Supporting Statement for
the Weekly Report of Selected Assets and Liabilities of Domestically Chartered Commercial Banks and U.S. Branches and Agencies of Foreign Banks
(FR 2644; OMB No. 7100-0075)

Summary

The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, under delegated authority from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), proposes to extend for three years, with revision, the voluntary Weekly Report of Selected Assets and Liabilities of Domestically Chartered Commercial Banks and U.S. Branches and Agencies of Foreign Banks (FR 2644; OMB No. 7100-0075). The FR 2644 is a balance sheet report that is collected as of each Wednesday from an authorized stratified sample of 875 domestically chartered commercial banks and U.S. branches and agencies of foreign banks.

The FR 2644 is the only source of high-frequency data used in the analysis of current banking developments. The FR 2644 collects sample data that are used to estimate universe levels using data from the quarterly commercial bank Consolidated Reports of Condition and Income (FFIEC 031 and FFIEC 041; OMB No. 7100-0036) and the Report of Assets and Liabilities of U.S. Branches and Agencies of Foreign Banks (FFIEC 002; OMB No. 7100-0032) (Call Reports). Data from the FR 2644, together with data from other sources, are used to construct weekly estimates of bank credit, balance sheet data for the U.S. banking industry, sources and uses of banks' funds, and to analyze current banking and monetary developments. The Federal Reserve publishes the data in aggregate form in the weekly H.8 statistical release, *Assets and Liabilities of Commercial Banks in the United States*, which is followed closely by other government agencies, the banking industry, the financial press, and other users. The H.8 release provides a balance sheet for the banking industry as a whole and data disaggregated by its large domestic, small domestic, and foreign-related bank components.

In this proposal, the Federal Reserve recommends revisions to improve the detail associated with data on commercial real estate loans (CRE), commercial and industrial loans, other consumer loans, and all other loans. The Federal Reserve proposes the following modifications to the FR 2644 reporting form: (1) split commercial real estate loans into four components, (2) split other consumer loans into two data items, (3) split all other loans into two data items, (4) add a subcomponent of net unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities, and (5) add memoranda items for loans to small businesses. In addition, the Federal Reserve proposes to stop collecting the following data items that are no longer useful or that affect only a few institutions: (1) derivatives with a positive fair value (item 5.a), (2) derivatives with a negative fair value (item 10.a), and (3) outstanding principle balance of assets sold and securitized by the reporting bank with servicing retained or with recourse or other seller-provided credit enhancements: real estate loans, credit card receivables and other revolving credit plans, and other consumer loans (memoranda items 2.a, 2.b, and 2.c).

The annual reporting burden for the proposed FR 2644 report is estimated to be 127,400 hours, an increase of 6,825 hours from the current burden of 120,575 hours. Copies of the proposed FR 2644 reporting form and instructions are attached. The current FR 2644 reporting

forms and instructions are located on the Board's website at www.federalreserve.gov/apps/reportforms/default.aspx. The first report for the proposed FR 2644 would be implemented as of January 7, 2015.

Background and Justification

The FR 2644 reporting form initially collected data from small banks, beginning in January 1946.[1] At that time the panel consisted of the universe of small member banks, which reported on a monthly (last-Wednesday) basis. Beginning in 1959 the panel reported on a semi-monthly basis (mid-and last-Wednesdays of the month). Then, beginning in 1969, the panel reported on a weekly basis (as of Wednesday).

In 1979 a two-tier system of reporting was adopted. A stratified sample of 400 member banks reported nine data items (including loans, securities, total assets, and large time deposits) on the FR 2644s. All other small member banks reported three data items (securities, loans, and total assets) on the FR 2644. Each Reserve Bank compiled an aggregate balance sheet for banks within their district, drawing on data from the FR 2644s and FR 2644 as well as from other surveys (including the quarterly Call Report). The district data were used to compile a national total.

The general framework for the FR 2644 was revised in 1984. At that time the Federal Reserve decided to use a sample approach to estimate bank credit for the universe of all small banks. A stratified sample of 1,100 banks, including nonmember banks for the first time, was selected. Over the years, the respondent panel and data items collected on the FR 2644 were modified as appropriate.

