

**DRAFT**

**OMB No. 7100-0341**  
**Expiration Date: December 31, 2020**

**Instructions for the  
Capital Assessments and Stress Testing information collection  
(Reporting Form FR Y-14Q)**

This Report is required by law: section 165 of the Dodd-Frank Act (12 U.S.C. § 5365) and section 5 of the Bank Holding Company Act (12 U.S.C. § 1844). Public reporting burden for this information collection is estimated to vary from 4 to 1,926 hours per response, with an average of 243 hours per response, including time to gather and maintain data in the required form and to review instructions and complete the information collection. Comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this information collection, including suggestions for reducing the burden, may be sent to Secretary, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, 20th and C Streets, NW, Washington, DC 20551, and to the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (7100-0341), Washington, DC 20503.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PREPARATION OF  
**Capital Assessments and Stress Testing Report**  
**FR Y-14Q**

## GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

The Capital Assessments and Stress Testing Report (FR Y-14Q report) collects detailed data on bank holding companies' (BHCs) and intermediate holding companies' (IHCs) various asset classes, capital components, and categories of pre-provision net revenue (PPNR) on a quarterly basis, which will be used to support supervisory stress testing models and for continuous monitoring efforts.

The FR Y-14Q report is comprised of Retail, Securities, Regulatory Capital Instruments, Regulatory Capital Transitions, Operational, Trading, PPNR, Wholesale, MSR Valuation Schedule, Retail Fair Value Option/Held for Sale, Supplemental, Counterparty and Balances schedules, each with multiple supporting worksheets. All of the data schedules are to be submitted for each reporting period unless materiality thresholds apply. The number of schedules a BHC or IHC must complete is subject to materiality thresholds and certain other criteria.

BHCs and IHCs may also be 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. Further information regarding the qualitative and technical requirements of required supporting documentation is provided in individual schedules as appropriate, as well as in the Supporting Documentation instructions (Appendix A). When submitting supporting documentation, provide each response in a separate document.

## Who Must Report

### A. Reporting Criteria

Bank holding companies (BHCs) and intermediate holding companies (IHCs) with total consolidated assets of \$50 billion or more, as defined by the capital plan rule (12 CFR 225.8), are required to submit the Capital Assessment and Stress Testing report (FR Y-14A/Q/M) to the Federal Reserve. The capital plan rule defines total consolidated assets as the average of the company's total consolidated assets over the course of the previous four calendar quarters, as reflected on the BHC's or IHC's Consolidated Financial Statement for Bank Holding Companies (FR Y-9C). Total assets shall be calculated based on the due date of the bank or intermediate holding company's most recent FR Y-9C. If the BHC or IHC has not filed an FR Y-9C for each of the four most recent quarters, the average of the BHC's or IHC's total consolidated assets in the most recent consecutive quarters as reported quarterly on the BHC's or IHC's FR Y-9C should be used in the calculation.

Certain data elements within the schedules are subject to materiality thresholds. The instructions to these data schedules provide details on how to determine whether a BHC or IHC must submit a specific schedule, worksheet, or data element. A BHC or IHC must fill out all of the schedules of the FR Y-14M and FR Y-14Q where the BHC or IHC meets the materiality definition. When applicable, the definition of the BHC's or IHC's submissions should correlate to the definitions outlined by the corresponding MDRM code within the FR Y-9C report.

All schedules are required to be reported by all BHCs and IHCs with exceptions as described below:

**PPNR, Regulatory Capital Transitions, Regulatory Capital Instruments and Balances schedules:** All bank and intermediate holding companies must submit these schedules.

**Trading and Counterparty schedules:** BHCs and IHCs that are not large and noncomplex firms<sup>1</sup> and that have with significant trading activity as defined in the company run stress test rules (See 12 CFR 252.54(b)(2)(i)) Only BHCs or IHCs subject to supervisory stress tests and that (1) have aggregate trading assets and liabilities of \$50 billion or more, or aggregate trading assets and liabilities equal to 10 percent or more of total consolidated assets, and (2) are not “large and noncomplex firms” under the Board’s capital plan rule<sup>2</sup> must submit this schedule and worksheets.<sup>3</sup>

**All other quarterly schedules:** Reporting of the remaining schedules is subject to materiality thresholds.

**For large and noncomplex firms:**<sup>4</sup> Material portfolios are defined as those with asset balances greater than \$5 billion or with asset balances greater than ten percent of Tier 1 capital on average for the four quarters preceding the reporting quarter.

**For large and complex or LISCC firms:**<sup>5</sup> Material portfolios are defined as those with asset balances greater than \$5 billion or asset balances greater than five percent of Tier 1 capital on average for the four quarters preceding the reporting quarter.

For schedules that require the institutions to report information on serviced loans, the materiality threshold is based on the asset balances associated with the BHC’s or IHC’s owned portfolio. All data used to determine materiality should be measured as of the close of business of the last calendar day of the quarter, and assets included in a given portfolio are defined in the instructions for each schedule.

BHCs and IHCs also have the option to complete the data schedules for immaterial portfolios. If the BHC or IHC does not complete the schedules, the Federal Reserve will assign losses to immaterial portfolios in a manner consistent with the given scenario to produce supervisory estimates

**New Reporters:** New reporters must submit the FRY-14Q PPNR new reports template with data starting as-of 2009 on the first quarter that they are subject to reporting. New reporters must also submit historical data, starting in January 2007, for the FR Y-14Q retail schedules.

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<sup>1</sup> A large and noncomplex firm is a BHC or a U.S. intermediate holding company subsidiary of a foreign banking organization (IHC) with total consolidated assets of at least \$50 billion but less than \$250 billion, total consolidated nonbank assets of less than \$75 billion, and is not a U.S. GSIB.

<sup>2</sup> A large and noncomplex firm is defined under the capital plan rule as a firm that has average total consolidated assets of at least \$50 billion but less than \$250 billion, has average total nonbank assets of less than \$75 billion, and is not identified as global systemically important bank holding company (GSIB) under the Board’s rules. See 12 CFR 225.8(d)(9).

<sup>3</sup> See the final notice (82 FR 59608) for further details regarding application of GMS for the 2018 exercise, and Trading and Counterparty submission for firms newly subject under the modified threshold.

<sup>4</sup> A large and noncomplex firm is a BHC or a U.S. intermediate holding company subsidiary of a foreign banking organization (IHC) with total consolidated assets of at least \$50 billion but less than \$250 billion, total consolidated nonbank assets of less than \$75 billion, and is not a U.S. GSIB.

<sup>5</sup> A LISCC firm is a BHC subject to the Federal Reserve’s Large Institution Supervisory Coordinating Committee (LISCC) framework. A large and complex firm is a BHC, other than a LISCC firm, with total consolidated assets of \$250 billion or more; and nonbank assets of \$75 billion or more.