

## SUPPLEMENTAL INSTRUCTIONS

### March 2017 Call Report Materials

Sample report forms for the FFIEC 051, FFIEC 041, and FFIEC 031 versions of the Call Report for March 2017 are available on both the FFIEC's website ([https://www.ffiec.gov/ffiec\\_report\\_forms.htm](https://www.ffiec.gov/ffiec_report_forms.htm)) and the FDIC's website (<https://www.fdic.gov/callreports>). A separate new instruction book for the FFIEC 051 Call Report and an update to the instruction book for the FFIEC 031 and FFIEC 041 Call Reports for March 2017 are expected to be available on the FFIEC's website by April 7, 2017. Call Report forms, including the cover (signature) page, and instructional materials can be printed and downloaded from the FFIEC's and the FDIC's websites. In addition, institutions that use Call Report software generally can print paper copies of blank forms from their software. Please ensure that the individual responsible for preparing Call Reports at your institution has been notified about the electronic availability of the March 2017 report forms and instructional materials as well as these Supplemental Instructions. The locations of changes to the text of the previous quarter's Supplemental Instructions (except references to the quarter-end report date) are identified by a vertical line in the right margin.

The topic on "Reporting Exposures Hedged with Cleared Eligible Credit Derivatives in Schedule RC-R" has been removed from the Supplemental Instructions this quarter because it has been incorporated into the instruction book for the FFIEC 051 Call Report and the instruction book for the FFIEC 031 and FFIEC 041 Call Reports. The topic on "Disclosures for Investments in Certain Entities That Calculate Net Asset Value per Share" also has been removed from the Supplemental Instructions because it has been incorporated into the instructions for Schedule RC-Q in the instruction book for the FFIEC 031 and FFIEC 041 Call Reports.

### Submission of Completed Reports

Each institution's Call Report data must be submitted to the FFIEC's Central Data Repository (CDR), an Internet-based system for data collection (<https://cdr.ffiec.gov/cdr/>), using one of the two methods described in the banking agencies' Financial Institution Letter (FIL) for the March 31, 2017, report date. The CDR Help Desk is available from 9:00 a.m. until 8:00 p.m., Eastern Time, Monday through Friday, and Saturday, April 29, 2017, to provide assistance with user accounts, passwords, and other CDR system-related issues. The CDR Help Desk can be reached by telephone at (888) CDR-3111, by fax at (703) 774-3946, or by e-mail at [CDR.Help@ffiec.gov](mailto:CDR.Help@ffiec.gov).

Institutions are required to maintain in their files a signed and attested hard-copy record of the Call Report data file submitted to the CDR. The appearance of this hard-copy record of the submitted data file need not match exactly the appearance of the sample report forms on the FFIEC's website, but the hard-copy record should show at least the caption of each Call Report item and the reported amount. A copy of the cover page printed from Call Report software or from the FFIEC's website should be used to fulfill the signature and attestation requirement. The signed cover page should be attached to the hard-copy record of the Call Report data file that must be placed in the institution's files.

Currently, Call Report preparation software products marketed by Axiom Software Laboratories, Inc.; DBI Financial Systems, Inc.; Fed Reporter, Inc.; FIS Compliance Solutions; FiServ, Inc.; Jack Henry & Associates, Inc.; Lombard Risk; SHAZAM Core Services; and Wolters Kluwer Financial Services meet the technical specifications for producing Call Report data files that are able to be processed by the CDR. The addresses and telephone numbers of these vendors are listed on the final page of these Supplemental Instructions.

