Reserve Maintenance Seminar

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Agenda

- History and purpose of reserves
- Reserve requirement calculation
- Clearing balance requirements
- As-of adjustments
- Account maintenance and position
- Deficiencies, penalties and waivers
- ReserveCalc

History & Purpose of Reserves



Overview

- Legislation affecting reserve requirements
- Goals of Monetary Policy
- The link between Monetary Policy and the Reserves Market
- Instruments used in the implementation of Monetary Policy

Federal Reserve Act (1913)

• Section 19 of the Act empowers the Federal Reserve to require depository institutions to hold a portion of their deposits as a reserve.

• This fractional reserve system is one of the tools used to implement monetary policy.

Federal Reserve Act (1913)

 Section 19 of the Act is codified in Regulation D.

- Regulation D details the following:
 - Definition of a deposit
 - Definition of types of deposits
 - Computation and maintenance rules for reserve requirements
 - Form of reserves

Federal Reserve Act (1913)

- Regulation D details the following: (continued)
 - Deductions from reserve requirements
 - Carryover rules
 - Transitional adjustments for mergers
 - Supplemental and emergency reserve requirements
 - Penalties
 - International Banking Facilities

International Banking Act (1978)

- Brought foreign banks in the U.S. within the federal regulatory framework
- Leveled the "playing field" between domestic and foreign banks
- Key provision for reserve requirements:

ALL U.S. branches and agencies of foreign banks are subject to reserve requirements

Monetary Control Act (1980)

- Reformed reserve requirements to end the problem of banks leaving the Federal Reserve System
- Imposes reserve requirements on all institutions that have transaction accounts, non-personal savings and time deposits, or Eurocurrency liabilities
- Established an exemption amount

Monetary Control Act (1980)

- Key provisions for reserve requirements:

 ALL depository institutions are subject to reserve requirements including:
 - Member/nonmember commercial banks
 - Thrift institutions (including credit unions)
 - U.S. branches and agencies of foreign banks
 - Edge and agreement corporations Created a two week computation and maintenance period to allow flexibility in managing reserves

Garn St. Germain Act (1982)

- Includes a number of provisions to facilitate deregulation of the banking industry
- Key provisions for reserve requirements:

Requires that institutions with less than \$2 million in reservable liabilities be exempt from reserve requirements

Requires that this amount be indexed annually based on aggregate deposit growth

Garn St. Germain Act (1982)

• Key provisions for reserve requirements:

Changed computation and maintenance periods for transaction accounts to contemporaneous from lagged

Riegle-Neal Interstate Banking and Efficiency Act (1994)

Allows interstate banking and branching

• Key provisions for reserve requirements:

Allowing banks to have a multi-state presence, required significant changes to the Federal Reserve account structure

As a result, subaccounts were created

Regulation D

• Regulation D defines depository institutions that are subject to reserve requirements, the liabilities that are reservable, and the associated reporting reserve calculations and maintenance requirements.

Uses of Reserves Data

• The primary use of reserves information is for implementing and supporting monetary policy.



Monetary Policy & the Reserves Market

- The basic link between monetary policy and the economy is through the market for reserves, more commonly known as the federal funds market.
- Institutions borrow and lend on an overnight basis.
- The interest rate charged for the use of these funds is known as the federal funds rate.