As of July 1, 2009, the Federal Reserve combined the three bank credit reports, (1) the Weekly Report of Assets and Liabilities for Large Banks (FR 2416; OMB No. 7100-0075), (2) the Weekly Report of Assets and Liabilities for Large U.S. Branches and Agencies of Foreign Banks (FR 2069; OMB No. 7100-0030), and (3) the Weekly Report of Selected Assets (FR 2644; OMB No. 7100-0075), into a single reporting form collected from an authorized stratified sample of 875 domestically chartered commercial banks and U.S. branches and agencies of foreign banks.

Data from the FR 2644 are used in conjunction with other data to construct estimates of bank credit, sources and uses of bank funds, and a balance sheet for the entire banking system. These statistics are used to analyze current banking and monetary conditions. Currently, there is no other information collection in place that supplies the weekly data obtained on the FR 2644.

[1] Large banks reported on the FR 2416 reporting form (Weekly Report of Assets and Liabilities for Large Banks) beginning in 1917 with about 600 reporters. Foreign-related institutions (U.S. branches and agencies of foreign banks) began reporting on the FR 2069 (Weekly Report of Assets and Liabilities for Large U.S. Branches and Agencies) in July 1981 with about 50 respondents.

Description of Information Collection

The FR 2644 collects 30 balance-sheet items and four memoranda items as of each Wednesday from an authorized stratified sample of 875 domestically chartered commercial banks and U.S. branches and agencies of foreign banks.[2]

Proposed Revisions

The Federal Reserve proposes to subdivide several loan categories and add two new memoranda items. The Federal Reserve also recommends deleting several data items that are no longer useful or only have material amounts at a few banks. The item count for the revised FR 2644 reporting form would be 33 balance-sheet items and four memoranda items, an overall increase of three data items.

Split data item 4.a(2) into four data items. The Federal Reserve proposes to split current data item 4.a(2), commercial real estate loans, into four data items and renumber current data items 4.a(1) and 4.a(3) as follows:

4.a(1) Construction, land development and other land loans,
4.a(2) Secured by farmland,
4.a(3)(a) Revolving, open-end loans secured by 1-4 residential properties and extended under lines of credit,
4.a(3)(b) Closed-end loans secured by 1-4 family residential properties,
4.a(4) Secured by multifamily (5 or more) residential properties, and
4.a(5) Secured by nonfarm nonresidential properties.

Commercial real estate loans have been collected from the largest banks since 1996 and from smaller institutions starting in 2004. While the total amount of CRE loans has been useful, experience during the financial crisis indicated that more timely information on the subcomponents of CRE loans is necessary. According to the H.8 data, CRE loans declined about $360 billion between early 2009 and mid-2012. Such loans started to recover during the second half of 2012; however not all CRE loan segments were improving at the same pace, as Call Report data later revealed. Specifically, construction and land development loans, generally considered to be the riskiest type of CRE loans, began declining a year earlier relative to other types of CRE loans and growth in this sector also picked up a year later. More timely data in these subcategories of CRE loans would help the Federal Reserve to closely monitor changes in CRE loans trends more quickly.

Split data item 4.d(2) into two data items. The Federal Reserve proposes to split item 4.d(2), other consumer loans, into the following data items:

4.d(2) Automobile loans and
4.d(3) Other consumer loans.

[2] As of May 21, 2014, 852 respondents filed the FR 2644.

Automobile loans were added to the domestic Call Reports in March 2011 as a component of other consumer loans. According to Call Report data, automobile loans have accounted for over 60 percent of the other consumer loans category, with the remainder comprised of student loans and other loans for personal expenditures. Isolating automobile loans would help the Federal Reserve ascertain movements in consumer loans other than credit cards and would provide more timely information on the availability of credit in the automobile loan market.

Subdivide data item 4.e into two data items. The Federal Reserve proposes dividing data item 4.e, all other loans and leases, into the following two data items:

4.e Loans to nondepository financial institutions and
4.f All other loans and leases.