### New Revenue Recognition Accounting Standard

In May 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) No. 2014-09, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers," which added Topic 606, Revenue from Contracts

with Customers, to the Accounting Standards Codification (ASC). The core principle of Topic 606 is that an entity should recognize revenue at an amount that reflects the consideration to which it expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer as part of the entity's ordinary activities. ASU 2014-09 also added Topic 610, Other Income, to the ASC. Topic 610 applies to income recognition that is not within the scope of Topic 606, other Topics (such as Topic 840 on leases), or other revenue or income guidance. As discussed in the following section of these Supplemental Instructions, Topic 610 applies to an institution's sales of repossessed nonfinancial assets, such as other real estate owned (OREO). The sale of repossessed nonfinancial assets is not considered an "ordinary activity" because institutions do not typically invest in nonfinancial assets. ASU 2014-09 and subsequent amendments are collectively referred to herein as the "new standard."

The new standard specifically excludes financial instruments and other contractual rights or obligations within the scope of Topic 310, Receivables; Topic, 320, Investments – Debt and Equity Securities; Topic 815, Derivatives and Hedging; and certain other ASC Topics. Therefore, many common revenue streams in the financial sector, such as interest income, fair value adjustments, gains and losses on sales of financial instruments, and loan origination fees, are not within the scope of the new standard. The new standard may change the timing for the recognition of, and the presentation of, those revenue streams within the scope of ASC Subtopic 606-10, such as certain fees associated with credit card arrangements, underwriting fees and costs, and deposit-related fees.

For institutions that are public business entities, as defined under U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), the new standard is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim reporting periods within those fiscal years. For institutions that are not public business entities (i.e., that are private companies), the new standard is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018, and interim reporting periods within fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019. Early application of the new standard is permitted for all institutions for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2016, and interim reporting periods as prescribed in the new standard. If an institution chooses to early adopt the new standard for financial reporting purposes, the institution should implement the new standard in its Call Report for the same quarter-end report date.

For Call Report purposes, an institution must apply the new standard on a modified retrospective basis as of the effective date of the standard. Under the modified retrospective method, an institution should apply a cumulative-effect adjustment to affected accounts existing as of the beginning of the fiscal year the new standard is adopted. The cumulative-effect adjustment to retained earnings for this change in accounting principle should be reported in Call Report Schedule RI-A, item 2. An institution that early adopts the new standard must apply it in its entirety. The institution cannot choose to apply the guidance to some revenue streams and not to others that are within the scope of the new standard.

For additional information, institutions should refer to the new standard, which is available at <http://www.fasb.org/jsp/FASB/Page/SectionPage&cid=1176156316498>.

### **Revenue Recognition: Accounting for Sales of OREO**

As stated in the preceding section, Topic 610 applies to an institution's sale of repossessed nonfinancial assets, such as OREO. When the new standard becomes effective at the dates discussed above, Topic 610 will eliminate the prescriptive criteria and methods for sale accounting and gain recognition for dispositions of OREO currently set forth in Subtopic 360-20, Property, Plant, and Equipment – Real Estate Sales. Under the new standard, an institution will recognize the entire gain or loss, if any, and derecognize the OREO at the time of sale if the transaction meets certain requirements of Topic 606. Otherwise, an institution will generally record any payments received as a deposit liability to the buyer and continue reporting the OREO as an asset at the time of the transaction.

The following paragraphs highlight key aspects of Topic 610 that will apply to seller-financed sales of OREO once the new standard takes effect. When implementing the new standard, an institution will need to exercise judgment in determining whether a contract (within the meaning of Topic 606) exists for the sale or transfer of

OREO, whether the institution has performed its obligations identified in the contract, and what the transaction price is for calculation of the amount of gain or loss. For additional information, please refer to the Glossary entry for “Foreclosed Assets” in the Call Report instruction book, which has been updated this quarter to incorporate guidance on the application of the new standard to sales of OREO.