Importance of Fed Funds Rate

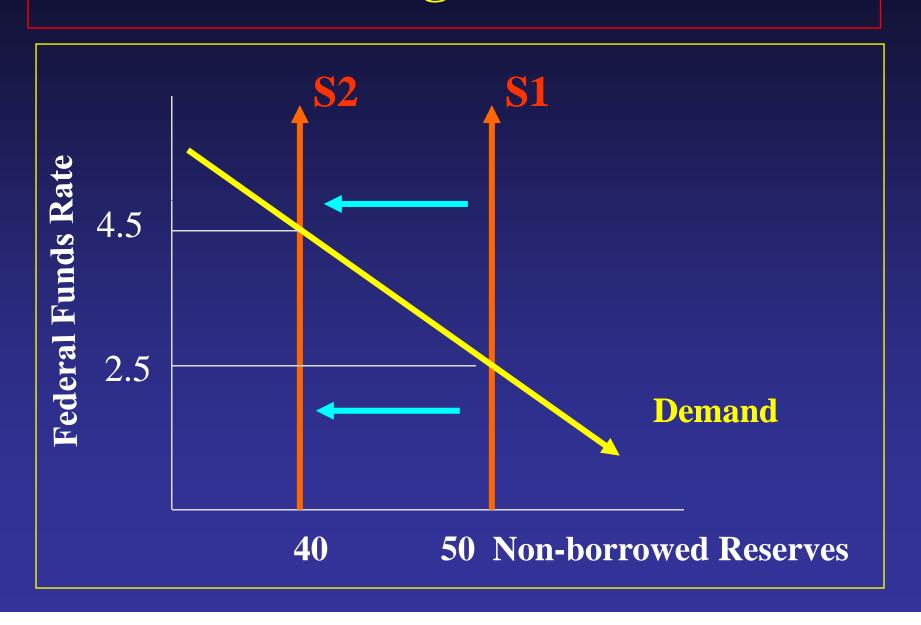
• A change in the demand or supply of reserves will result in a change in the federal funds rate which in turn tends to spread quickly to other interest rates.



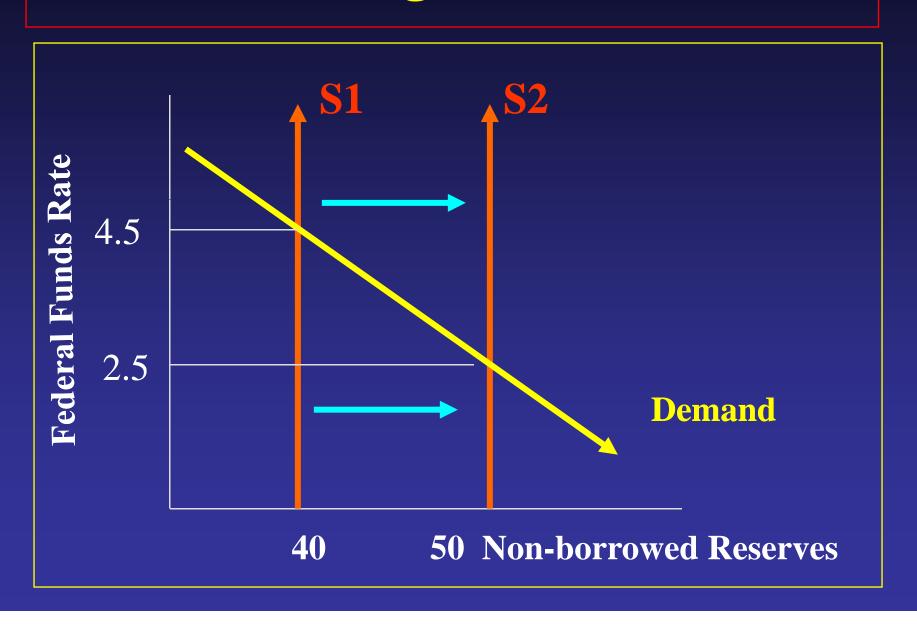
Targeting the Fed Funds Rate

- The Federal Open Market Committee defines the target fed funds rate necessary to promote the goals of maximum employment, stable prices, and moderate long-term interest rates.
- Open Market Operations involve adjustment in the supply of bank reserves, relative to reserve demand, in order to achieve and maintain desired financial market conditions.

Draining Reserves



Adding Reserves



Reserves Market

• Demand in the Reserves Market is determined by each bank's need to meet reserve requirements as defined in Regulation D.

Reserves Market

- The supply of reserves is the amount of reserves currently in the market which consists of:
 - Discount Window Lending (Borrowed Reserves)
 - Nonborrowed Reserves Influenced by the purchase or sale of securities by the Open Market Trading Desk

Monetary Policy

• The tools used to implement monetary policy:

- Reserve Requirements
- Discount Window Lending
- Open Market Operations

Reserve Requirement Calculation



Objectives

- Computation Period
- Maintenance Period
- Exemption
- Low Reserve Tranche
- Reserve Ratios

- Reserve Requirement Calculation
- Report of Required Reserves
- Transitional Adjustments for Mergers

Computation Period

Weekly FR 2900:

• The computation period for weekly FR 2900 reporters consists of 14 consecutive days beginning on a Tuesday and ending on the second Monday thereafter.

