



BOARD OF GOVERNORS
OF THE
FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20551

DIVISION OF BANKING
SUPERVISION AND REGULATION

SR 13-11

May 20, 2013

Revised December 19, 2025

On November 25, 2025, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation issued a final rule that updates regulatory thresholds under 12 CFR part 363 related to annual independent audit and reporting requirements for insured depository institutions, including state member banks. The updates in the final rule include an increase to the annual audit requirement threshold from \$500 million to \$1 billion in consolidated total assets and an increase in the threshold for an independent public accountant's assessment on the effectiveness of the institution's internal control over financial reporting from \$1 billion to \$5 billion in total assets. The final rule becomes effective January 1, 2026. However, insured depository institutions that have prospective filing and compliance requirements under part 363 based on thresholds in place in 2025, but will no longer be subject to such requirements as a result of the updated thresholds that will be in effect as of January 1, 2026, are no longer required to comply with such part 363 requirements. See <https://www.fdic.gov/board/federal-register-notice-adjusting-and-indexing-thresholds.pdf> for additional information. This SR letter will be updated.

TO THE OFFICER IN CHARGE OF SUPERVISION AT EACH FEDERAL RESERVE BANK AND TO STATE MEMBER BANKS

SUBJECT: Filing Procedures for Annual Independent Audits and Reports Required Under Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) Rules

Applicability to Community Banking Organizations: This guidance applies to all state member banks with total consolidated assets of \$500 million or more.

The Federal Reserve is issuing this letter to remind state member banks with \$500 million or more in total assets as of the beginning of their fiscal year of the key longstanding reporting and filing requirements for insured depository institutions in FDIC regulation for "Annual Independent Audit and Reporting Requirements" as amended in 2009.¹ This letter explains existing reporting requirements for state member banks. In addition to describing the existing required report filings, this letter indicates when an insured depository subsidiary may file its

¹ See 12 CFR part 363

audited financial statements at the holding company level.²

Required Filings

Under the FDIC rules, an insured depository institution with total assets of \$500 million or more as of the beginning of its fiscal year is required to file two copies of the following reports with the applicable federal banking agency, the FDIC, and the appropriate state supervisory agency:

1. Audited comparative financial statements.
2. Independent public accountant's report on the audited financial statements.
3. Management report that contains:
 - a. A statement of management's responsibilities for:
 - Preparing the annual financial statements,
 - Establishing and maintaining an adequate internal control structure and procedures over financial reporting, and
 - Complying with designated safety and soundness laws and regulations pertaining to insider loans and dividend restrictions.
 - b. An assessment by management of:
 - Compliance with the designated safety and soundness laws and regulations pertaining to insider loans and dividend restrictions during the year, which must state management's conclusions regarding compliance and disclose any noncompliance with these laws and regulations.³
 - c. Signatures of management (chief executive officer (CEO) and chief accounting officer (CAO) or chief financial officer (CFO)).
4. Any written communications issued to the board of directors or management by the independent public accountant.

Additional Filing Requirements for Institutions with \$1 Billion or More in Total Assets

An insured depository institution with \$1 billion or more in total assets as of the beginning of its fiscal year is required to file two copies of the reports listed above as well as two copies of the following additional reports with the appropriate federal banking agency, the FDIC, and the appropriate state supervisory agency:

- a. Report that contains an assessment by management of the effectiveness of the internal control structure over financial reporting as of the end of the fiscal year, and
- b. Independent public accountant's attestation report concerning the institution's internal control structure over financial reporting that includes the Call Report

² For the purposes of this guidance, the term "holding company" refers to a bank holding company or a savings and loan holding company, as applicable.

³ See Appendix B of 12 CFR part 363 for further details and illustrative examples of the appropriate wording for the management report.

and/or the FR Y-9C report.

Reporting Requirements for Subsidiaries of Holding Companies

Under the FDIC rules, an insured depository institution that is a subsidiary of a holding company may file its audited financial statements at the holding company level (top-tier or mid-tier) if the holding company has total insured depository institution assets comprising 75 percent or more of the holding company's consolidated assets as of the beginning of the fiscal year. Furthermore, in accordance with 12 CFR part 363, the other reporting requirements can be satisfied at the holding company level if the holding company provides services and functions comparable to the insured depository institution, and the insured depository subsidiary (a) has less than \$5 billion in total assets or (b) has a CAMELS composite rating of "1" or "2" when its total assets are \$5 billion or more.

In order to facilitate effective and prudential supervision of the holding company, a holding company that has institutions subject to the FDIC rules must submit one copy of the required reports to the appropriate Federal Reserve Bank regardless of whether or not the holding company submitted these reports on a consolidated basis for its insured depository subsidiaries, and regardless of the charter of the insured depository subsidiary under the holding company. Refer to SR letter 94-3, "Supervisory Guidance on the Implementation of Section 112 of the FDIC Improvement Act," for further guidance on this filing requirement.

Required Management Report Signatures

As specified in 12 CFR part 363, an insured depository institution and holding company must adhere to the following signature requirements:

- If the audited financial statements and the management report requirements are satisfied entirely at the insured depository institution level, the management report must be signed by the CEO, as well as the CAO or CFO, at the insured depository institution level.
- If the audited financial statements and the management report requirements are satisfied entirely at the holding company level, the management report must be signed by the CEO, as well as the CAO or CFO, at the holding company level.
- If the audited financial statement requirements are satisfied at the holding company level and the management report requirement is satisfied at the insured depository institution level or one or more component requirements are satisfied at the holding company and the remaining component requirements are satisfied at the insured depository institution level, the management report must be signed by the CEO, as well as the CAO or CFO, of both the holding company and the insured depository institution.

Filing Deadlines

As indicated in 12 CFR part 363, a depository institution is required to file its reports within 120 days after the end of its fiscal year if:

- 1) the depository institution is neither a public holding company nor a subsidiary of a public holding company, or

- 2) the depository institution is a subsidiary of a public holding company and its consolidated total assets (or the consolidated total assets of all of its parent holding company's insured depository institution subsidiaries) comprise less than 75 percent of the consolidated total assets of the public holding company as of the beginning of its fiscal year.

Further, a depository institution must file its reports within 90 days after the end of its fiscal year if:

- 1) the depository institution is a public company, or
- 2) the depository institution is a subsidiary of a public holding company and its consolidated total assets (or the consolidated total assets of all of its parent holding company's insured depository institution subsidiaries) comprise 75 percent or more of the consolidated total assets of the public holding company as of the beginning of its fiscal year.⁴

Late Report Filings

The agencies will not grant an extension of time for filing the required reports. An insured depository institution that is unable to complete these filing requirements must submit a notification of late filing, on or before the deadline for filing the required reports, to the FDIC, the appropriate federal banking agency, and the appropriate state supervisory agency that discloses the reasons in detail for the late filing and the date the reports will be filed.

Questions and Contact Information

The Federal Reserve Banks are asked to distribute this letter to state member banks, as well as to the appropriate supervisory staff. Questions regarding the attached guidance should be addressed to Steven P. Merriett, Deputy Associate Director and Chief Accountant, at (202) 452-2531; or Terrill Garrison, Senior Accounting Policy Analyst at 202-452-2712. In addition, questions may be sent via the Board's public website.⁵

Michael S. Gibson
Director

Cross References:

- SR letter 94-3, "Supervisory Guidance on the Implementation of Section 112 of the FDIC Improvement Act"

⁴ U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission reporting deadlines may differ depending on whether an institution is considered to be an accelerated or non-accelerated filer.

⁵ <http://www.federalreserve.gov/apps/contactus/feedback.aspx>