

**Supporting Statement for the
Capital Assessments and Stress Testing Reports
(FR Y-14A/Q/M; OMB No. 7100-0341)**

Summary

The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (Board), under authority delegated by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), proposes to extend for three years, with revision, the Capital Assessments and Stress Testing Reports (FR Y-14A/Q/M; OMB No. 7100-0341). These collections of information are currently applicable to top-tier U.S. bank holding companies (BHCs), U.S. intermediate holding companies of foreign banking organizations (IHCs), and covered savings and loan holding companies (SLHCs)¹ (collectively holding companies) with \$100 billion or more in total consolidated assets. The FR Y-14A, FR Y-14Q, and FR Y-14M reports (FR Y-14 reports) are used to set firms' stress capital buffer (SCBs) requirements. The data are also used to support the supervision and regulation of these financial institutions.

The Board proposes to revise the FR Y-14 reports to implement various changes to the reports that would improve the Board's ability to identify risk as a part of the supervisory stress test, enhance data reconciliation efforts, and make other clarifications. For the FR Y-14Q and FR Y-14M, the proposed revisions would be effective for the September 30, 2022, as-of date, and for the FR Y-14A, the December 31, 2022, as-of date.

The current estimated total annual burden for the FR Y-14 reports is 809,000 hours and would increase to 810,460 hours as a result of the revisions. The revisions would result in an increase of 1,460 hours in estimated burden.

Background and Justification

Section 165(i)(1) of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Dodd-Frank Act)² requires the Board to conduct an annual stress test of certain companies to evaluate whether the company has sufficient capital, on a total consolidated basis, to absorb losses as a result of adverse economic conditions (supervisory stress test).³ Further, section 165(i)(2) of the Dodd-Frank Act requires the Board to issue regulations requiring such companies to conduct company-run stress tests.⁴ On May 24, 2018, the Economic Growth, Regulatory Relief, and Consumer Protection Act (EGRRCPA) amended sections 165(i)(1) and (2) of the Dodd-Frank Act, among other changes.⁵ The Board's rules implementing

¹ Covered SLHCs are those that are not substantially engaged in insurance or commercial activities. See 12 CFR 217.2.

² Pub. L. No. 111-203, 124 Stat. 1376 (2010).

³ See 12 U.S.C. § 5365(i)(1).

⁴ See 12 U.S.C. § 5365(i)(2).

⁵ EGRRCPA requires "periodic" supervisory stress tests for bank holding companies with \$100 billion or more, but less than \$250 billion, in total consolidated assets and amended section 165(i)(1) to require annual supervisory stress tests for bank holding companies with \$250 billion or more in total consolidated assets. EGRRCPA amended section 165(i)(2) to require bank holding companies with \$250 billion or more in total consolidated assets, and financial

sections 165(i)(1) and (i)(2) of the Dodd-Frank Act, and section 401 of EGRRCPA, establish stress testing requirements for certain BHCs, state member banks, savings and loan holding companies, foreign banking organizations, and nonbank financial companies supervised by the Board.⁶

Additionally, the Board's capital plan rule requires certain firms to submit capital plans to the Board annually and requires such firms to request prior approval from the Board under certain circumstances before making a capital distribution.⁷ In connection with submissions of capital plans to the Board, firms are required, pursuant to 12 CFR 225.8(e)(3), to provide information including, but not limited to, the firm's financial condition, structure, assets, risk exposure, policies and procedures, liquidity, and risk management.

The FR Y-14 reports collect stress test and capital plan data from the largest holding companies, which are those with \$100 billion or more in total consolidated assets. The data collected through the FR Y-14 reports provide the Board with the information needed to help ensure that large holding companies have strong, firm-wide risk measurement and management processes supporting their internal assessments of capital adequacy and that their capital resources are sufficient given their business focus, activities, and resulting risk exposures. Information gathered in this data collection is also used in the supervision and regulation of these financial institutions.

The FR Y-14 reports complement other Board supervisory efforts aimed at enhancing the continued viability of large firms, including continuous monitoring of firms' planning and management of liquidity and funding resources, as well as regular assessments of credit, market, and operational risks, and associated risk management practices.

Description of Information Collection

These collections of information are applicable to top-tier holding companies with total consolidated assets of \$100 billion or more. This family of information collections is composed of the following three mandatory reports:

- The annual FR Y-14A, which collects quantitative projections of balance sheet, income, losses, and capital across a range of macroeconomic scenarios, and qualitative information on methodologies used to develop internal projections of capital across scenarios.⁸
- The quarterly FR Y-14Q, which collects granular data on various asset classes, including loans, securities, trading assets, and pre-provision net revenue (PPNR) for the reporting period.

companies with more than \$250 billion in total consolidated assets, to conduct "periodic" stress tests. Finally, EGRRCPA amended both sections 165(i)(1) and (2) to no longer require the Board to include an "adverse" scenario in company-run or supervisory stress tests, reducing the number of required stress test scenarios from three to two.

⁶ See 12 CFR 252, subparts B, E, F, and O.

⁷ See 12 CFR 225.8; 12 CFR 238.170.

⁸ In certain circumstances, a firm may be required to re-submit its capital plan. See 12 CFR 225.8(e)(4); 12 CFR 238.170(e)(4). Firms that must re-submit their capital plan generally also must provide a revised FR Y-14A in connection with their resubmission.

- The monthly FR Y-14M, which is comprised of three retail portfolio- and loan-level schedules, and one detailed address matching schedule to supplement two of the portfolio- and loan-level schedules.

FR Y-14A (annual collection)

The annual collection of quantitative projected regulatory capital ratios across various macroeconomic scenarios is comprised of five primary schedules (Summary, Scenario, Regulatory Capital Instruments, Operational Risk, and Business Plan Changes), each with multiple supporting tables. The FR Y-14A schedules collect current financial information and projections under the Board’s supervisory scenarios. The information includes balances for balance sheet and off-balance-sheet positions, income statement and PPNR, and estimates of losses across various portfolios. Firms are also required to submit qualitative information supporting their projections, including descriptions of the methodologies used to develop the internal projections of capital across scenarios and other analyses that support their comprehensive capital plans.

FR Y-14Q (quarterly collection)

The FR Y-14Q schedules (Retail, Securities, Regulatory Capital Instruments, Regulatory Capital, Operational Risk, Trading, PPNR, Wholesale Risk, Fair Value Option/Held for Sale, Supplemental, Counterparty, and Balances) collect firm-specific data on positions and exposures that are used as inputs to supervisory stress test models to monitor actual versus forecast information on a quarterly basis and to conduct ongoing supervision.

FR Y-14M (monthly collection)

The FR Y-14M report includes two portfolio- and loan-level schedules for First Lien data and Home Equity data, and an account- and portfolio-level schedule for Domestic Credit Card data. To match senior and junior lien residential mortgages on the same collateral, the Address Matching schedule gathers additional information on the residential mortgage loans reported in the First Lien and Home Equity schedules.