Weekly Reporters (FR 2900) Computation Period

Example

FR 2900 Reporting Computation
Periods Period

09/16/03 (Tues) to 09/22/03 (Mon)

09/16/03 (Tues) to 09/29/03 (Mon)

09/23/03 (Tues) to 09/29/03 (Mon)

Quarterly Reporters (FR 2900Q) Computation Period

FR 2900Q:

• The computation period for FR 2900Q reporters consists of 7 consecutive days beginning on a Tuesday and ending on the Monday thereafter.

Example

09/16/03 (Tues) to 09/22/03 (Mon)

Weekly FR 2900:

• A reserve maintenance period for FR 2900 reporters consists of 14 consecutive days beginning on a Thursday and ending on the second Wednesday thereafter.

Example

09/18/03 (Thurs) to 10/01/03 (Wed).

• The reserve requirement to be satisfied during a 14-day reserve maintenance period is based on the daily average level of reservable liabilities during the computation period.

• The weekly reserve maintenance period starts 30 days after the beginning of a computation period.

Computation Period	Maintenance Period
08/19/03 to 08/25/03 08/26/02 to 09/01/03	09/18/03 to 10/01/03

• The same lag is used in the computation of vault cash which is applied to satisfy the reserve requirement.

Vault Cash	Computation Period	Maintenance Period
08/19/03 to	08/19/03 to	09/18/03 to
09/01/03	09/01/03	10/01/03

Quarterly FR 2900:

• The reserve maintenance period for quarterly FR 2900 reporters consists of 7 consecutive days beginning on a Thursday and ending on the following Wednesday.

Example

10/16/03 (Thurs) to 10/22/03 (Wed)

• The reserve requirement to be satisfied during each <u>quarterly</u> reserve maintenance period is based on the daily average level of reservable liabilities during the 7-day computation period.

Computation Period	Maintenance Periods
(Quarterly)	
09/16/03 to 09/22/03	10/16/03 to 01/14/04

• A <u>quarterly</u> reserve maintenance <u>cycle</u> usually consists of 13 successive <u>one week</u> maintenance periods that begin on the third Thursday following the end of the computation period.

Quarterly Reserve Maintenance

Computation Period	Maintenance Periods
Cycle	(13 Weeks)
(Includes Vault Cash)	
09/16/03 to 09/22/03	10/16/03 to 01/14/04
10/1/100 / 10/00/00	
12/16/03 to 12/22/03	01/15/04 to 04/15/04

Exemption Level

- The exemption level is the amount of an institution's net transaction accounts that is subject to a reserve requirement of zero percent.
- The exemption amount is adjusted annually.
- When calculating reserve requirements, the exemption amount is subtracted from reservable liabilities <u>before</u> the reserve ratios are applied.

Low Reserve Tranche

- The low reserve tranche is the amount of an institution's net transaction accounts that is subject to a reserve requirement of 3 percent.
- The low reserve tranche is adjusted annually.

Reserve Tranche

- The amount of an institution's reservable liabilities that is <u>over</u> the low reserve tranche is subject to a reserve requirement of 10 percent.
- Adjusted annually



Low Reserve Tranche

Example:

Net Transaction Accounts \$ 100m

- Reserved at 0 Percent \$ 6.0m (exemption amount)
- Reserved at 3 percent \$42.1m - \$6.0m = \$36.1m (low reserve tranche)
- Reserved at 10 percent \$100m - \$42.1m = \$57.9m (amount above low reserve tranche)

Low Reserve Tranche

• Each depository institution that files the FR 2900 report is allocated the full exemption amount and low reserve tranche.