Data item 4.f, allowance for loan and lease losses, would be renumbered as data item 4.g.

Loans to nondepository financial institutions were added to the domestic Call Reports in March 2010 in response to an increase in the number of transactions between banks and nonbank financial institutions. Although loans to nondepository financial institutions are only a small part of total loans—about 3 percent as of the fourth quarter of 2013—its share has been steadily increasing since 2010 and is the fastest-growing component of other loans. Specifically, according to the Call Reports, loans to nondepository financial institutions at commercial banks increased at an annual rate of 12 and 18 percent in 2012 and 2013, respectively. Collecting this subcomponent of all other loans would provide a measure of the degree of interconnectedness between banks and nonbanks and how it evolves over time. Banks' exposures to counterparties with whom they borrow and lend funds are potential conduits for the transmission of the effects resulting from nonbanks' financial distress or activities. Thus, this data item would be useful for the Financial Stability Oversight Council as well, as this group would be monitoring on an on-going basis the interconnectedness within the financial system.

Create a component of current memorandum item M.1. The Federal Reserve proposes to add a subcomponent of memorandum item M.1, net unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities:

M.1 Net unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities;
  M.1.a Net unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale U.S. Treasury securities and U.S. government agency obligations, mortgage-backed securities (included in item 2.a(1) and memoranda item 1 above).

Banks are instructed to report their held-to-maturity securities at amortized cost and their available-for-sale securities at fair value on the FR 2644 reporting form. Item M.1, net unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities, had been added to the FR 2416 reporting form as of October 2, 1996 and was retained on the single reporting form in July 2009. This data item allows the Federal Reserve to estimate the book value of banks' securities. Since the FR 2644 collects four categories of securities, internal estimates of growth in securities subcomponents allocate the unrealized gains (losses) adjustment only to the largest subcomponent of securities, namely item 2.a(1), U.S. Treasury and U.S. government agency securities, mortgage-backed securities. This approach worked fairly well as a way of estimating the book value of banks' securities before the last financial crisis, because up to that point the swings in fair value largely reflected interest rate changes that moved the value of all securities in the same direction. During the financial crisis period, some of the large changes in unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities were attributable to credit impairment rather than interest rate changes and observed in the subcomponents of other securities, "mortgage-backed securities (MBS) and non-MBS." While efforts have been made to allocate the net unrealized gains (losses) across the four categories of securities collected, no entirely satisfactory method for the allocation of net unrealized gains (losses) across all types of securities currently exists. The addition of the unrealized gains (losses) on U.S. Treasury and agency securities, MBS on the revised FR 2644 form would improve the allocation of net gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities across the remaining three securities' categories, because changes in those categories are almost always related solely to interest rate changes.

Create new memorandum item M.2. The Federal Reserve proposes to collect subcomponents of data items 4.a(5), CRE loans secured by nonfarm nonresidential properties, and 4.c, commercial and industrial loans:

M.2.a Commercial real estate loans secured by nonfarm nonresidential properties with original amounts of $1,000,000 or less (included in data item 4.a(5)) and

M.2.b Commercial and industrial loans to U.S. addressees with original amounts of $1,000,000 or less (included in data item 4.c above).

There are no timely sources of information for loans made to small businesses. Small business lending (CRE loans secured by nonfarm nonresidential properties and commercial and industrial loans to U.S. addressees with original amounts of $1,000,000 or less) accounted for approximately 8 percent of total loans as of December 2013. There has been an increasing interest in the health of small business lending and the weekly collection of this data would help the Federal Reserve more closely monitor developments in this sector.

Proposed elimination of data items

The Federal Reserve recommends deleting the following data items from the FR 2644 report:

5.a Derivatives with a positive fair value and
10.a Derivatives with a negative fair value.

In addition, the Federal Reserve proposes to stop collecting the following three memoranda items:

Outstanding principle balance of assets sold and securitized by the reporting bank with servicing retained or with recourse or other seller-provided credit enhancements:
M.2.a Real estate loans,
M.2.b Credit card loans and other revolving credit plans, and
M.2.c Other consumer loans.

