessary by their appropriate Federal Reserve Bank to fulfill its supervisory responsibilities. The Federal Reserve may request that such financial statements and footnotes be audited by an independent public accountant.

Report Item 2a: Organization Chart

A list of reportable entities within the Reporter’s organization is available for access by the Reporter for verification in Structure Central at <https://www.frbservices.org/central-bank/reporting-central>. Each Reporter is required to verify and reconcile the listed organizational structure report(s) against the actual organizational structure as of its fiscal year-end. For tiered holding companies, the top-tier holding company of a tiered holding company must verify the structure of its subsidiary holding companies. **If the holding company checks a “Yes” for item 2.a to indicate having changes from what is shown, an FR Y-10 report must be completed for any corrections, including closures, openings, and additions to the organizational structure report(s).** As a reminder, reporters must file the FR Y-10 within 30 calendar days of the reportable event. The Reporter should submit a separate FR Y-10 report for each correction. If a Reporter has questions on accessing its organizational structure report, they should contact their local Federal Reserve Bank.

Note: Additional companies reportable on the FR Y-6 that are not reportable on the FR Y-10 are not part of the organizational chart verification process. Compa-

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panies that have changes to this information from the prior year's submission must submit a listing of these companies. Respondents should contact their local Federal Reserve Bank if they have any questions.

Reportable entities include:

(a) companies reportable on the *Report of Changes in Organizational Structure* (FR Y-10) and (b) additional companies reportable on the FR Y-6. Reporters should verify that the organizational chart accurately discloses:

- (1) full legal names (use abbreviations **only** if part of the legal name);
- (2) the Legal Entity Identifier (LEI) (if the entity already has one);
- (3) physical address (i.e., city and state/country) of each entity;
- (4) State or country (if foreign) of incorporation of each entity. Companies that are incorporated or organized in the U.S. should only report the state of incorporation. Companies that are incorporated or organized outside the U.S. should only report the country of incorporation. The state or country (if foreign) of incorporation is required for all business organization types. For instance, limited liability companies should report the state or country (if foreign) in which they filed their articles of organization;
- (5) intercompany ownership and control relationships (including any interest held by a Reporter in an entity through more than one direct holder); and
- (6) percentage ownership of voting and nonvoting equity or other interests by each direct holder. For partnerships and limited liability companies, the specific partner or member interest should be provided (i.e., general or limited partner, managing or non-managing member).

To determine the appropriate percentage to report, round the actual number down to the nearest whole percentage. For example, a percentage of 79.85 should be rounded down to 79.

Note: There are two exceptions to this rounding rule: when the percentage is greater than 50 but less than 51,

report the percentage as 51, or if the percentage is greater than 0 but less than 1, report the percentage as 1.

As described below the FR Y-6 Organization Chart may have companies in addition to those reportable on the FR Y-10.

Companies reportable on the FR Y-10 and thus reportable on the FR Y-6:

- (1) Top-tier holding companies organized under U.S. law, regardless of financial holding company status;
- (2) Foreign banking organizations that do not meet the requirements of and are not treated as qualifying foreign banking organizations under Section 211.23 of Regulation K;
- (3) Holding companies, U.S. banks, savings associations or foreign banking organizations in which a Reporter directly or indirectly in the aggregate controls, owns, or holds, more than 5 percent of any class of voting securities,³ or which the Reporter otherwise directly or indirectly controls;
- (4) Companies other than holding companies, U.S. banks and savings associations or foreign banking organizations (“Nonbanking Companies” for purposes of the FR Y-6) that the Reporter controls directly or indirectly.⁴ This includes financial and other nonbank subsidiaries of banks and savings associations controlled by a holding company;
- (5) Large merchant banking and insurance company investments made by an affiliate of a financial

3. In general, a Reporter is considered to control all securities which it or its subsidiaries have the power to vote, but not securities held in a fiduciary capacity. However, securities held by a Reporter (or its subsidiary) as fiduciary are deemed controlled by the Reporter if the securities are held for the benefit of employees, securities holders, members, affiliates of the Reporter or any Reporter subsidiary, or if the securities are of a holding company, bank or savings association organized under U.S. law and the Reporter has directly or indirectly had the sole power to vote the securities for more than 2 years. In addition, a security that is convertible into a voting security at a holder's option is deemed to be a securities of the class into which the security is convertible. The holding company should check to see if any other basis for control exists (such as a management agreement or the power to control the election of a majority of directors).