Respondent Panel

The respondent panel consists of the holding companies with \$100 billion or more in total consolidated assets,⁹ as based on (1) the average of the firm’s total consolidated assets in the four most recent quarters as reported quarterly on the firm’s Consolidated Financial Statements for Holding Companies (FR Y-9C; OMB No. 7100-0128) or (2) the average of the firm’s total consolidated assets in the most recent consecutive quarters as reported quarterly on the firm’s FR Y-9Cs, if the firm has not filed an FR Y-9C for each of the most recent four quarters. Reporting is required as of the first day of the quarter immediately following the quarter in which the respondent meets this asset threshold, unless otherwise directed by the Board.

⁹ Covered SLHCs with \$100 billion or more in consolidated assets were not required to file the FR Y-14Q and FR Y-14M until the reports with the June 30, 2020, as of date, and are not required to file the FR Y-14A until the report with the December 31, 2021, as of date.

Proposed Revisions

The proposed revisions would enable the Board to better identify risk as part of the stress test, to better facilitate data reconciliation, and to mitigate ambiguity within the instructions. Data reconciliation is an important step in the stress testing analysis conducted by the Federal Reserve, as it ensures values are being reported consistently across firms. Consistent data leads to consistent treatment for stress testing purposes, which is critical, as stress testing is used to determine a firm's capital requirements via the SCB requirement. The Board also proposes revisions and clarifications to the instructions. All proposed revisions would be effective for the September 30, 2022, report date for the FR Y-14Q and FR Y-14M, and for the December 31, 2022, report date for the FR Y-14A.

General

The Board proposes to change the as-of date of the fourth quarter, unstressed submissions of FR Y-14Q, Schedules F (Trading) and L (Counterparty). Per the FR Y-14Q instructions, firms are required to report these schedules the earlier of fifty-two calendar days following the date on which they are notified of the global market shock (GMS) date, or March 15. The instructions also state that unless the Board requires the data to be provided over a different weekly period, firms may provide these data as of the most recent date that corresponds to their weekly internal risk reporting cycle as long as it falls before the as-of date. The Board proposes to revise the instructions to allow firms to use the most recent date that corresponds to their weekly internal risk reporting cycles as long as it falls within the same calendar week as the as-of date. This change would provide firms with more flexibility in reporting these schedules and would correspond to guidance provided in the *Dodd-Frank Act Stress Test Publications: 2021 Stress Test Scenarios* document.¹⁰

Capital

Savings and loan holding companies

On February 3, 2021, the Board adopted a final rule,¹¹ to tailor the requirements in the Board's capital plan rule¹² based on risk. As part of the final rule, the Board adopted several revisions, notably that SLHCs would be subject to capital planning requirements beginning with the 2022 stress testing and capital planning cycle ("cycle"). Previously, SLHCs were not required to submit FR Y-14Q, Schedule C (Regulatory capital instruments) and Schedule D (Regulatory capital) because they were not subject to capital planning requirements. However, given that SLHCs will now be subject to these requirements, the Board proposes to require SLHCs to submit these schedules.¹³ This revision would align with the spirit of the capital plan

¹⁰ See Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, *Dodd-Frank Act Stress Test Publications: 2021 Stress Test Scenarios* (Washington: Board of Governors, February 2021),

<https://www.federalreserve.gov/publications/stress-test-scenarios-february-2021.htm>.

¹¹ 86 FR 7927 (February 3, 2021).

¹² 12 CFR 225.8.

¹³ SLHC requirements for submitting the capital information required in these schedules for the 2022 cycle is forthcoming.

rule.

Assumptions associated with Comprehensive Capital Analysis and Review (CCAR) submissions

The FR Y-14A, Schedule A (Summary) instructions describe when firms must use “planned capital actions” and “alternative capital actions,” but do not define either term or list the required assumptions for reported capital actions. Because the Board did not release CCAR instructions¹⁴ for the 2021 cycle, it instead issued a CCAR Q&A (GEN0500) that contained the definitions and assumptions of capital actions required per the capital plan rule. The Board proposes to incorporate the definitions and assumptions of “planned capital actions” and “alternative capital actions” previously contained in CCAR Q&A GEN0500 into the FR Y-14A instructions to provide clarity regarding the meaning of these terms.

Under the supervisory severely adverse (SSA) scenario CCAR submission, firms are required to include the effects of planned business plan changes (BPCs) and use planned capital actions. Per the Board’s capital rule,¹⁵ if a firm does not stay above its minimum capital requirements, including regulatory capital buffers that may encompass the SCB requirement, then it is subject to automatic restrictions on capital distributions and discretionary bonus payments. Requiring firms to assume that their planned BPCs and planned capital actions will occur under stressed conditions has resulted in unrealistic projections, as some or all of the planned capital actions would not be able to materialize if firms dropped into their regulatory capital buffers over the course of the projection horizon. Under the Internal stress scenario, firms are required to only include the effects of planned BPCs that the firm anticipates occurring, given the scenario, and to use alternative capital actions. To improve comparability between the CCAR Summary submissions under the Internal stress and SSA scenarios, the Board proposes to revise the planned BPC and capital action assumptions of the Summary CCAR submission under the SSA scenario to match those of the Internal stress scenario.

Firms are required to incorporate the effects of planned, material BPCs in their CCAR submissions of the Summary schedule. The instructions do not specify whether firms must also include the effects of planned, immaterial BPCs that firms anticipate occurring over the projection horizon under baseline or stressed conditions. For clarity, the Board is proposing to revise the instructions to give firms the option to include the effects of planned, immaterial BPCs in their CCAR Summary submissions. Inclusion of the effects of planned, material BPCs in CCAR Summary submissions will still be required.

Other proposed changes

The Board often provides firms the option to phase in the effects of new accounting standards or other changes that affect the calculation of regulatory capital through the use of transition provisions (e.g., transitioning the impact of current expected credit loss methodology

¹⁴ For an example of these instructions, see Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, *Comprehensive Capital Analysis and Review 2020 Summary Instructions* (Washington: Board of Governors, March 2020), <https://www.federalreserve.gov/news-events/pressreleases/files/bcreg20200304a3.pdf>.

¹⁵ 12 CFR part 217.

(CECL) adoption on regulatory capital). Firms must report regulatory capital items on FR Y-14Q, Schedule D (Regulatory Capital) exclusive of the effects of transition provisions, whereas regulatory capital items on FR Y-9C, Schedule HC-R (Regulatory Capital) may be reported inclusive of transition provisions if firms elect to apply the transition provisions. As described in the *Dodd-Frank Act Stress Test 2021: Supervisory Stress Test Methodology* document,¹⁶ the Board adjusts the numerator and denominator of the supervisory stress test capital calculations to align with the capital rule, which includes the effects of transition provisions. To ensure consistency with regulatory capital balances that are used in the capital calculations of the supervisory stress test and to improve comparability across the capital schedules of the FR Y-14Q and FR Y-9C, the Board proposes to revise Schedule D to remove the requirement that firms exclude the effects of transition provisions.

Firms currently report the carrying value of capital instruments at quarter-end in Column I (“Carrying value, as of quarter-end”) of FR Y-14Q, Schedule C.1 (Regulatory capital instruments as of quarter end). On this schedule, firms also report some components that affect the carrying value, such as the fair value of swaps associated with the capital instrument (Column K). Not all categories of components that affect the carrying value have their own item, and some components may only be applicable to certain capital instruments. The Board proposes to add an item to capture all other changes that affect the carrying value of an instrument that are not currently captured by the existing component items. This item would enhance data reconciliation efforts for Schedule C.1.