Data item 5.a, derivatives with a positive fair value, is a subcomponent of item 5, trading assets. In addition to derivatives, trading assets include other, non-security items such as certificates of deposit held for trading and gold bullion and silver. However, derivatives with a positive fair value account for 90 percent of total trading assets for domestically chartered commercial banks and 95 percent for foreign-related institutions. Total trading assets can be safely used as a proxy for derivatives, as the preponderance of the movement in this item can be attributed to derivatives. Therefore, the Federal Reserve recommends deleting this data item from the FR 2644 report.

Data item 10.a, derivatives with a negative fair value, is a subcomponent of item 10, trading liabilities. Similar to item 5.a above, these derivatives account for a high percentage of trading liabilities: 70 percent for domestically chartered banks and 88 percent for foreign-related institutions. Since item 10.a. comprises such a large portion of the total, weekly changes are typically driven by changes in derivatives with a negative fair value. Therefore, the Federal Reserve recommends deleting this data item from the FR 2644 report.

Memorandum item 2.a, outstanding principle balance of assets sold and securitized by the reporting bank with servicing retained or with recourse or other seller-provided credit enhancements: real estate loans, was added on July 4, 2007, in an attempt to capture mortgage loans sold and securitized with servicing retained by weekly reporters. However, there have been several factors leading to a substantial decline in this item:

(1) Based on the Call Report instructions, sales to the government sponsored entities (GSEs) are not included in this item, even if the GSEs later securitize the loans. This peculiarity in the instructions has led to gross misreporting by banks.

(2) Upcoming changes to the regulatory capital treatment of mortgage servicing rights (MSRs) under Basel III have encouraged banks to sell their MSRs to nonbanks. The sale of the MSRs reduces securitized real estate loans since it voids the link that banks have to their off-balance sheet real estate loans.

(3) Due to the virtually complete shutdown of private mortgage securitization markets, banks have been selling their newly originated loans only to the GSEs, leading to a run-off in the off-balance sheet loans through pay downs and maturities.

Securitized real estate loans were about $1.46 trillion at the time of the single report form, with 93 banks on the December 2009 Call Report submitting nonzero values for this item. As of the first quarter of 2014, data corrections, sales of MSRs, and pay downs have all lowered the level of securitized real estate loans more than one-half, to about $663 billion. Moreover, these banks update their outstanding securitized amounts quarterly in their Call Reports, and a quarterly frequency for this much smaller amount of lending activity is now appropriate. Therefore, the Federal Reserve recommends deleting this data item from the FR 2644 report.

Memoranda items 2.b and 2.c, which correspond to outstanding principle balance of assets sold and securitized by the reporting bank with servicing retained or with recourse or other seller-provided credit enhancements: credit cards and other revolving credit plans and other consumer loans, respectively, were greatly affected by banks' implementation of Financial Accounting Standards (FAS) 166/167. Under these new accounting rules, banks brought most of their off-balance sheet consumer loans onto their books. In addition, this data is available from the Call Reports and a quarterly frequency for this much smaller amount of lending activity is now appropriate. Therefore, the Federal Reserve recommends deleting these data items from the FR 2644 report.

Reporting panel

As mentioned above, the FR 2644 panel has an authorized size of 875 domestically chartered commercial banks and U.S. branches and agencies of foreign banks. Currently, the panel consists of 852 total reporters – 787 domestically chartered banks and 65 foreign-related institutions – and accounts for about 88 percent of all domestic assets at U.S. commercial banks. The number of respondents is less than the authorized size due to mergers among reporters and loss of respondents due to the voluntary nature of the panel. Table 1 presents the number of reporters disaggregated by district and by bank group for the current panel.