Under Topic 610, when an institution does not have a controlling financial interest in the OREO buyer under Topic 810, Consolidation, the institution’s first step in assessing whether it can derecognize an OREO asset and recognize revenue upon the sale or transfer of the OREO is to determine whether a contract exists under the provisions of Topic 606. In order for a transaction to be a contract under Topic 606, it must meet five criteria. Although all five criteria require careful analysis for seller-financed sales of OREO, two criteria in particular may require significant judgment. These criteria are the commitment of the parties to the transaction to perform their respective obligations and the collectability of the transaction price. To evaluate whether a transaction meets the collectability criterion, a selling institution must determine whether it is probable that it will collect substantially all of the consideration to which it is entitled in exchange for the transfer of the OREO, i.e., the transaction price. To make this determination, as well as the determination that the buyer of the OREO is committed to perform its obligations, a selling institution should consider all facts and circumstances related to the buyer’s ability and intent to pay the transaction price. As with the current accounting standards governing seller-financed sales of OREO, the amount and character of a buyer’s initial equity in the property (typically the cash down payment) and recourse provisions remain important factors to evaluate. Other factors to consider may include, but are not limited to, the financing terms of the loan (including amortization and any balloon payment), the credit standing of the buyer, the cash flow from the property, and the selling institution’s continuing involvement with the property following the transaction.

If the five contract criteria in Topic 606 have not been met, the institution generally may not derecognize the OREO asset or recognize revenue (gain or loss) as an accounting sale has not occurred. In contrast, if an institution determines the contract criteria in Topic 606 have been met, it must then determine whether it has satisfied its performance obligations as identified in the contract by transferring control of the asset to the buyer, indicators of which are identified in the new standard. For seller-financed sales of OREO, the transfer of control generally occurs on the closing date of the sale when the institution obtains the right to receive payment for the property and transfers legal title to the buyer. However, an institution must consider all relevant facts and circumstances to determine whether control of the OREO has transferred.

When a contract exists and an institution has transferred control of the asset, the institution should derecognize the OREO asset and recognize a gain or loss for the difference between the transaction price and the carrying amount of the OREO asset. Generally, the transaction price in a sale of OREO will be the contract amount in the purchase/sale agreement, including for a seller-financed sale financed at market terms. However, the transaction price may differ from the amount stated in the contract due to the existence of off-market terms on the financing. In this situation, to determine the transaction price, the contract amount should be adjusted for the time value of money by using as the discount rate a market rate of interest considering the credit characteristics of the buyer and the terms of the financing.

As stated in the preceding section on the new revenue recognition accounting standard, for Call Report purposes, an institution must apply the new standard on a modified retrospective basis. To determine the cumulative-effect adjustment for the change in accounting for seller-financed OREO sales, an institution should measure the impact of applying Topic 610 to the outstanding seller-financed sales of OREO currently accounted for under Subtopic 360-20 using the installment, cost recovery, reduced-profit, or deposit method as of the beginning of the fiscal year the new standard is adopted. The cumulative-effect adjustment to retained earnings for this change in accounting principle should be reported in Call Report Schedule RI-A, item 2.

### **Accounting for Leases**

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-02, “Leases,” which added Topic 842, Leases, to the ASC. This guidance, once effective, supersedes ASC Topic 840, Leases.

Topic 842 does not fundamentally change lessor accounting; however, it aligns terminology between lessee and lessor accounting and brings key aspects of lessor accounting into alignment with the FASB's new revenue recognition guidance in Topic 606. As a result, the classification difference between direct financing leases and sales-type leases for lessors moves from a risk-and-rewards principle to a transfer of control principle. Additionally, there is no longer a distinction in the treatment of real estate and non-real estate leases by lessors.

The most significant change that Topic 842 makes is to lessee accounting. Under existing accounting standards, lessees recognize lease assets and lease liabilities on the balance sheet for capital leases, but do not recognize operating leases on the balance sheet. The lessee accounting model under Topic 842 retains the distinction between operating leases and capital leases, which the new standard labels finance leases. However, the new standard requires lessees to record a right-of-use (ROU) asset and a lease liability on the balance sheet for operating leases. (For finance leases, a lessee's lease asset also is designated an ROU asset.) In general, the new standard permits a lessee to make an accounting policy election to exempt leases with a term of one year or less at their commencement date from on-balance sheet recognition. The lease term generally includes the noncancellable period of a lease as well as purchase options and renewal options reasonably certain to be exercised by the lessee, renewal options controlled by the lessor, and any other economic incentive for the lessee to extend the lease. An economic incentive may include a related-party commitment. When preparing to implement Topic 842, lessees will need to analyze their existing lease contracts to determine the entries to record on adoption of this new standard.