FR 2930 Annual Report

- Allocation of Low Reserve Tranche and Reservable Liabilities Exemption.
- Adjusted annually

FR 2930 Annual Report

- The following institutions share a single exemption amount and a single low reserve tranche even though they file separate FR 2900 reports:
 - All U.S. Branches and Agencies that share the same foreign direct parent bank, and
 - Edge and Agreement corporations

Low Reserve Tranche

Example

ABC Bank in Tokyo has three separately chartered branches located in the U.S.

These three U.S. branches would share a single exemption and a single low reserve tranche.

Allocation of Low Reserve Tranche and Reservable Liabilities Exemption for U.S. Branches and Agencies of Foreign Banks and Edge and Agreement Corporations

Edge and Agreement C	corporations				
Effective for the 14-day reserve computation period beginning Tuesda	ту				
List below for each office, or for each group of offices fling a single aggregated Report of Transaction Accounts, Other Deposits and Vault Cash (FR 2900), the amount of the low reserve tranche (Column 3) and the amount of the reservable liabilities exemption (Column 4) to be assigned to each office or group of offices.					
PLEASE READ INSTRUCTIONS PRIOR TO CO	MPLETION OF THIS	FORM.			
Column 1	Column 2	Colu	mn 3	Colu	mn 4
Name and location of each office reporting on the FR 2900	Federal Reserve District	Low F	unt of beserve notes sation*	Rese Linbi Exert	unt of nyable lities sption ation ^s
		Mi	Thou	MI	Thou
TOTAL		1	7		
l' additional space is necessary, please at	tach a separate sheet	t.			
l certify that the information shown on this report is correct.					
			_		_
Name and address of reporting institution Please	return to:				
A copy of this report must be submitted to each Federal Reserve Bank in whose of the low reserve transfer or the reservable liabilities exemption is located, one reported on this form is to be effective. (Please tile even if these allocations information pertaining to the allocations and for a list of addresses for each Fe	week prior to the comp are zero.) See the in	outation p	eriod for w	thich the	ationation
546.5					
340.3 = =====					
		\$4.9			

Reserve Ratios

• Reserve requirements are calculated by applying the <u>reserve ratios</u> to daily-average Net Transaction Accounts in a reserve computation period.



Reserve Ratios

- Reserve ratios are applied to the net transaction accounts of <u>all U.S.</u> depository institutions that are required to file the Report of Transaction Accounts, Other Deposits and Vault Cash (FR 2900).
- The reserve ratios that are applied to Weekly FR 2900 reporters are also applied to Quarterly FR 2900Q reporters.

Reserve Ratios

Effective November 26, 2002

Categories

Net Transaction Accounts:

From \$0 to (& including) \$6.0m

Over \$6.0m to (& including) \$42.1m

Over \$42.1m

Nonpersonal savings & time deposits

Eurocurrency Liabilities

Reserve Ratios

0 Percent

3 Percent

10 Percent

0 Percent

0 Percent

Requirement Calculation

- Four steps to calculate your Reserve Requirement (RR):
 - 1 Calculate Daily Average Net Transaction Accounts
 - 2 Apply Exemption
 - 3 Apply Reserve Ratios
 - 4 Add RR at 3% to RR at 10% for Total RR

STEP 1: Calculate Daily Average NTA

Total FR 2900 Week 1 and Week 2 data for:

Line A3, Total Transaction Accounts

Line B1, Due From U.S. Banks

Line B2, CIPC

- NTA = Total Transaction Accounts (Line A3)
 less Due From U.S. Banks (Line B1)
 less CIPC (Line B2).
- Daily Average NTA = NTA/14

STEPS 2 & 3: Apply Exemption & Reserve Ratios

- Calculate amount of net transaction accounts (NTA) that exceeds the exemption.
- Apply Reserve Ratios:
 - (1) Multiply by 3 percent the amount of Daily Average NTA > \$6.0 million but ≤ Low Reserve Tranche \$42.1 million
 - (2) Multiply by 10 percent the amount of Daily Average NTA > Tranche \$42.1 million

STEP 4: Sum Requirement

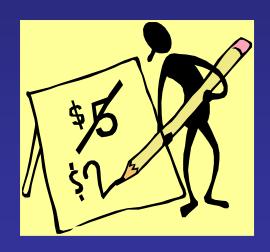
 Daily Average Reserve Requirement (RR) equals 3% Requirement plus 10% Requirement



Vault Cash

- Vault Cash is calculated by adding week 1 and week 2 together, then dividing by 14 (similar to how NTA was calculated) to derive the daily average.
- This figure is factored in <u>after</u> reserve requirements and the tranche loss adjustment have been calculated.
- Vault Cash is used to satisfy required reserves.