Table 1
Number of Reporters on Current FR 2644 Panel[3]

District	Large	Small	Foreign-Related	Pending Replacements
1	2	25	0	1
2	7	40	55	6
3	3	37	0	0
4	4	51	0	1
5	3	42	0	1
6	2	78	0	4
7	1	162	4	1
8	0	82	0	4
9	0	31	0	2
10	0	69	0	4
11	0	76	3	3
12	3	69	3	1
TOTAL	**25**	**762**	**65**	**28**

The current FR 2644 sample's coverage for each data item is included in Attachment 1. The accuracy experience with the current panel is presented in Table 2.a for small banks and Table 2.b for foreign-related institutions, summarizing the benchmark effects since the major report renewal in 2009. While the average revisions are not overly large, they are significant. Therefore, the Federal Reserve recommends retaining the current authorized sample size of 875 respondents to minimize measurement error.

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3 As of May 7, 2014, 852 respondents filed the FR 2644.

Table 2.a
Recent Benchmark Revisions to Estimates for Small Banks[4]
($ millions, n.s.a.)

Item	Root Mean Square Revision[5]	Maximum Absolute Revision	Average Level of Asset Item ($ billions)[6]	Root Mean Square Percentage Revision[7]
Bank Credit	5,727	9,779	3,113	0.18
U.S. Treasury and Agency Securities	1,863	3,854	538	0.35
Other Securities	1,421	2,483	221	0.64
Home Equity Loans	158	400	116	0.14
Commercial Real Estate Loans	2,441	4,627	905	0.27
Closed-End Residential Loans	1,574	2,809	503	0.31
Commercial and Industrial Loans	1,509	2,422	405	0.37
Credit Card Loans	151	324	143	0.11
Other Consumer Loans	502	1,407	144	0.35
All Other Loans	892	1,874	136	0.66
Cash	3,511	8,286	305	1.15
Total Assets	**5,813**	**15,445**	**3,697**	**0.16**
Total Deposits	4,432	12,150	2,815	0.20
Total Borrowings	2,538	-6,000	334	0.76
Total Liabilities	**5,268**	**15,271**	**3,270**	**0.16**

The root mean square revision as a result of 19 quarterly benchmarks between September 2009 and December 2013 was $5.7 billion or 0.18 percent of the average level of bank credit. This implies that benchmarking revises quarterly bank credit growth estimates for small banks by an average of 0.7 percent at an annual rate. The maximum revision was 1.7 times greater than that amount.

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4 Summary statistics are calculated for 19 quarterly benchmarks from September 2009 to December 2013.
5 The root mean square revision is the square root of the averaged sum of squared revisions. This term may also be referred to as the standard deviation of the revisions around zero.
6 Average levels are averages of weekly not seasonally adjusted (n.s.a) data over the period of July 2009 to December 2013.
7 Root mean square revision divided by average level of asset item, multiplied by 100.

Table 2.b
Recent Benchmark Revisions to Estimates for Foreign-Related Institutions[8]
($ millions, n.s.a.)

Item	Root Mean Square Revision[9]	Maximum Absolute Revision	Average Level of Asset Item ($ billions)[10]	Root Mean Square Percentage Revision[11]
Bank Credit	7,409	16,262	818	0.91
U.S. Treasury and Agency Securities	2,580	3,895	99	2.61
Other Securities	1,814	-4,540	120	1.51
Commercial Real Estate Loans	494	810	32	1.54
Commercial and Industrial Loans	3,159	6,786	248	1.27
All Other Loans	1,864	4,211	196	0.95
Cash	14,697	31,210	706	2.08
Total Assets	**19,140**	**37,485**	**2,154**	**0.89**
Total Deposits	10,022	25,097	963	1.04
Total Borrowings	5,981	11,919	564	1.06
Total Liabilities	**18,974**	**37,486**	**2,151**	**0.88**

As shown in the last column of table 2.b, the percentage root mean square revisions over the past 19 benchmarks for foreign-related institutions greatly exceeded those for the small banks shown in table 2.a. The root mean square revision of $7.4 billion, or .91 percent of the average level of bank credit, implies an average 3.6 percent benchmark revision at an annual rate. Some components of bank credit and total assets are significantly worse in accuracy; U.S. Treasury and agency securities, for example, have an average benchmark revision over 10 percent at an annual rate and cash over 8 percent.