4. To determine whether one company controls another company, apply the standard for control as defined in the Glossary of the FR Y-10.

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holding company are reportable if the financial holding company and its affiliates on a combined basis acquired more than 5 percent of the voting securities, assets, or ownership interest of a company engaged in a nonfinancial activity at a cost that exceeds the lesser of 5 percent of the parent financial holding company's Tier 1 capital (or total capital for FR Y-9SP filers) or \$200 million;

- (6) Any entity not mentioned above that is required to file a regulatory financial report with the Federal Reserve System; and
- (7) Any company (even if it does not otherwise meet the reporting criteria) that is both a subsidiary of the Reporter and a parent of a reportable company.

Additional companies reportable on the FR Y-6:

For bank holding companies and U.S. intermediate holding companies, include Nonbanking Companies in which the Reporter directly or indirectly in the aggregate controls more than 5 percent, but less than 25 percent of the outstanding shares of any class of voting securities ($\geq 5\%$ to $< 25\%$).

For savings and loan holding companies, include Nonbanking Companies in which the Reporter directly or indirectly in the aggregate controls more than 5 percent, but less than or equal to 25 percent of the outstanding shares of any class of voting securities ($\geq 5\%$ to $\leq 25\%$).

With respect to such companies, a Reporter should not report the exact percentage of voting securities that it controls on the organizational chart. The Reporter only needs to indicate that the company is not reportable on the FR Y-10.

Companies not reportable on the FR Y-6 Organization Chart:

- (1) *Inactive Companies:* Any company that exists as a matter of law, but does not engage in any business activity. The company becomes reportable once it begins to engage in business. Note that inactive companies include companies that have been set-up as name-saving organizations or have been formed or incorporated but do not yet conduct any business activity. Any company that is inactive as of the end of the reporting period does not need to be reported on the FR Y-6;
- (2) *Companies Held by a Small Business Investment Company:* Any company controlled directly or indirectly by a Small Business Investment Company that is registered with the Small Business Administration, unless the interest in the company is a reportable merchant banking or insurance company investment on the FR Y-10. However, if an FHC engaged in merchant banking activities holds shares in the same merchant banking investment through a merchant banking vehicle as well as through an SBIC, the entire investment is treated as the merchant banking investment, subject to the reporting criteria;
- (3) *Debts Previously Contracted:* An interest in a nonbanking company acquired to secure or collect a debt previously contracted or in a nonbanking company that solely holds assets acquired in satisfaction of a debt previously contracted. A company that holds only foreclosed properties should not be reported. Contrarily, a company that holds a mixture of foreclosed properties and nonperforming loans that are not yet in default should be reported.
- (4) *Interests Held as Collateral:* Interest held solely as collateral securing an extension of credit.
- (5) *Companies Controlled Through an Insurance Underwriter:* Any nonbanking company organized under U.S. federal or state law, if controlled directly or indirectly by an insurance underwriter. This exception does not apply to any of the following: (a) a Nonbanking Company that is the underwriter's highest-tier provider in the U.S. of any primary line of insurance, (b) a Nonbanking Company required to file a financial report with the Federal Reserve System, or (c) any interest that is a reportable merchant banking or insurance company investment;
- (6) *Advising and Administering a Mutual Fund:* If a Reporter directly or indirectly advises or administers a mutual fund, the mutual fund is not reportable on the Reporter's FR Y-6 unless other ties between the Reporter and the fund meet the standard for control as defined in the FR Y-10 Glossary;
- (7) *Special Purpose Vehicles (SPV):* Any company formed for specific leasing transactions, such as a

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special purpose vehicle engaged in a single leasing transaction;⁵

- (8) *Companies Required to be Conformed or Divested.* Any company which must be divested, or the activities of which must be conformed, pursuant to Sections 4(a)(2) or 4(n)(7) of the Bank Holding Company Act and Section 10(c) of the Home Owners' Loan Act, or pursuant to a commitment made to the Board or the Federal Reserve Bank (see also 12 CFR 225.85);
- (9) *Other Merchant Banking or Insurance Company Investments.* Unless such an investment is reportable on the FR Y-10 (see above), it is not reportable on the FR Y-6; and
- (10) *Public Welfare Investments.* Public welfare investments subject to prior-notice or post-notice filing requirements with federal banking agencies (such as a CD-1 or H-6), if held through a company that has been reported on the FR Y-10 and that is principally engaged in community development or public welfare investment activities.