For a sale-leaseback transaction to qualify for sales treatment, Topic 842 requires certain criteria within Topic 606 to be met. Topic 606 focuses on the transfer of control of the leased asset from the seller/lessee to the buyer/lessor. A sale-leaseback transaction that does not transfer control is accounted for as a financing arrangement. For a transaction currently accounted for as a sale-leaseback under existing U.S. GAAP, an entity is not required to reassess whether the transaction would have qualified as a sale and a leaseback under Topic 842 when it adopts the new standard.

Leases classified as leveraged leases prior to the adoption of Topic 842 may continue to be accounted for under Topic 840 unless subsequently modified. Topic 842 eliminates leveraged lease accounting for leases that commence after an institution adopts the new accounting standard.

For institutions that are public business entities, as defined under U.S. GAAP, ASU 2016-02 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018, including interim reporting periods within those fiscal years. For institutions that are not public business entities, the new standard is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019, and interim reporting periods within fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2020. Early application of the new standard is permitted for all institutions. An institution that early adopts the new standard must apply it in its entirety to all lease-related transactions. If an institution chooses to early adopt the new standard for financial reporting purposes, the institution should implement the new standard in its Call Report for the same quarter-end report date.

For Call Report purposes, an institution must apply the new standard on a modified retrospective basis. Under the modified retrospective method, an institution should apply a cumulative-effect adjustment to affected accounts existing as of the beginning of the fiscal year the new standard is adopted. The cumulative-effect adjustment to retained earnings for this change in accounting principle should be reported in Schedule RI-A, item 2. The ROU asset recorded upon adoption should be reflected in Schedule RC, item 6, "Premises and fixed assets" and the related lease liability recorded upon adoption should be reflected in Schedule RC-M, item 5.b, "Other borrowings." These classifications are consistent with the current Call Report instructions for reporting a lessee's capital leases.

For additional information on ASU 2016-02, institutions should refer to the FASB's website at: [http://www.fasb.org/cs/ContentServer?c=FASBContent\\_C&pagename=FASB%2FFASBContent\\_C%2FCompletedProjectPage&cid=1176167904031](http://www.fasb.org/cs/ContentServer?c=FASBContent_C&pagename=FASB%2FFASBContent_C%2FCompletedProjectPage&cid=1176167904031), which includes a link to the new accounting standard.

## Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments: Fair Value Option Liabilities

In January 2016, the FASB completed its Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments project by issuing ASU No. 2016-01, “Recognition and Measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities.”

This ASU makes targeted improvements to U.S. GAAP. It includes requiring an institution to present separately in other comprehensive income (OCI) the portion of the total change in the fair value of a liability resulting from a change in the instrument-specific credit risk (“own credit risk”) when the institution has elected to measure the liability at fair value in accordance with the fair value option for financial instruments. Prior to the new ASU, U.S. GAAP required institutions to report the entire change in fair value of such an instrument in earnings. The effect of a change in an entity’s own credit risk for other financial liabilities measured at fair value, including derivatives, will continue to be reported in net income.

The change due to own credit risk, as described above, is the difference between the total change in fair value and the amount resulting from a change in a base market rate (e.g., a risk-free interest rate). An institution may use another method that it believes results in a faithful measurement of the fair value change attributable to instrument-specific credit risk. However, it will have to apply the method consistently to each financial liability from period to period.

For public business entities, as defined under U.S. GAAP, the ASU is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim periods within those fiscal years. For all other entities, the ASU is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018, and interim periods within fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019. Early application of the ASU is permitted for all organizations that are not public business entities as of the fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim periods within those fiscal years. Additionally, early application of the provisions regarding the presentation in OCI of changes due to own credit risk, as described above, is permitted for all entities for financial statements of fiscal years or interim periods that have not yet been issued or made available for issuance, and in the same period for Call Report purposes.