Frequency

The Federal Reserve recommends that the FR 2644 report continue to be submitted weekly, as of the close of business each Wednesday. Weekly data are needed for accurate and timely construction of the key series used to analyze current banking developments. The balance sheet series are constructed and published weekly. The various series that are constructed from the report are included in the weekly materials prepared for the Board of Governors and in the periodic analyses provided to the Federal Open Market Committee. None of these series could be constructed on a sufficiently accurate or timely basis if the frequency of reporting were reduced, particularly in periods of market volatility and rapid change in banking conditions.

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8 Summary statistics are calculated for 19 quarterly benchmarks from September 2009 to December 2013.
9 The root mean square revision is the square root of the averaged sum of squared revisions. This term may also be referred to as the standard deviation of the revisions around zero.
10 Average levels are averages of weekly not seasonally adjusted (n.s.a) data over the period of July 2009 to December 2013.
11 Root mean square revision divided by average level of asset item, multiplied by 100.

Time Schedule for Information Collection and Publication

Respondents file the FR 2644 weekly, as of Wednesday, with their Reserve Bank. Staff at the Reserve Banks edit and transmit micro data to the Board by 12:00 noon Eastern Time on the first Wednesday after the reporting date. Aggregate data are constructed at the Board by Thursday and the H.8 Statistical Release, *Assets and Liabilities of Commercial Banks in the United States*, is published on Friday afternoon with an as-of date of two Wednesdays prior. The H.8 Statistical Release provides a balance sheet for the banking industry as a whole as well as for several bank groups (large domestically chartered banks, small domestically chartered banks, and foreign-related institutions), and it is followed by other government agencies, the banking industry, the financial press, and other users.

Legal Status

The Board's Legal Division has determined that the FR 2644 is authorized by section 2A and 11(a)(2) of the Federal Reserve Act (12 U.S.C. §§ 225(a) and 248(a)(2)) and by section 7(c)(2) of the International Banking Act (12 U.S.C. § 3105(c)(2)) and is voluntary. Individual respondent data are regarded as confidential under the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. § 552(b)(4)).

Consultation outside the Agency

On September 24, 2014, the Federal Reserve published a notice in the *Federal Register* (79 FR 57101) requesting public comment for 60 days on the extension, with revision, of the FR 2644. The comment period for this notice expired on November 24, 2014. The Federal Reserve received a comment letter from a bank regarding the proposed revision to the FR 2644. The commenter expressed the opinion that the effective date of the revision (January 7, 2015) may not be the optimal time to change the report because this would be the beginning of the financial reporting season for banks. The commenter noted that the proposed revisions to the report would require additional work by the respondents for implementation and, because bank staff would be involved in producing yearend reports, the accuracy of the reported data may be compromised. The commenter suggested that the effective date of the revised report should be reconsidered. The Federal Reserve recognizes that respondents have additional reporting responsibilities at the end-of-quarter and end-of-year periods. In the event that respondents anticipate difficulty implementing the changes by the effective date, the Federal Reserve would accept estimated data until actual data becomes available. In addition, Reserve Bank staff would be available to assist respondents with the reporting requirements. After careful consideration of the comment letter and with the estimated reporting option discussed above, the revisions will be implemented as proposed. On December 15, 2014, the Federal Reserve published a final notice in the *Federal Register* (79 FR 74088) for the FR 2644.

Estimate of Respondent Burden

As presented in the table below, the current annual reporting burden for the FR 2644 is estimated to be 120,575 hours. The annual reporting burden for the proposed FR 2644 would be 127,400 hours, an increase of 6,825 hours. The estimated average hours per response for the

FR 2644 would increase from 2.65 hours to 2.80 hours, on a net basis, associated with the proposed revisions. The total annual burden for the FR 2644 represents less than one percent of the total Federal Reserve System paperwork burden.