Firms report repurchases and redemptions on both FR Y-14A, Schedule C (Regulatory capital instruments) and FR Y-14Q, Schedule C (Regulatory capital instruments). The FR Y-14A, Schedule C instructions require firms to report repurchases and redemptions as negative values. The FR Y-14Q, Schedule C instructions do not specify how to report repurchases and redemptions, and so, there is diversity in practice across firms. For consistency between the reports, the Board proposes to require repurchases and redemptions to be reported as negative values on FR Y-14Q, Schedule C.

Firms report dividends on FR Y-14A, Schedule A.1.d (Capital) and Schedule C. The instructions for dividend items on Schedules A.1.d and C reference definitions on FR Y-9C, Schedule HI-A (Changes in holding company equity capital). On Schedule HI-A, firms report values on a year-to-date basis, while most items on Schedules A.1.d and C are reported on a quarter-to-date basis. As a result, some firms have reported dividend items on a year-to-date basis, while others report values on a quarter-to-date basis. To remove ambiguity, the Board proposes to revise the instructions for the following items to specify that these items must be reported on a quarter-to-date basis:

- “Cash dividends declared on preferred stock” (Schedule A.1.d, item 12; Schedule C item 116); and
- “Cash dividends declared on common stock” (Schedule A.1.d, items 13 and 117; Schedule C, item 117).

Firms are required to report issuances of capital and subordinated debt instruments on FR

¹⁶ See Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, *Dodd-Frank Act Stress Test 2021: Supervisory Stress Test Methodology* (Washington: Board of Governors, April 2021), <https://www.federalreserve.gov/publications/files/2021-april-supervisory-stress-test-methodology.pdf>.

Y-14Q, Schedule C.3 (Regulatory capital and subordinated debt instruments issuances during quarter). The instructions do not specify whether subordinated debt instruments that were acquired must be reported on Schedule C.3. Such instruments were not issued by a firm but are new to a firm's balance sheet. Given that these instruments are new to a firm's balance sheet, the Board proposes to revise the instructions to state that subordinated debt instruments acquired via a merger or acquisition must be reported on Schedule C.3. The Board proposes to further clarify that firms must also report on Schedule C.3 situations in which a Committee on Uniform Securities Identification Procedures (CUSIP) number for a subordinated debt instrument changes, even if the terms of the instrument did not change. This revision would ensure that CUSIP number changes are properly captured.

Firms are required to report the unamortized discounts/premiums, fees, and foreign exchange translation impacts as of quarter-end in Column J of FR Y-14Q, Schedule C.1. However, there is inconsistency across firms in terms of whether discounts and premiums must be reported as positive or negative values. To remove ambiguity, the Board proposes to clarify that unamortized amounts of discounts must be reported as positive values and unamortized amounts of premiums must be reported as negative values. These revisions would standardize the reporting of this item.

To further enhance data reconciliation efforts, the Board proposes to add four items to FR Y-14Q, Schedule C.1. The specific items the Board proposes to add are:

- “Interest expense for the quarter (net of swaps);”
- “Interest expense for the quarter (with swaps, excluding any gains or losses due to the fair value adjustment of ASC 185/FAS 133 hedges);”
- “Interest expense for the quarter (with swaps, this number should reconcile to the quarterly number reported in FR Y-9C BHCK4397 for all subordinated debt instruments);” and
- “Fair value adjustment at the quarter end for subordinated debt securities that are carried at fair value.”
-

The addition of these items would ensure that balances on Schedule C.1 are properly reconciled for use in supervisory models. With the addition of these items, the Board also proposes to remove the following four items from Schedules C.1 and C.3, as they would no longer be needed:

- “Y-9C BHCK4602 reconciliation” (Column N of Schedule C.1);
- “Currency of foreign exchange swap payment” (Column LL of Schedule C.3);
- “Notional amount of foreign exchange swap (\$ Million)” (Column MM of Schedule C.3); and
- “Exchange rate implied by foreign exchange swap” (Column NN of Schedule C.3).

Securities

Firms are required to report the amount of allowance for credit losses in FR Y-14Q, Schedule B.1 (Securities 1 – main schedule). However, the instructions for this item do not specify whether amounts must be reported as positive or negative values. To improve the consistency of reporting across firms, the Board proposes to revise the instructions to indicate

that the allowance for credit losses on Schedule B.1 must be reported as a positive number. This revision would better enable the Board to compare reported values, as all values would be reported in the same manner.

Trading

As mentioned in the *Dodd-Frank Act Stress Test 2021: Supervisory Stress Test Methodology* document,¹⁷ the Board adjusts a firm's trading profit and loss to estimate losses on private equity investments in affordable housing that qualify as public welfare investments under Regulation Y. The data used to make this adjustment is currently collected through a supplemental collection, and the Board proposes to formalize this supplemental collection by incorporating its key elements into FR Y-14Q, Schedule F.24 (Private equity). This proposal would require firms to isolate and report private equity exposures that qualify as public welfare investments in new line items. The instructions would specify that a public welfare investment is defined as an equity investment in corporations or projects designed primarily to promote community welfare, such as the economic rehabilitation and development of low-income areas.¹⁸ Incorporating this supplemental collection into FR Y-14Q, Schedule F (Trading) would allow for more standardized reporting, which is crucial to ensure private equity investments in affordable housing that qualify as public welfare investments are treated the same across firms.

The Board also proposes to make clarifications to the Schedule F instructions regarding the reporting of accrual loan and fair value option (FVO) loan hedges across Schedule F, the reporting of interest rate basis risk on Schedule F.6 (Rates DV01), and limiting the allowable units used to report interest rate sensitivities on Schedule F.7 (Rates Vega). These clarifications would remove ambiguity around the reporting of hedges on Schedule F and would standardize reporting of interest rate information, which would improve data comparability across firms.

Counterparty

Client-cleared derivative exposures

Beginning with the June 30, 2021, as-of date, firms became required to include client-cleared derivative exposures in FR Y-14Q, Schedule L (Counterparty).¹⁹ Exposures to client-cleared derivatives are excluded from the calculation of stressed losses. As part of Schedule L.5 (Derivatives and securities financing transaction profile), firms are required to rank their top 25 exposures by certain counterparty methodologies. Client-cleared derivative exposures are currently excluded from these rankings. The Board proposes to require firms to rank their top 25 exposures for client-cleared derivatives on Schedule L.5. This new ranking would enable the

¹⁷ See Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, *Dodd-Frank Act Stress Test 2021: Supervisory Stress Test Methodology* (Washington: Board of Governors, April 2021), <https://www.federalreserve.gov/publications/files/2021-april-supervisory-stress-test-methodology.pdf>.

¹⁸ For reporting public welfare investments made at the bank holding company level, an affordable housing private equity investment would be recognized by the Federal Reserve if it also qualifies under 12 CFR 225.28(b)(12) and 12 CFR 225.127. For reporting public welfare investments made at the bank level, an affordable housing private equity investment would be recognized by the Federal Reserve if it also qualifies under the applicable public welfare investment criteria of the bank's primary Federal regulator.

¹⁹ 85 FR 56607 (September 14, 2020).