When an institution with a calendar year fiscal year adopts ASU 2016-01, the accumulated gains and losses as of the beginning of the fiscal year due to changes in the instrument-specific credit risk of fair value option liabilities, net of tax effect, are reclassified from Schedule RC, item 26.a, “Retained earnings,” to Schedule RC, item 26.b, “Accumulated other comprehensive income” (AOCI). If an institution with a calendar year fiscal year chooses to early apply the ASU’s provisions for fair value option liabilities in an interim period after the first interim period of its fiscal year, any unrealized gains and losses due to changes in own credit risk and the related tax effects recognized in the Call Report income statement during the interim period(s) before the interim period of adoption should be reclassified from earnings to OCI. In the Call Report, this reclassification would be from Schedule RI, item 5.I, “Other noninterest income,” and Schedule RI, item 9, “Applicable income taxes,” to Schedule RI-A, item 10, “Other comprehensive income,” with a corresponding reclassification from Schedule RC, item 26.a, to Schedule RC, item 26.b.

Additionally, for purposes of reporting on Schedule RC-R, Part I, institutions should report in item 10.a, “Less: Unrealized net gain (loss) related to changes in the fair value of liabilities that are due to changes in own credit risk,” the amount included in AOCI attributable to changes in the fair value of fair value option liabilities that are due to changes in the institution’s own credit risk. Institutions should note that this AOCI amount is included in the amount reported in Schedule RC-R, Part I, item 3, “Accumulated other comprehensive income (AOCI).”

For additional information, institutions should refer to ASU 2016-01, which is available at <http://www.fasb.org/jsp/FASB/Page/SectionPage&cid=1176156316498>.

## Accounting for Measurement-Period Adjustments Related to a Business Combination

In September 2015, the FASB issued ASU No. 2015-16, “Simplifying the Accounting for Measurement-Period Adjustments.” Under ASC Topic 805, Business Combinations (formerly FASB Statement No. 141(R), “Business Combinations”), if the initial accounting for a business combination is incomplete by the end of the

reporting period in which the combination occurs, the acquirer reports provisional amounts in its financial statements for the items for which the accounting is incomplete. During the measurement period, the acquirer is required to adjust the provisional amounts recognized at the acquisition date, with a corresponding adjustment to goodwill, to reflect new information obtained about facts and circumstances that existed as of the acquisition date that, if known, would have affected the measurement of the amounts recognized as of that date. At present under Topic 805, an acquirer is required to retrospectively adjust the provisional amounts recognized at the acquisition date to reflect the new information. To simplify the accounting for the adjustments made to provisional amounts, ASU 2015-16 eliminates the requirement to retrospectively account for the adjustments. Accordingly, the ASU amends Topic 805 to require an acquirer to recognize adjustments to provisional amounts that are identified during the measurement period in the reporting period in which adjustment amounts are determined. Under the ASU, the acquirer also must recognize in the financial statements for the same reporting period the effect on earnings, if any, resulting from the adjustments to the provisional amounts as if the accounting for the business combination had been completed as of the acquisition date.

In general, the measurement period in a business combination is the period after the acquisition date during which the acquirer may adjust provisional amounts reported for identifiable assets acquired, liabilities assumed, and consideration transferred for the acquiree for which the initial accounting for the business combination is incomplete at the end of the reporting period in which the combination occurs. Topic 805 provides additional guidance on the measurement period, which shall not exceed one year from the acquisition date, and adjustments to provisional amounts during this period.