	Number of respondents[12]	*Annual frequency*	*Estimated average hours per response*	*Estimated annual burden hours*
Current				
FR 2644	875	52	2.65	120,575
Proposed				
FR 2644	875	52	2.80	127,400
Change				6,825

The total cost to the public is estimated to increase from the current level of $6,137,268 to $6,484,660 for the revised FR 2644.[13]

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 proposed cost to the Federal Reserve System for collecting and processing the FR 2644 is estimated to be $2,184,900 per year, an increase of $416,100 from the current cost of $1,768,800. The one-time cost to implement the revised report is estimated to be $49,100.

[12] Of the actual respondents, 345 are small entities as defined by the Small Business Administration (i.e., entities with less than $550 million in total assets) www.sba.gov/content/table-small-business-size-standards.

[13] 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 $18, 45% Financial Managers at $61, 15% Lawyers at $63, and 10% Chief Executives at $86). Hourly rates for each occupational group are the (rounded) mean hourly wages from the Bureau of Labor and Statistics (BLS), Occupational Employment and Wages 2013, www.bls.gov/news.release/ocwage.nr0.htm. Occupations are defined using the BLS Occupational Classification System, www.bls.gov/soc/.

Attachments

1. **Coverage of FR 2644 Sample**

2. **Proposed FR 2644 Usage Table**

Attachment 1
Coverage of FR 2644 Sample (in Percent)[14]

Asset Item	Domestically Chartered	Small Domestic	Foreign-Related
1. Cash	91.2	62.9	91.4
2. Securities:			
a. U.S. Treasury securities and U.S. government agency obligations:			
(1) Mortgage-backed securities	89.8	67.1	88.0
(2) Other U.S. government and U.S. agency obligations	82.2	53.8	78.9
b. Other securities			
(1) Mortgage-backed securities	94.2	72.1	99.0
(2) All other securities	82.6	50.1	80.2
3. Federal funds sold and securities purchased under agreements to resell:	93.3[15]	74.1[3]	
a. With commercial banks in the U.S.			96.0
b. With others			98.0
4. Loans and leases:			
a. Loans secured by real estate:			
(1) Revolving, open-end loans secured by 1-4 family residential properties and extended under lines of credit	93.0	70.0	86.7
(2) Commercial real estate loans	70.4	53.0	57.6
(3) All other loans secured by real estate	86.2	58.8	65.3
b. Loans to, and acceptances of, commercial banks in the U.S.	92.3	34.2	50.3
c. Commercial and industrial loans	87.8	66.0	80.3
d. Loans to individuals for household, family, and other personal expenditures:			
(1) Credit cards and other revolving credit plans	99.1	97.1	n.a.
(2) Other consumer loans	93.5	76.3	n.a.
e. All other loans and leases	90.8	63.3	89.3
f. Allowance for loan and lease losses	87.8	63.7	n.a.
5. Trading assets, other than securities and loans included above	99.9	95.2	97.5
a. Derivatives with a positive fair value	99.9	96.2	98.6

n.a. Not available

[14] Based on March 31, 2014, Call Report.
[15] Components not available on domestic Call Report

Asset Item	Domestically Chartered	Small Domestic	Foreign-Related
6. Other assets:			
a. Net due from related foreign offices	99.8	96.0	95.4
b. All other assets	91.1	65.9	96.4
7. Total assets	**87.6**	**62.5**	**90.0**
Liability Item			
8. Total deposits	86.1	60.3	89.0
a. Time deposits of $100,000 or more	71.2	47.5	90.2
9. Borrowings:	92.3[16]	74.3[6]	
a. From commercial banks in the U.S.			74.1
b. From others			93.9
10. Trading liabilities	99.9	96.1	97.0
a. Derivatives with a negative fair value	99.9	95.3	97.0
11. Other liabilities:			
a. Net due to related foreign offices	99.9	99.7	88.2
b. All other liabilities	95.8	78.4	92.7
12. Total liabilities	**87.4**	**62.3**	**90.0**
Memoranda			
1. Net unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities	55.4	52.5	113.7
2. Outstanding principle balances of assets sold and securitized by the reporting bank with servicing retained or with recourse or seller-provided credit enhancements:			
a. Real estate loans	99.5	76.0	n.a.
b. Credit card receivables and other revolving credit plans	98.4	98.4	n.a.
c. Other consumer loans	91.7	64.2	n.a.

n.a. Not available

[16] Components not available on domestic Call Report.