Board to continue to exclude exposures to client-cleared derivatives from the calculation for stressed losses and would provide more insight into the size and diversity of these exposures. As part of this revision, the Board would also modify the instructions to reinforce that exposures to client-cleared derivatives must be excluded from other top 25 rankings.

Counterparty identification

Firms are required to report counterparty attribute information (e.g., legal entity identifier (LEI), industry code, etc.) at the counterparty legal entity level on FR Y-14Q, Schedule L. The Board proposes to require firms to report counterparty attribute information at the consolidated/parent level in addition to the counterparty legal entity level. Collecting this information at the consolidated/parent level would enable the Board to better identify exposures to parent and subsidiary entities within the same organizational structure, which would allow for a more robust analysis of counterparty exposure. This more robust analysis would improve the Board's ability to evaluate the counterparty risk faced by firms.

Additional/offline credit valuation adjustment (CVA) reserves

Firms are currently required to report “trades not captured” in the “Additional/offline CVA Reserves” item of FR Y-14Q, Schedule L.1.e (Aggregate CVA data by ratings and collateralization). “Trades not captured” refers to trades or counterparties for which CVA is computed outside of a firm’s regular CVA system, which could occur due to the complexity or novelty of a particular trade. Such trades would not be captured in Schedules L.2 (EE [Expected exposure] profile by counterparty) or L.3 (Credit quality by counterparty) due to the custom CVA approximation methodology of these trades. The instructions for the “Additional/offline CVA Reserves” item require firms to report exposures to counterparties only at the aggregate level. Several firms report significant portions of their counterparty exposures as additional/offline CVA reserves. The Board proposes to require firms to report these exposures by rating, which is more granular than the current requirements, to better understand, identify, and monitor risks associated with exposures reported in this item. Such data would provide a more complete picture of counterparty exposures at firms with significant amounts reported as additional/offline CVA reserves.

Unstressed vs. stressed counterparty submissions

Firms are required to report unstressed data on Schedule L quarterly and are required to report stressed data on this schedule annually. The Schedule L instructions note that for unstressed submissions, firms must only include exposures in certain sub-schedules for which the firm computes CVA for its public financial statement reported under U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (U.S. GAAP) or applicable standard. However, for stressed submissions, firms must also include transactions that would not typically require CVA for public financial statement reporting under U.S. GAAP or applicable standard (e.g., fully- or over- collateralized derivatives). Therefore, the scope of reported exposures is larger for stressed submissions.

The scope of reported exposures on FR Y-14Q, Schedule L expanded for data as of June

30, 2020, to include securities financing transactions (SFTs).²⁰ This additional scope of transactions increases the divide between the transactions reported on unstressed submissions compared to those reported on stressed submissions. As a result of this greater divide and to better compare the impact of stressed conditions on a firm’s counterparty exposures, the Board proposes to require aggregate unstressed CVA related exposures to be reported together with stressed exposures in Schedule L.1.e. This data would give the Board a more complete understanding of firms’ counterparty credit risk, as it would enable the Board to directly compare the same exposures under unstressed and stressed conditions.

Wrong-way and right-way risk

Across Schedule L, firms are required to report wrong-way risk and right-way risk exposures. Wrong-way risk arises when the exposure to a counterparty is adversely correlated with the credit quality of that counterparty. Right-way risk occurs when this situation is reversed. When wrong-way risk is directly connected to a particular counterparty (e.g., the counterparty’s rating was downgraded), it is referred to as specific wrong-way risk. Due to questions received from reporting firms, the Board proposes to clarify how to report occurrences of specific wrong-way risk. The Board proposes to require firms to assume zero for the value of the received collateral during the calculation of both stressed and unstressed net current exposure when specific wrong-way risk is present in the collateral. This revision would align with the principle of conservatism in the Board’s Stress Testing Policy Statement.²¹

The Board also proposes to incorporate the response to FR Y-14 Q&A #1374 to remove ambiguity regarding the reporting of right-way risk on Schedule L. Specifically, the Board would revise the instructions to require firms to exclude stressed exposures on trades where the exposure is eliminated upon default of the counterparty. This revision would ensure that only true exposures are captured on Schedule L.

Discount factor

Firms are required to report the discount factor used to calculate stressed and unstressed CVA on Schedule L.2. The instructions for this item mention the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR), which was discontinued at the end of 2021. Given this, the Board proposes to generalize the language to instead mention the reference or benchmark rate used to discount the expected exposure in a firm’s CVA model. This revision would allow for more flexibility since LIBOR was discontinued.

Unique identifiers

The general instructions of Schedule L state that unique identifiers (e.g., Counterparty ID) and names must be consistent across all sub-schedules. However, the Board has identified several cases in which this requirement has not been met. To reinforce this requirement, the Board proposes to add language to the instructions for Schedules L.2 and L.3 to remove any potential uncertainty in reporting unique identifiers. This revision would result in more

²⁰ 84 FR 70529 (December 23, 2019).

²¹ Appendix B of 12 CFR 252.

consistent reporting across Schedule L.

Collateral

Firms are required to report the total unstressed mark-to-market value of collateral of derivatives on Schedule L.5.1 (Derivative and SFT information by counterparty legal entity and netting set/agreement). The instructions note that all collateral reported must be eligible financial collateral. The Board clarified through FR Y-14 Q&A #1155 that eligible financial collateral refers to the definition of “financial collateral” in the Board’s capital rule.²² To mitigate confusion, the Board proposes to incorporate the response to Q&A #1155 into the Schedule L.5.1 instructions.

Firms are also required to report the type of non-cash collateral or initial margin (e.g., corporate debt) allowed under a given agreement in the “Non-Cash Collateral Type” item of Schedule L.5.1. The instructions for this item only mention posted collateral in terms of what must be reported. In response to questions from reporting firms, the Board proposes to require firms to include all non-cash collateral or initial margin that was posted or received in actuality as opposed to only those allowed under a given agreement. This revision would reduce ambiguity surrounding what to report and would also provide the Board with a more encompassing view of the non-cash collateral involved in applicable transactions. This more encompassing view would result in more accurate loss calculations and would enhance risk monitoring.

Credit Support Annexes (CSAs)

On Schedule L.5.1, firms are required to indicate in the “CSA contractual features (non-vanilla)” item whether any transactions conducted under a given CSA agreement have any non-vanilla contractual features (e.g., downgrade triggers). However, the instructions for this item do not specify how firms should report transactions that have vanilla contractual features. The Board proposes to clarify that for such transactions, firms must report “NA” in this item.

Due to questions from reporting firms, the Board also proposes to clarify that the “CSA contractual features (non-vanilla)” item applies to any non-standard market terms inclusive of features such as minimum threshold amounts (MTAs), changes to MTAs, additional termination events, and ratings-based thresholds. This revision would remove uncertainty regarding what features are considered non-vanilla for purposes of this item.