Reserve Requirement Calculation Workshop



Step One- Calculate Net Transaction Accounts

Sample FR 2900- Week 1 (\$ in thousands)

	Tues (col.1)	Wed (col.2)	Thur (col.3)	Fri (col.4)	Sat (col.5)	Sun (col.6)	Mon (col.7)	TOTAL (col.8)
A1a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A1b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A1c	75,000	150,000	125,000	128,000	128,000	128,000	35,000	769,000
A2	5,000	5,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	25,000
A3	80,000	155,000	128,000	131,000	131,000	131,000	38,000	794,000
B1	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	7,000
B2	20,000	75,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	5,000	300,000

Step One- Calculate Net Transaction Accounts

Sample FR 2900- Week 2 (\$ in thousands)

	Tues (col.1)	Wed (col.2)	Thur (col.3)	Fri (col.4)	Sat (col.5)	Sun (col.6)	Mon (col.7)	TOTAL (col.8)
A1a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A1b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A1c	200,000	250,000	50,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	900,000
A2	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	21,000
A3	203,000	253,000	53,000	103,000	103,000	103,000	103,000	921,000
B1	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	8,000
B2	50,000	100,000	10,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	40,000	350,000

Step One- Calculate Daily Average NTA

FR 2900

	Week 1 + Week 2 =	<u>Total</u>
Total Transaction Accounts (Line A3)	+	=
Due From U.S. Banks (Line B1)	+	=
Cash Items In Process of Collection (Line B2)	+	=
	<u>Total</u>	

Total Transaction Accounts (Line A3)

- Due From U.S. Banks (Line B1)

- Cash Items In Process of Collection (Line B2)

= NTA

NTA/14 = Daily Average NTA

Step Two- Apply Exemption

Daily Average NTA

Exemption -6,000

Daily Average NTA > Exemption _____

Step Three- Apply Reserve Ratios

Daily Average NTA > 6,000 but \leq Tranche (42,100)

(Daily Average NTA > 6,000 but \leq 42,100) x 3% = **RR at 3%**

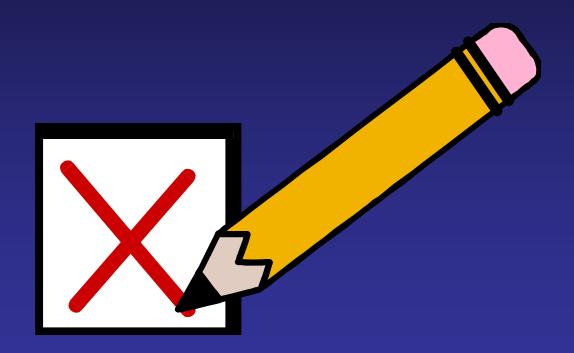
Daily Average NTA > Tranche (42,100)

(Daily Average NTA > 42,100) x 10% = RR at 10%

Step Four- Add RR at 3% to RR at 10%

RR at 3% + RR at 10% = **Daily Average RR**

Answer



Step One- Calculate Net Transaction Accounts

FR 2900

	Week 1 +	Wee	ek 2 = To	otals	
Total Transaction Accounts (Line A3)	794,000	+	921,000	=	1,715,000
- Due From U.S. Banks (Line B1)	7,000	+	8,000	=	15,000
- Cash Items In Process of Collection (Line B2)	300,000	+	350,000	=	650,000

	<u>Total</u>
Total Transaction Accounts (Line A3)	1,715,000
- Due From U.S. Banks (Line B1)	15,000
- Cash Items In Process of Collection (Line B2)	<u>650,000</u>
= NTA	1,050,000