Report Item 2b: Domestic Branch Listing

A list of domestic branches of each domestic depository institution and all Edge and agreement corporations within the Reporter's organization can be found in Structure Central at <https://www.frb services.org/central-bank/reporting-central>. The Reporter is required to verify and reconcile the domestic branch report(s) against the actual head office and branch locations as of its fiscal year-end. **If the holding company checks a "Yes" for item 2.b to indicate having changes from what is shown, an FR Y-10 report must be completed for any corrections, including closures, openings, and additions to the branch report(s).** As a reminder, reporters must file the FR Y-10 within 30 calendar days of the reportable event. The Reporter should submit a separate FR Y-10 report for each correction. If a Reporter has questions on accessing its branch listing, they should contact their local Federal Reserve Bank.

5. Note that an interest in a Variable Interest Entity (as defined in ASC Subtopic 810-10, Consolidation – Overall (formerly FASB Interpretation No. 46 (Revised), *Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities*, as amended by FASB Statement No. 167, *Amendments to FASB Interpretation No. 46(R)*) typically will not be reportable on either the FR Y-6 or FR Y-10 so long as the Reporter does not control the entity.

Information is required for all reportable domestic branches and offices (henceforth referred to as branches). Domestic branches are defined as: 1) branches located in the fifty states of the United States, which are branches of U.S. depository institutions; and 2) branches located in the U.S. territories, which are located in the same territory as their head office depository institution. A FR Y-10 report is also necessary to report branch changes.

For purposes of this report item, a branch is any location or facility of a domestic depository institution, including the main office, where any of the following occur: accounts are opened, deposits are accepted, checks are paid or loans are granted. Reportable branches include, but are not limited to: brick and mortar locations, drive-in facilities, mobile/seasonal offices, offices on domestic or foreign military bases of government installations, paying or receiving stations or units (not stand-alone Automated Teller Machines (ATMs)), and Internet and Phone Banking locations where a customer can open accounts, make deposits or borrow money.

The following information should be verified for each branch:

- Popular name of the branch (please include the word mobile in the popular name of a mobile office),
- Date the branch opened, closed, or experienced a change,
- Street address (post office boxes are not appropriate),
- City,
- County,
- State or province,
- Country,
- Zip or postal code, and
- Applicable branch service type.

Branch Service Type

The following branch service types should be verified for each branch.

Full Service - A branch that accepts deposits, makes loans, opens/closes accounts, has a loan officer and

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full-time staff on site, maintains normal hours, and may have safe deposit facilities on site. The site may be owned or leased by the institution or located in a retail facility such as a supermarket.

Limited Service - A branch that accepts deposits and payments; however, it may not offer other services. Examples include a Military Facility that operates on a military base for the sole purpose of cashing military and government payroll checks, a drive-through facility that can accept deposits and make payments but may not offer other services, a mobile/seasonal or otherwise temporary branch that may not have a fixed location or is only open for a limited period, or a limited service facility located in a retail establishment. When reporting the current address for a mobile branch, use the address of the main office.

Trust - An office that only conducts trust activities and does not accept deposits.

Electronic Banking - A facility with phone, PC, and/or website services through which customers can open accounts, apply for loans, make fund transfers into accounts and other types of electronic transactions from a remote location.

NOTE: For Electronic Banking branches, the current address should be the same as that of the operations center that performs the back room operations associated with this activity.

Note: A branch does not include Administrative offices, Loan Production offices, Consumer Credit offices, standalone ATMs, Contractual offices, Customer Bank Communications Terminals (CBCT) and Electronic Fund Transfer Units (EFTU).

Holding companies must use the provided FR Y-6 form to report item 3, Securities Holders and item 4, Insiders. Please see the FR Y-6 form for additional information.

For electronic submission of items 3 and 4, the holding company should contact their district Reserve Bank or go to <https://www.frb services.org/central-bank/reporting-central> for procedures for electronic submission.

Report Item 3: Securities Holders

If the holding company checks a "Yes" for item 3 to indicate having changes from prior year's submission,

it is required to submit the securities holders information with the FR Y-6 report submission.

The top-tier holding company must file Report Item 3. In a multi-tiered holding company organization the top-tier holding company must also submit as part of its FR Y-6 a separate Report Item 3 for each lower tier holding company.