Reporting scope

On Schedules L.1-L.3, top counterparties are identified based on the exposure amount at a consolidated counterparty level for ranking purposes in determining top 95% stressed or unstressed CVA. The Board has received several questions regarding the scope of this reporting, including consistency across schedules. To remove ambiguity, the Board proposes to clarify that if a consolidated or parent counterparty is selected as top 95% of CVA, then a firm’s exposures to all the counterparties and legal entities associated with the consolidated or parent counterparty

²² 12 CFR 217.2.

must be included and reported in L.1 (Derivatives profile by counterparty and aggregate across all counterparties), rather than including only counterparties and legal entities with which the firm has a CVA. In comparison, the firm can report in Schedules L.2 and L.3 the exposure information limited to the legal entities and/or netting sets with which the firm has a CVA. These revisions would provide a more complete view of counterparty exposures faced by firms and would incorporate responses to FR Y-14 Q&As #1180 and #1190 into the Schedule L instructions.

Per FR Y-14 Q&A #1181, Schedules L.1.a and L.1.b (Top consolidated/parent counterparties comprising 95% of firm unstressed CVA, ranked by unstressed and stressed CVA, respectively) must be reported at the legal entity level, at a minimum. This is also true for Schedules L.2 and L.3. The Board has received several questions from reporting firms regarding providing data at the netting set or sub-netting level. In light of these questions, the Board proposes to clarify that firms may choose to report these schedules at the netting set or sub-netting set level. Note that the Schedule L instructions specify that if a firm chooses to report one of these schedules at the netting set or sub-netting set level, then it must report all of them at that level.

Gross current exposure

In several places on Schedule L.1, firms are required to report the gross current exposure of given transactions. Gross current exposure is defined as pre-collateral exposure after bilateral counterparty netting. The Board has received questions from reporting firms on whether fair-valued SFTs should be in scope for reporting in the gross current exposure items. The questioners note that the definition provided applies to derivatives but does not apply to SFTs. The Board clarified in FR Y-14 Q&A #1279 that gross current exposure items only apply to derivatives and must be left blank for SFTs. The Board proposes to incorporate this response into the Schedule L.1 instructions.

Minimum transfer amounts

Firms are required to report the minimum amounts that must be transferred to the counterparty and to the reporting firm in the event of a margin call in Schedule L.5.1. Due to observed diversity in reporting, the Board proposes to specify that firms must report the U.S. dollar equivalent of values reported in these items, as opposed to the non-U.S. dollar local currency associated with a particular CSA. This revision would standardize the units reported in this item and improve comparability across exposures.

Other revisions

The instructions for Schedule L.5 state that for positions with no legal netting set agreement, mark-to-market amounts can be aggregated and reported as a single record. The instructions further state that firms must report “N” in the “Legal Enforceability” item and “None” in the “Netting Set ID” item for such aggregated records. In the case of the “Legal Enforceability” item, these instructions are redundant and in the case of the “Netting Set ID” item, they conflict with language provided later in the Schedule L.5 instructions. The Board

proposes to remove the redundant and conflicting language from Schedule L.5, which would clarify that firms must only report “NA” in the “Netting Set ID” item for positions with no legal agreement. This revision would incorporate the response from FR Y-14 Q&A #1383 into the Schedule L instructions.

Firms are required to report mark-to-market amounts that reflect the positive or negative contribution to an exposure upon counterparty default and close-out netting in Schedule L.5. The Board has received questions from reporting firms about whether this language applies to both derivatives and SFTs. Reporting firms have also asked the Board how to report in line with the instructions in cases where close-out netting for SFTs is not enforceable (i.e., the SFT mark-to-market received cannot be netted against the amount posted when calculating current exposure). The Board clarified in FR Y-14 Q&A #1386 that the language regarding reporting mark-to-market amounts that reflect the positive or negative contribution to an exposure upon counterparty default and close-out netting only applies to derivatives and not to SFTs. In this FR Y-14 Q&A, the Board also clarified that firms must report zero in cases where the SFT close-out netting is not enforceable. The Board proposes to incorporate the response in FR Y-14 Q&A #1386 into the instructions by (1) revising the Schedule L.5 general instructions to specify that the language reflecting the positive or negative contribution to exposure upon counterparty default only applies to derivatives, and (2) revising the “Unstressed Mark-to-Market Received (SFTs)” and “Stressed Mark-to-Market Received (SFTs)” items of Schedule L.5.1 to specify that in cases where the close-out netting is not enforceable, firms must report zero. Relatedly, since the Board is proposing to revise the Schedule L.5 general instructions to specify reporting for derivatives, the Board also proposes to revise the instructions for the stressed and unstressed mark-to-market received and posted SFT items on Schedule L.5.1 to clarify that these items must be reported as positive values.

Firms became required to include exposures to client-cleared derivatives in Schedule L.5 for the June 30, 2021, as-of date. As part of this requirement, firms must report SFT exposures when a firm acts as an agent on behalf of a client for which lender indemnification has been provided against the borrower’s default. Due to observed diversity in reporting practices, the Board proposes to revise the Schedule L.5 instructions to clarify that firms must also include SFT exposures when the firm acts as an agent on behalf of a client for which a credit guarantee has been provided against the borrower’s default. This revision would reinforce the original intent of adding the reporting of exposures to client-cleared derivatives to Schedule L.5, in that it would require firms to report their indirect exposures to clients when credit risk is present, regardless of whether that exposure arises from a lender indemnification or a credit guarantee.

Firms are required to report stressed CVA values on Schedules L.1 and L.5.1. On Schedule L.1, the instructions state that firms must report the full revaluation of asset-side CVA under stressed conditions. On Schedule L.5.1, the instructions state that firms must only include stressed CVA as it relates to derivatives. For consistency across Schedule L, the Board proposes to revise the “Stressed CVA” item of Schedule L.5.1 to require firms to include stressed CVA as it relates to SFTs, as well as continue to include stressed CVA as it relates to derivatives. This revision would allow the Board to get a more complete and consistent picture of CVA exposure across reporting firms.

Wholesale

Internal risk rating

Firms began reporting FR Y-14Q, Schedule H.4 (Internal risk rating) as of March 31, 2020.²³ On this schedule, firms are required to report the ratings used in their internal risk rating system, as well as a description of each rating. There has been a wide variety of internal ratings and descriptions provided, which has made evaluations across firms difficult. To improve comparability of internal ratings reported in this schedule, the Board proposes to add three items: minimum probability of default, maximum probability of default, and the calculation method of the probability of default (i.e., calculated through the cycle or as a point-in-time value). The minimum and maximum probability of default items would allow the Board to assess credit risk more easily across firms by providing benchmark values for internal ratings. The type of probability of default item would provide critical information for how the minimum and maximum values are calculated (e.g., point in time calculation). The addition of these items would enhance wholesale risk monitoring.

Undrawn commitments

Firms are required to report the interest rate charged on the credit facility for corporate and commercial real estate (CRE) loans on FR Y-14Q, Schedule H.1 and H.2, items 38 and 27, respectively. The instructions require the reporting of the most conservative interest rate for fully undrawn facilities, which was intended to accommodate a scenario in which there are multiple interest rate options, and the actual interest rate would not be known until the loan was drawn. However, reporting firms have asked how to report a second scenario where a facility is comprised of multiple lines of credit, each with a separate interest rate. The Board proposes to clarify the reporting requirements for these two scenarios in the instructions to improve consistency and mitigate confusion. For the first scenario, the Board proposes to clarify that the instruction to report the most conservative interest rate only applies to situations where the obligor has a choice of interest rates and one is chosen when the line is drawn. For the second scenario, the instructions would require firms to report the dollar-weighted average interest rate that approximates the overall rate as if the credit facility were funded and fully drawn on the reporting date.