For institutions that are public business entities, as defined under U.S. GAAP, ASU 2015-16 is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2015. For institutions that are not public business entities (i.e., that are private companies), the ASU is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2016, and interim periods within fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017. The ASU's amendments to Topic 805 should be applied prospectively to adjustments to provisional amounts that occur after the effective date of the ASU. Thus, institutions with a calendar year fiscal year that are public business entities were required to apply the ASU to any adjustments to provisional amounts that occur after January 1, 2016, beginning with their Call Reports for March 31, 2016. Institutions with a calendar year fiscal year that are private companies must apply the ASU to any adjustments to provisional amounts that occur after January 1, 2017, beginning with their Call Reports for December 31, 2017. Early application of ASU 2015-16 is permitted in Call Reports that have not been submitted.

For additional information, institutions should refer to ASU 2015-16, which is available at <http://www.fasb.org/jsp/FASB/Page/SectionPage&cid=1176156316498>.

### **Amending Previously Submitted Report Data**

Should your institution find that it needs to revise previously submitted Call Report data, please make the appropriate changes to the data, ensure that the revised data passes the FFIEC-published validation criteria, and submit the revised data file to the CDR using one of the two methods described in the banking agencies' FIL for the March 31, 2017, report date. For technical assistance with the submission of amendments to the CDR, please contact the CDR Help Desk by telephone at (888) CDR-3111, by fax at (703) 774-3946, or by e-mail at [CDR.Help@ffiec.gov](mailto:CDR.Help@ffiec.gov).

### **Other Reporting Matters**

For the following topics, institutions should continue to follow the guidance in the specified Call Report Supplemental Instructions:

- “Purchased” Loans Originated By Others – Supplemental Instructions for September 30, 2015 ([https://www.ffiec.gov/PDF/FFIEC\\_forms/FFIEC031\\_FFIEC041\\_suppinst\\_201509.pdf](https://www.ffiec.gov/PDF/FFIEC_forms/FFIEC031_FFIEC041_suppinst_201509.pdf))
- True-up Liability under an FDIC Loss-Sharing Agreement – Supplemental Instructions for June 30, 2015 ([https://www.ffiec.gov/PDF/FFIEC\\_forms/FFIEC031\\_FFIEC041\\_suppinst\\_201506.pdf](https://www.ffiec.gov/PDF/FFIEC_forms/FFIEC031_FFIEC041_suppinst_201506.pdf))