Attachment 2
Proposed FR 2644 Usage Table

Proposed FR 2644 Asset Item	Usage
1. Cash	H.8; sources and uses of funds.
2. Securities:	
a. U.S. Treasury securities and U.S. government agency obligations:	
(1) Mortgage-backed securities	Bank credit; H.8; investment strategy; analysis of MBS market.
(2) Other U.S. government and U.S. agency obligations	Bank credit; H.8; investment strategy.
b. Other securities	
(1) Mortgage-backed securities	Bank credit; H.8; investment strategy; analysis of MBS market.
(2) All other securities	Bank credit; H.8; investment strategy.
3. Federal funds sold and securities purchased under agreements to resell:	
a. With commercial banks in the U.S.	H.8; interbank loans.
b. With others	Bank credit; H.8; counterparty analysis.
4. Loans and leases:	
a. Loans secured by real estate:	
(1) Construction, land development, and other land loans	Bank credit; H.8; commercial sector.
(2) Secured by farmland	Bank credit; H.8; commercial sector.
(3) Secured by 1-4 family residential properties:	
(a) Revolving, open-end loans secured by 1-4 family residential properties and extended under lines of credit	Bank credit; H.8; consumer borrowing.
(b) Closed-end loans secured by 1-4 family residential properties	Bank credit; H.8; consumer borrowing.
(4) Secured by multifamily (5 or more) residential properties	Bank credit; H.8; commercial/residential sectors.
(5) Secured by nonfarm nonresidential properties	Bank credit; H.8; commercial/residential sectors.
b. Loans to, and acceptances of, commercial banks in the U.S.	H.8; interbank borrowing.
c. Commercial and industrial loans	Bank credit; H.8; analysis of commercial lending.
d. Loans to individuals for household, family, and other personal expenditures:	
(1) Credit cards and other revolving credit plans	Bank credit; H.8; consumer borrowing
(2) Automobile loans	Bank credit; H.8; consumer borrowing
(3) Other consumer loans	Bank credit; H.8; consumer borrowing.
e. Loans to nonbank financial institutions	Bank credit; H.8; analysis of alternative business lending.
f. All other loans and leases	Bank credit; H.8.
g. Allowance for loan and lease losses	H.8; derivation of net total assets.

5. Trading assets, other than securities and loans included above	H.8; analysis of trading activity.
6. Other assets:	
a. Net due from related foreign offices	H.8; managed liabilities.
b. All other assets	H.8; sources and uses of funds.
7. Total assets	**H.8.**
Proposed FR 2644 Liability Item	**Usage**
8. Total deposits	H.8; sources of funds analysis.
a. Time deposits of $100,000 or more	H.8; sources of funds analysis.
9. Borrowings:	
a. From commercial banks in the U.S.	H.8; interbank borrowings.
b. From others	H.8; managed liabilities.
10. Trading Liabilities	H.8; managed liabilities.
11. Other liabilities:	
a. Net due to related foreign offices	H.8; managed liabilities.
b. All other liabilities	H.8; sources of funds.
12. Total Liabilities	**H.8.**
Proposed Memorandum Item	**Usage**
1. Net unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities	H.8; book value of securities.
a. Net unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities, U.S. Treasury and U.S. government agency securities, mortgage-backed securities (included in item M.1 above)	H.8; book value of securities.
2. Loans to small businesses:	H.8; analysis of commercial lending.
a. Amount currently outstanding of "Loans secured by nonfarm nonresidential properties" with original amounts of $1,000,000 or less (included in item 4.a.(5) above)	H.8; analysis of commercial lending.
b. Amount currently outstanding of "Commercial and industrial loans to U.S. addressees" with original amounts of $1,000,000 or less (included in item 4.c above)	H.8; analysis of commercial lending.