Update property type options

Firms currently report the property type of their CRE loans on FR Y-14Q, Schedule H.2, in item 9 (“Property Type”). While this item contains multiple property type options, the structure of the CRE market has changed since these initial property type options were implemented for this item. More specifically, over the past decade, there has been rapid growth in the healthcare and assisted living industry, resulting in demographic changes, as well as in e-commerce platforms, which rely on warehouses for storage. The existing property type options do not separately break out these industries, and these CRE loans are commingled with other property types in other options. The Board proposes to update the property type options to include “Healthcare/Assisted Living” and “Warehouse/Distribution.” This revision would

²³ 84 FR 70529 (December 23, 2019).

improve risk identification within the CRE portfolio.

Clarify informal “Advised Lines” exclusion

On FR Y-14Q, Schedule H.1, the instructions for corporate loan population state to exclude informal “advised lines,” but the current definition of this term is ambiguous, potentially resulting in the exclusion of more commitments than there should be. The Board proposes to modify the language to clarify that only lines of credit that are unknown to the customer must be excluded from Schedule H.1. This modification would ensure that all applicable commitments are reported, other than the clearly defined exclusions.

Retail

Credit score reporting requirements

Firms are required to report the origination credit bureau score for the primary account holder and the refreshed credit bureau score for domestic credit card account holders on FR Y-14M, Schedule D (Domestic credit card) in items 38 and 40, respectively. For both items, the instructions allow firms to map an internal credit score used to determine the primary account holder’s creditworthiness to a commercial credit score for cases in which a commercial credit score was not obtained or was not being used to evaluate the creditworthiness of the primary account holder. The ability to map an internal credit score to a commercial credit score has resulted in reporting inconsistencies, due to the subjectivity of the mapping. To standardize the reporting of credit scores, the Board proposes to revise the language in the instructions for both items to require firms to report a commercial credit score if one was available at origination or refresh for the primary account holder. The Board proposes to further revise the instructions to state that if a commercial credit score was not available at the time of origination or refresh and if the underwriting decision was based on an internal score, then firms would be required to map their internal credit scores to commercial credit scores.

Firms are also required to report the FICO score range of the credit score of the borrower at origination in the “Original commercially available credit bureau score or equivalent” segment variable on all sub-schedules of FR Y-14Q, Schedule A (Retail). The instructions for this segment variable allow the reporting of an internal credit score mapped to a commercial credit score if an internal score was used in the original underwriting decision. To also standardize credit score reporting on Schedule A, the Board proposes to require firms to report a commercial credit score if one was available at origination. Firms would be required to map their internal credit scores or non-FICO commercial credit scores to FICO credit scores if a FICO credit score was not available at origination. Additionally, the instructions for this segment variable require firms to report in FICO credit score ranges and state that upon request, the Federal Reserve will provide ranges for other commercial credit scores. However, to further standardize the reporting of credit scores, the Board proposes to remove this sentence from the instructions. Removing this sentence would require firms to create their own mappings from their internal credit scores or from non-FICO commercial credit scores to FICO credit scores.

Loans in forbearance or other loss mitigation situations

The coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID) event caused an increase in loans in forbearance or other loss mitigation situations (collectively, “loss mitigation”). These loans have different risk characteristics than other loans reported on the FR Y-14M. While there are some loss mitigation items on the FR Y-14M, the Board observed during the COVID event that there are still data gaps, and several loss mitigation items did not have the flexibility to capture loss mitigation in the face of occurrences such as the COVID event. To fill observed data gaps, the Board proposes to add a “Workout Type Started” item to Schedule A (Domestic first lien) and Schedule B (Domestic home equity), as well as an “Actual Payment Amount” item to Schedule A. The “Workout Type Started” item would be used in conjunction with the “Workout Type Completed” item (Schedule A, item 77; Schedule B, item 61) and would allow the Board to track any changes to the loss mitigation plans of the loan once a loan has undergone loss mitigation. The “Actual Payment Amount” item would allow the Board to track actual payments made on loans, which would enable the Board to better monitor activity on loans in loss mitigation. Note that this item is only being proposed to be added to Schedule A because an equivalent item already exists on Schedule B (item 68).

Firms are required to report the principal deferred amount and the principal write-down amount in items 87 and 89, respectively, of Schedule A. Per the instructions, these items are only reported if the loan has been modified. During the COVID event, certain loans were not modified but did experience principal deferrals and write-downs. However, these amounts were not reported on Schedule A due to the requirement that the loans be modified. To expand the circumstances under which firms would report these items, the Board proposes to remove the requirement that these items only be reported if loans are modified. Relatedly, the Board proposes to rename item 87 to “Deferred Amount” to capture all deferred amounts, not just those related to the loan principal.

Finally, the Board proposes to revise the reporting options to the “Modification Type” and “Workout Type Completed” items (Schedule A, items 74 and 77, respectively; Schedule B, items 77 and 61, respectively) to add flexibility to enable these items to apply to a broader set of occurrences, such as the COVID event. These revisions would enable the Board to better monitor loss mitigation loans.

Other revisions

Firms currently flag whether portfolio loans are held-for-investment (HFI) and measured at fair value under the FVO or are held-for-sale (HFS) in item 130 (“HFI FVO/HFS Flag”) of Schedule A. However, the actual fair-value amount is not reported on Schedule A. Firms are required to report the aggregate fair-value amounts of HFS loans and HFI loans measured under the FVO on FR Y-14Q, Schedule J (Retail FVO/HFS). For data reconciliation across the FR Y-14M and FR Y-14Q, as well as for monitoring purposes, the Board is proposing to add a new field to Schedule A to capture the fair-value amount of HFS loans and HFI loans measured under the FVO.

Additionally, on both Schedule A and Schedule B, there is an item that captures the adjustable-rate mortgage (ARM) index (Schedule A, item 32; Schedule B, item 29). This item does not include options for the Bloomberg Short-Term Bank Yield (BSBY) rate. The Board

proposes to revise this item to include several “BSBY” options, to allow firms to identify loans using this index rate.

The Board also proposes to remove several items from Schedule A, as they are no longer needed, assuming that the aforementioned revisions to Schedule A are implemented (items proposed for removal would be redundant). Specifically, the Board proposes to remove the following items:

- “Capitalization” (item 81);
- “Duration of Modification” (item 83);
- “Interest Rate Reduced” (item 98);
- “Term Extended” (item 100);
- “P&I Amount Before Modification” (item 101);
- “P&I Amount After Modification” (item 102);
- “Remaining Term Before Modification” (item 105); and
- “Remaining Term After Modification” (item 106).

Firms are required to report the cohort default rate (CDR) of student loans on FR Y-14Q, Schedule A.10 (Student Loan). There are several CDR buckets, one of which requires reporting in cases in which the CDR is greater than 10 percent (item 16). However, the instructions don’t specify how to report cases when the CDR is equal to 10 percent. For completeness, the Board proposes to rename and revise item 16 to clarify that firms must also include in this item balances for which the CDR equals 10 percent.