- (1) List each securities holder, of record, that directly or indirectly owns, controls, or holds with power to vote 5 percent or more of any class of voting securities of the holding company as of the fiscal year end of the holding company. In addition, list each person, entity, or person acting in concert (including families⁶), that holds options, warrants or other securities or rights that can be converted into or exercised for voting securities, which, in their aggregate, and including voting securities currently held, would equal or exceed 5 percent of any such class of voting securities. When calculating the ownership percentage, please use the following formula:

$$\text{Ownership} = \frac{\text{Individual's Voting Shares} + \text{Individual's Options and Warrants}}{\text{(Total Outstanding Voting Shares} + \text{Individual's Options and Warrants)}}$$

Please keep the following in mind regarding options and warrants:

- a. when calculating ownership for an individual, look only to that individual's options and warrants, and
- b. options and warrants are counted whether they are unexercised or "out of the money."

When the shares of the holding company are held by a nominee or in street names, list beneficial owners to the extent information is available. For holding companies that are partnerships, list each partner who has a 5 percent

6. Family includes a person's father, mother, stepfather, stepmother, brother, sister, stepbrother, stepsister, son, daughter, stepson, stepdaughter, grandparent, grandson, granddaughter, father-in-law, mother-in-law, brother-in-law, sister-in-law, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, the spouse of any of the foregoing, and the person's spouse.

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or more ownership interest. Include all general partner interests in each reportable holding company. Also, include warrants issued through the Trouble Asset Relief Program Capital Purchase Program (TARP CPP) by the U.S. Treasury to purchase shares of common stock of public holding companies. Small Business Lending Fund (SBLF) investments of 5% or more are reportable in Report Item 3 and should be treated similar to TARP CPP. The SBLF program and TARP CPP have similar funding mechanisms and regulatory reporting requirements. (See the TARP CPP and SBLF programs at the U.S. Treasury website: <http://www.treasury.gov/Pages/default.aspx> for details on the warrants.)

For each securities holder, include any entity listed above, provide the following:

- (a) Name (**do not include the social security number**);
- (b) City (do not include street address);
- (c) State;
- (d) Country;
- (e) Country of citizenship (if an individual) or incorporation (if a company);
- (f) For trusts that meet the definition of a company contained in Regulation Y (12 CFR 225.2(d)), including employee benefit plans (e.g., ESOPs, profit sharing trusts, etc.) that are bank holding companies, and for trusts that meet the definition of savings and loan holding company contained in Regulation LL (12 CFR 238.2(m)(2)), describe the provisions of the trust for voting the securities controlled by the plan;
- (g) For individuals acting in concert, identify the name of individuals or group acting in concert;
- (h) For trusts that meet the definition of a company contained in Regulation Y (12 CFR 225.2(d)), including employee benefit plans (e.g., ESOPs, profit sharing trusts, etc.) that are bank holding companies, and for trusts that meet the definition of savings

and loan holding company contained in Regulation LL (12 CFR 238.2(m)(2)), report each trustee or designated individual that has the power to vote those securities held in the employee benefit plan;

- (i) Number of common stock;
 - (j) Number of warrants;
 - (k) Number of options;
 - (l) Number of other securities or rights;
 - (m) Percentage of each class of voting securities owned, controlled, or held with power to vote in the holding company, or, in the case of a partnership, the proportionate interest.
- (2) List any securities holder not listed in section 3(1) above that owned or controlled 5 percent or more of any class of voting securities in the holding company during the fiscal year for which the report is being filed. In addition, list each person or entity, or person acting in concert (including families⁷) that held options, warrants or other securities or rights that could have been converted into or exercised for voting securities, which, in their aggregate, and including voting securities held, would have equaled or exceeded 5 percent of any such class of voting securities.

For each securities holder, including any entity referenced above, list the following:

- (a) Name (**do not include social security number**);
- (b) City (do not include street address);
- (c) State;
- (d) Country;
- (e) Country of citizenship (if an individual) or incorporation (if a company);
- (f) For trusts that meet the definition of a company contained in Regulation Y (12 CFR 225.2(d)), including employee benefit plans (e.g., ESOPs, profit sharing trusts, etc.) that are bank holding companies, and for trusts that meet the definition of savings and loan holding company contained in Regulation LL 12 CFR 238.2(m)(2)),

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describe the provisions of the trust for voting the securities controlled by the plan;

- (g) For individuals acting in concert, identify the name of individuals or group acting in concert;
- (h) For trusts that meet the definition of a company contained in Regulation Y (12 CFR 225.2(d)), including employee benefit plans (e.g., ESOP, profit sharing trusts, etc.) that are bank holding companies, and for trusts that meet the definition of savings and loan holding company contained in Regulation LL (12 CFR 238.2(m)(2)), report each trustee or designated individual that has the power to vote those securities held in the employee benefit plan,;
 - (i) Number of common stock;
 - (j) Number of warrants;
 - (k) Number of options;
 - (l) Number of other securities or rights;
- (m) Percentage of each class of voting securities owned, controlled, or held with power to vote in the holding company, or, in the case of a partnership, the proportionate interest.