- Troubled Debt Restructurings, Current Market Interest Rates, and ASU No. 2011-02 – Supplemental Instructions for December 31, 2014  
([https://www.ffiec.gov/PDF/FFIEC\\_forms/FFIEC031\\_FFIEC041\\_suppinst\\_201412.pdf](https://www.ffiec.gov/PDF/FFIEC_forms/FFIEC031_FFIEC041_suppinst_201412.pdf))
- Determining the Fair Value of Derivatives – Supplemental Instructions for June 30, 2014  
([https://www.ffiec.gov/PDF/FFIEC\\_forms/FFIEC031\\_FFIEC041\\_suppinst\\_201406.pdf](https://www.ffiec.gov/PDF/FFIEC_forms/FFIEC031_FFIEC041_suppinst_201406.pdf))
- Indemnification Assets and ASU No. 2012-06 – Supplemental Instructions for June 30, 2014  
([https://www.ffiec.gov/PDF/FFIEC\\_forms/FFIEC031\\_FFIEC041\\_suppinst\\_201406.pdf](https://www.ffiec.gov/PDF/FFIEC_forms/FFIEC031_FFIEC041_suppinst_201406.pdf))
- Other-Than-Temporary Impairment of Debt Securities – Supplemental Instructions for June 30, 2014  
([https://www.ffiec.gov/PDF/FFIEC\\_forms/FFIEC031\\_FFIEC041\\_suppinst\\_201406.pdf](https://www.ffiec.gov/PDF/FFIEC_forms/FFIEC031_FFIEC041_suppinst_201406.pdf))
- Small Business Lending Fund – Supplemental Instructions for March 31, 2013  
([https://www.ffiec.gov/PDF/FFIEC\\_forms/FFIEC031\\_FFIEC041\\_suppinst\\_201303.pdf](https://www.ffiec.gov/PDF/FFIEC_forms/FFIEC031_FFIEC041_suppinst_201303.pdf))
- Reporting Purchased Subordinated Securities in Schedule RC-S – Supplemental Instructions for September 30, 2011  
([https://www.ffiec.gov/PDF/FFIEC\\_forms/FFIEC031\\_FFIEC041\\_suppinst\\_201109.pdf](https://www.ffiec.gov/PDF/FFIEC_forms/FFIEC031_FFIEC041_suppinst_201109.pdf))
- Treasury Department’s Capital Purchase Program – Supplemental Instructions for September 30, 2011  
([https://www.ffiec.gov/PDF/FFIEC\\_forms/FFIEC031\\_FFIEC041\\_suppinst\\_201109.pdf](https://www.ffiec.gov/PDF/FFIEC_forms/FFIEC031_FFIEC041_suppinst_201109.pdf))
- Deposit insurance assessments – Supplemental Instructions for September 30, 2009  
([https://www.ffiec.gov/PDF/FFIEC\\_forms/FFIEC031\\_041\\_suppinst\\_200909.pdf](https://www.ffiec.gov/PDF/FFIEC_forms/FFIEC031_041_suppinst_200909.pdf))
- Accounting for share-based payments under FASB Statement No. 123 (Revised 2004), *Share-Based Payment* – Supplemental Instructions for December 31, 2006  
([https://www.ffiec.gov/PDF/FFIEC\\_forms/FFIEC031\\_041\\_suppinst\\_200612.pdf](https://www.ffiec.gov/PDF/FFIEC_forms/FFIEC031_041_suppinst_200612.pdf))
- Commitments to originate and sell mortgage loans – Supplemental Instructions for March 31, 2006  
([https://www.ffiec.gov/PDF/FFIEC\\_forms/FFIEC031\\_041\\_suppinst\\_200603.pdf](https://www.ffiec.gov/PDF/FFIEC_forms/FFIEC031_041_suppinst_200603.pdf)) and June 30, 2005  
([https://www.ffiec.gov/PDF/FFIEC\\_forms/FFIEC031\\_041\\_suppinst\\_200506.pdf](https://www.ffiec.gov/PDF/FFIEC_forms/FFIEC031_041_suppinst_200506.pdf))

**Call Report Software Vendors**

For information on available Call Report preparation software products, institutions should contact:

Axiom Software Laboratories, Inc.  
67 Wall Street, 17th Floor  
New York, New York 10005  
Telephone: (212) 248-4188  
<http://www.axiomsl.com>

DBI Financial Systems, Inc.  
P.O. Box 14027  
Bradenton, Florida 34280  
Telephone: (800) 774-3279  
<http://www.e-dbi.com>

Fed Reporter, Inc.  
28118 Agoura Road, Suite 202  
Agoura Hills, California 91301  
Telephone: (888) 972-3772  
<http://www.fedreporter.net>

FIS Compliance Solutions  
16855 West Bernardo Drive,  
Suite 270  
San Diego, California 92127  
Telephone: (800) 825-3772  
<http://www.callreporter.com>

FiServ, Inc.  
1345 Old Cheney Road  
Lincoln, Nebraska 68512  
Telephone: (402) 423-2682  
<http://www.premier.fiserv.com>

Jack Henry & Associates, Inc.  
Regulatory Filing Group  
11044 Research Boulevard,  
Suite D-230  
Austin, Texas 78759  
Telephone: (800) 688-9191  
<http://filing.jackhenry.com>

Lombard Risk  
One Gateway Center,  
26th Floor  
Newark, New Jersey 07102  
Telephone: (973) 648-0900  
<http://www.lombardrisk.com>

SHAZAM Core Services  
6700 Pioneer Parkway  
Johnston, Iowa 50131  
Telephone: (888) 262-3348  
<http://www.cardinal400.com>

Wolters Kluwer Financial Services  
130 Turner Street, Building 3,  
4th Floor  
Waltham, Massachusetts 02453  
Telephone (800) 261-3111  
<http://www.wolterskluwer.com>