Balances

Firms are required to report quarter-end balances of bank cards and charge cards on FR Y-14Q, Schedule M.1 (Quarter-end balances) in items 3.a and 3.b, respectively. The instructions do not define bank or charge cards, but in general, bank cards and charge cards differ in two key ways. First, bank cards allow holders to spend up to their credit limits during each billing cycle, while charge cards typically have no preset spending limits. Second, bank cards allow holders to pay outstanding balances over time, while charge cards must be fully paid off each billing cycle. There are some products that have features of both bank and charge cards, in that only a portion of the outstanding balance can be rolled over to the next billing cycle. Products with features of both bank and charge cards have caused inconsistent reporting across firms. To remove ambiguity, the Board proposes to better clarify which products must be reported as charge cards in the instructions.

Firms are required to report quarter-end balances of small/medium enterprise (SME) cards in item 2.c (SME cards and corporate cards) on Schedule M.1. The instructions define SME cards as “credit card accounts where the loan is underwritten with the sole proprietor or primary business as an applicant.” The instructions also refer to several FR Y-9C items where SME cards and corporate cards are reported. Firms are required to report the applicable balances of SME cards and corporate cards in item 2.c that are reported in the referenced FR Y-9C items. The item 2.c instructions do not reference FR Y-9C, Schedule HC-C, item 9.a (Loans to nondepository financial institutions). Upon review, the Board has determined that certain card balances reported in Schedule HC-C, item 9.a could be included in Schedule M.1, item 2.c.

Therefore, the Board proposes to revise the instructions for Schedule M.1, item 2.c to reference Schedule HC-C, item 9.a.

Time Schedule for Information Collection

The following tables outline, by schedule and reporting frequency (annually, quarterly, or monthly), the as of dates for the data and their associated due date for the current submissions to the Board.

Schedules and Sub-Sub-schedules	Data as-of-date	Submission Date to Federal Reserve
Summary, Macro Scenario	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data as-of December 31st. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data are due April 5th of the following year. • Adjusted summary schedule submission: The Federal Reserve will notify companies at least 14 calendar days in advance of the date on which it expects companies to submit any adjusted capital actions. <p>Upon resubmission of a firm's capital plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As required
Operational Risk, and Business Plan Changes, and Collection of Supplemental CECL Information schedules	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data as-of December 31st. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data are due April 5th of the following year or. <p>Upon resubmission of a firm's capital plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As required
<u>CCAR Market Shock exercise</u> Summary schedule <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trading Risk • Counterparty 	Data as-of a specified date in the first quarter. As-of-date would be communicated by Federal Reserve. ²⁴	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data are due April 5th <p>Upon resubmission of a firm's capital plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As required

²⁴ As outlined in Sections 252.144 (Annual Stress Tests) of Regulation YY (12 CFR 252) and section 238.143 of Regulation LL (12 CFR 238), the as-of date will be October 1 of the calendar year preceding the year of the stress test cycle to March 1 of the calendar year of the stress test cycle and will be communicated to the BHCs and SLHCs by March 1st of the calendar year. BHCs and SLHCs are permitted to submit the CCR schedule and the Trading and CCR sub-schedules of the Summary schedule as-of another recent reporting date prior to the supplied as-of date as appropriate.

Regulatory Capital Instruments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data as-of December 31st. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Original submission: Data are due April 5th of the following year. • Adjusted submission: The Federal Reserve will notify companies at least 14 calendar days in advance of the date on which it expects companies to submit any adjusted capital actions. • Incremental submission: At the time the firm seeks approval for additional capital distributions pursuant to 12 CFR 225.8(j) or within 15 days after making any capital distribution approved pursuant to that section or a capital distribution in excess of the firm's final planned capital distributions. <p>Upon resubmission of a firm's capital plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As required
---------------------------------------	--	---

Schedules	Firm Category	Frequency	Data as of date	Submission Date to Board
FR Y-14Q Filings				
Retail, Securities, Regulatory Capital Instruments, Regulatory Capital, Operational Risk, PPNR, FVO/HFS, Supplemental, Wholesale Risk, and Balances	All firms	Quarterly	Quarter-end	Data are due seven calendar days after the FR Y-9C reporting schedule (52 calendar days after the calendar quarter-end for December and 47 calendar days after the calendar quarter-end for March, June, and September).

Trading Counterparty	All firms	Quarterly	<p>Fourth Quarter: GMS as of date for all exposures except Trading FVO Loan Hedges, which must be reported as of calendar quarter-end.</p> <p>All Other: Quarter-end.</p>	<p>Fourth Quarter – Trading and Counterparty regular/unstressed submission: 52 calendar days after the notification date (notifying respondents of the as of date) or March 15, whichever comes earlier. <u>Unless the Board requires the data to be provided over a different weekly period</u>, BHCs, SLHCs, and IHCs may provide these data as of the most recent date that corresponds to their weekly internal risk reporting cycle as long as it falls within the same week as the as of date.</p> <p>Fourth quarter – Counterparty stressed GMS submission: April 5th.</p> <p>All other: 47 calendar days after the calendar quarter-end (Seven days after the FR Y-9C reporting schedule).</p> <p>Upon resubmission of a firm's capital plan – Counterparty stressed GMS submission: as required</p>
-----------------------------	-----------	-----------	---	---

Schedules	Data as of date	Submission Date to Board
FR Y-14M (Monthly Filings)		
All schedules	The last business day of each calendar month.	By the 30 th calendar day of the following month.

Public Availability of Data

No data received through this information collection is made available to the public.

Legal Status

The Board has the authority to require BHCs to file the FR Y-14 reports pursuant to sections 5(b) and 5(c) of the Bank Holding Company Act (“BHC Act”)²⁵ and section 165(i) of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (“Dodd-Frank Act”) as amended by sections 401(a) and (e) of the Economic Growth, Regulatory Relief, and Consumer Protection Act (“EGRRCPA”).²⁶ Section 5(b) of the BHC Act authorizes the Board to issue regulations and orders relating to capital requirements for bank holding companies. Section 5(c) of the BHC Act authorizes the Board to require a BHC and any subsidiary of such company to submit reports to keep the Board informed of its financial condition, systems for controlling financial and operating risks, transactions with depository institution subsidiaries of the BHC, and compliance with law. Section 165(i)(1) of the Dodd-Frank Act, as amended by the EGRRCPA, requires the Board to conduct supervisory stress tests of certain companies.²⁷ Further, section 165(i)(2) of the Dodd-Frank Act, as amended by the EGRRCPA, requires the Board to issue regulations requiring certain companies to conduct company-run stress tests.²⁸

The Board has authority to require SLHCs file the FR Y-14 reports pursuant to section 10(b) of the Home Owners’ Loan Act (HOLA) as amended by section 369(8) and 604(h)(2) of the Dodd-Frank Act.²⁹ Section 10(b) of HOLA, as amended, authorizes the Board to require savings and loan holding companies to file “such reports as may be required by the Board” containing “such information concerning the operations of such savings and loan holding company … as the Board may require.”

²⁵ 12 U.S.C. §§ 1844(b) and 1844(c).

²⁶ 12 U.S.C. § 5365(i).