The estate of deceased securities holder should be recorded as the securities holder of record until the estate has been settled.

Report Item 4: Insiders

If the holding company checks a "Yes" for item 4 to indicate having changes from prior year's submission, it is required to submit the insider information with the FR Y-6 report submission.

The top-tier holding company must file Report Item 4. In a multi-tiered holding company organization the top-tier holding company must also submit as part of its FR Y-6 a separate Report Item 4 for each lower tier holding company.

List each principal securities holder, director, trustee, partner, executive officer, or person exercising similar functions of the holding company, regardless of title or compensation, as of the fiscal year end, showing the following:

- (1) (a) Name (do not include social security number);
 - (b) City (do not include street address);
 - (c) State;
 - (d) Country;
- (2) (a) Principal occupation, if other than with the holding company;
- (3) (a) Title or Position with the holding company;
 - (b) Percentage of each class of voting securities owned, controlled, or held with power to vote in the holding company (including options, warrants or other securities or rights that can be converted into or exercised for voting securities),
- (4) (a) Title or position with direct and indirect subsidiaries;
 - (b) Name of all direct and indirect subsidiaries (including the name of the subsidiaries) of the holding company;
 - (c) Percentage of each class of voting securities owned, controlled, or held with power to vote (including options, warrants or other securities or rights that can be converted into or exercised for voting securities);
- (5) (a) Title or Position with any other company in which the person is a director, trustee, partner, or executive officer;
 - (b) Name of any other company in which the person is a director, trustee, partner, or executive officer, or owns, controls, or holds with power to vote 25% or more or its outstanding voting securities or proportionate in a partnership;
 - (c) Percentage of each class of voting securities owned, controlled, or held with power to vote in any other company (including options, warrants or other securities or rights that can be converted into or exercised for voting securities), or proportionate interest held in a partnership, if 25% or more

For purposes of Report Item 4, the following definitions apply:

An "executive officer" of a company, bank, or savings association generally means a person who participates or has authority to participate (other than in the capacity of a director) in major policy-making functions of

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the company, bank, or savings association whether or not:

- (1) the officer has an official title,
- (2) the title designates the officer an assistant, or
- (3) the officer is serving without salary or other compensation.

Trustees and administrative committee members are considered executive officers of an employee benefit plan.

An “*insider*” means an executive officer, director, or principal securities holder, and includes any related interest of such a person.

A “*principal securities holder*” generally means an individual or a company that directly or indirectly, or acting through or in concert⁷ with one or more persons (including families⁸), owns, controls, or has the power

7. Acting in concert includes knowing participation in a joint activity or parallel action towards a common goal of acquiring control of a state member bank or holding company whether or not pursuant to an express agreement.

8. Family includes a person’s father, mother, stepfather, stepmother, brother, sister, stepbrother, stepsister, son, daughter, stepson, step-

to vote 10 percent or more of any class of voting securities of a member bank or company. In addition, list each person or entity that holds options, warrants or other securities or rights that can be converted into or, which, in their aggregate, and including voting securities currently held, would exceed 10 percent of any such class of voting securities. For example, an individual or entity that currently holds 7 percent of a class of voting securities and options that would represent an additional 3 percent of such class of voting securities if exercised should be included in this report item.

A “*Company*” means any corporation, partnership, trust (business or otherwise), association, joint venture, pool-syndicate, sole proprietorship, unincorporated organization, or any other form of business entity not specifically listed herein. However, for purposes of this report, the term does not include:

- (1) An insured depository institution (as defined in 12 U.S.C. 1813); or
- (2) A corporation the majority of the shares of which are owned by the United States or by any State.

daughter, grandparent, grandson, granddaughter, father-in-law, mother-in-law, brother-in-law, sister-in-law, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, the spouse of any of the foregoing, and the person’s spouse.