²⁷ See 12 U.S.C. § 5365(i)(1). Annual supervisory stress tests are required for bank holding companies with \$250 billion or more in total consolidated assets. “Periodic” supervisory stress tests are required for bank holding companies with \$100 billion or more, but less than \$250 billion, in total consolidated assets. 12 U.S.C. § 5365 note.

²⁸ See 12 U.S.C. § 5365(i)(2). Bank holding companies with \$250 billion or more in total consolidated assets and financial companies with more than \$250 billion in total consolidated assets must conduct “periodic” stress tests.

²⁹ 12 U.S.C. § 1467a(b).

The Board has authority to require IHCs file the FR Y-14 reports pursuant to section 5(c) of the BHC Act³⁰ and sections 102(a)(1) and 165 of the Dodd-Frank Act.³¹ In addition, section 401(g) of EGRRCPA³² provides that the Board has the authority to establish enhanced prudential standards for foreign banking organizations with total consolidated assets of \$100 billion or more, and clarifies that nothing in section 401 “shall be construed to affect the legal effect of the final rule of the Board... entitled ‘Enhanced Prudential Standard for [BHCs] and Foreign Banking Organizations’ (79 Fed. Reg. 17240 (March 27, 2014)), as applied to foreign banking organizations with total consolidated assets equal to or greater than \$100 million.”³³

The FR Y-14 reports are mandatory.

The information reported in the FR Y-14 reports is collected as part of the Board’s supervisory process, and therefore, such information is afforded confidential treatment pursuant to exemption 8 of the Freedom of Information Act (“FOIA”) which protects information contained in “examination, operating, or condition reports” obtained in the bank supervisory process.³⁴ In addition, confidential commercial or financial information, which a submitter both customarily and actually treats as private, may be exempt from disclosure under exemption 4 of the FOIA.^{35,36}

Consultation Outside the Agency

There has been no consultation outside the Federal Reserve System with regard to the proposed FR Y-14A/Q/M revisions.

³⁰ 12 U.S.C § 1844(c).

³¹ 12 U.S.C. §§ 5311(a)(1) and 5365. Section 102(a)(1) of the Dodd-Frank Act, 12 U.S.C. § 5311(a)(1), defines “bank holding company” for purposes of Title I of the Dodd-Frank Act to include foreign banking organizations that are treated as bank holding companies under section 8(a) of the International Banking Act of 1978, 12 U.S.C. § 3106(a). The Board has required, pursuant to section 165(b)(1)(B)(iv) of the Dodd-Frank Act, 12 U.S.C. § 5365(b)(1)(B)(iv), certain foreign banking organizations subject to section 165 of the Dodd-Frank Act to form U.S. intermediate holding companies. Accordingly, the parent foreign-based organization of a U.S. IHC is treated as a BHC for purposes of the BHC Act and section 165 of the Dodd-Frank Act. Because section 5(c) of the BHC Act authorizes the Board to require reports from subsidiaries of BHCs, section 5(c) provides authority to require U.S. IHCs to report the information contained in the FR Y-14 reports.

³² 12 U.S.C. § 5365 note.

³³ The Board’s Final Rule referenced in section 401(g) of EGRRCPA specifically stated that the Board would require IHCs to file the FR Y-14 reports. See 79 Fed. Reg. 17240, 17304 (March 27, 2014).

³⁴ 5 U.S.C. § 552(b)(8).

³⁵ 5 U.S.C. § 552(b)(4).

³⁶ Note that the Board may disclose a summary of the results of supervisory stress testing pursuant to 12 CFR 225.8(h)(5)(iii) and publishes a summary of the results of stress testing pursuant to 12 CFR 252.46(b) and 12 CFR 238.134, which includes aggregate data. In addition, under the Board’s regulations, covered companies must also publicly disclose a summary of the results of stress testing. See 12 CFR 252.58; 12 CFR 238.146. The public disclosure requirement contained in 12 CFR 252.58 for covered BHCs and covered IHCs is separately accounted for by the Board in the Paperwork Reduction Act clearance for FR YY (OMB No. 7100-0350) and the public disclosure requirement for covered SLHCs is separately accounted for in by the Board in the Paperwork Reduction Act clearance for FR LL (OMB No. 7100-0380).

Public Comments

On March 1, 2022, the Board published an initial notice in the *Federal Register* (87 FR 11432) requesting public comment for 60 days on the extension, with revision, of the FR Y-14. The comment period for this notice expires on May 2, 2022.

Estimate of Respondent Burden

As shown in the table below, the estimated total annual burden for the FR Y-14 reports is 809,000 hours, and would increase to 810,460 hours as a result of the revisions, particularly those made to the trading and counterparty schedules of the FR Y-14Q. These reporting requirements represent approximately 10.6 percent of the Board's total paperwork burden.

FR Y-14	Estimated number of respondents ³⁷	Annual frequency	Estimated average hours per response	Estimated annual burden hours
Current				
FR Y-14A	36	1	1,330	47,880
FR Y-14Q	36	4	1,986	285,984
FR Y-14M	34	12	1,072	437,376
Implementation	0	1	7,200	0
Ongoing automation revisions	36	1	480	17,280
Attestation implementation	0	1	4,800	0
Attestation ongoing	8	1	2,560	<u>20,480</u>
<i>Current Total</i>				809,000
Proposed				
FR Y-14A	36	1	1,330	47,880
FR Y-14Q	36	4	1,999	287,852
FR Y-14M	34	12	1,071	436,968
Implementation	0	1	7,200	0
Ongoing automation revisions	36	1	480	17,280
Attestation implementation	0	1	4,800	0
Attestation ongoing	8	1	2,560	<u>20,480</u>
<i>Proposed Total</i>				810,460
<i>Change</i>				1,460

³⁷ Of these respondents, none are considered small entities as defined by the Small Business Administration (i.e., entities with less than \$600 million in total assets), <https://www.sba.gov/document/support--table-size-standards>. The estimated number of respondents for the FR Y-14M is lower than for the FR Y-14Q and FR Y-14A because, in recent years, certain respondents to the FR Y-14A and FR Y-14Q have not met the materiality thresholds to report the FR Y-14M due to their lack of mortgage and credit activities. The Board expects this situation to continue for the foreseeable future.

The estimated total annual cost to the public for the FR Y-14 reports is \$47,852,350 and would increase to \$47,938,709 with the revisions.³⁸

Sensitive Questions

These collections of information contain no questions of a sensitive nature, as defined by OMB guidelines.

Estimate of Cost to the Federal Reserve System

The estimated cost to the Federal Reserve System for collecting and processing the FR Y-14 reports is \$87,500 for one-time costs, and \$3,309,364 for ongoing costs.

³⁸ Total cost to the public was estimated using the following formula: percent of staff time, multiplied by annual burden hours, multiplied by hourly rates (30% Office & Administrative Support at \$20, 45% Financial Managers at \$73, 15% Lawyers at \$72, and 10% Chief Executives at \$95). Hourly rates for each occupational group are the (rounded) mean hourly wages from the Bureau of Labor and Statistics (BLS), *Occupational Employment and Wages May 2020*, published March 31, 2021, <https://www.bls.gov/news.release/ocwage.t01.htm>. Occupations are defined using the BLS Standard Occupational Classification System, <https://www.bls.gov/soc/>.