NTA/14 = Daily Average NTA 1,050,000/14 = **75,000**

75,000 is the **Daily Average NTA**. We will use to calculate the **Daily Average RR**

Step Two- Apply Exemption

Daily Average NTA 75,000

- Exemption (6,000)

=Daily Average NTA > Exemption 69,000

Step Three- Apply Reserve Ratios

Daily Average NTA > 6,000 but \leq Tranche (42,100) 36,100

(Daily Average NTA > 6,000 but \leq 42,100) x 3% = **RR at 3%** 36,100 x .03 = **1,083**

Daily Average NTA > Tranche (42,100) 32,900

(Daily Average NTA > 42,100) x 10% = RR at 10% 32,900 x .10 = 3,290

Step Four- Add RR at 3% to RR at 10%

RR at 3% + RR at 10% = Daily Average RR

Report of Required Reserves

• The Federal Reserve Bank of New York calculates reserve requirements and provides a report of required reserves to depository institutions before the start of each maintenance period.

Report of Required Reserves

• A <u>preliminary</u> report of required reserves is delivered via Fedline, fax, or email to each depository institution on the second Thursday of a maintenance period only if FR 2900 data for that corresponding computation period is <u>incomplete</u>.



Report of Required Reserves

- However, for those institutions with complete data, a <u>final report</u> of required reserves is delivered. The final report is provided on the business day following the day we receive the complete data.
- For institutions who submit their FR 2900 through Fedline, a final report of required reserves is transmitted on the business day following the day we receive the complete data.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF NEW YORK XRPA016U

District: 02 REPORT OF REQUIRED RESERVES RUN DATE: 021212 (DAILY AVERAGES IN THOUSANDS) RUN TIME: 190115

123456789 1234567898

CLASS BANK AND TRUST

1123 FEDERAL RESERVE STREET
NEW YORK NY 11111

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

xx FINAL xx

RESERVES REQUIRED FOR BI-WEEKLY MAINTENANCE PERIOD FROM 12-12-02 to 12-25-02

CATEGORY	DAILY AVG	PERCENT	DAILY AVG	
	DEPOSITS	APPLIED	REQUIRED	
	(000)		(000)	

RESERVABLE LIABILITIES REPORTED

FROM 11-12-02 TO 11-25-02

EVEMDT

NET TRANSACTION ACCOUNTS

EAEWII I	0,000		
UP TO (\$ 36.100) MILLION	36,100	3.000	1,083
OVER (\$ 36 100) MILLION	10 000	10 000	1 000

RESERVE REQUIREMENT 2,083

LESS TRANCHE LOSS ADJUSTMENT 800

LESS USABLE PORTION OF 319

319 REPORTED VAULT CASH FROM 11-12-02 TO 11-25-02

RESERVES TO BE MAINTAINED 964
CLEARING BALANCE REQUIREMENT 50

TOTAL BALANCE REQUIRED WITH FRB NEW YORK 1,014

Transitional Adjustment for Mergers

- When two institutions merge, the surviving institution's reserve requirement is higher than the combined reserve requirements of the merging institutions.
- This is due to the loss of the low reserve tranche and exemption of the nonsurviving institution.

Transitional Adjustment for Mergers

• The increase in the requirement is phased in over a seven quarter period.



Example of a Transitional Adjustment for a Merger

	ank A urvivor)	Bank B (survivor)	(mer	x AB ged vivor)		
Daily Average NTA	00,000	150,000	250.	,000		
-Exempt	-6,000	-6,000		.000		
=Daily Average NTA > 6,000	94,000	144,000	244,	000		
Daily Average NTA>6,000 but ≤ 42,100 x .03 = RR at 3% RR > 42,100 x .10 = RR at 10%	1,083 5,790	1,083 10,790	•	,083 ,790		
Daily Average RR	6,873	11,873	21,	873		
Merged RR (Bank AB) 21,873						
Sum of Separate RR	(18	,746)				
Difference is the Tranche Loss Effect 21,873 - 18,746 3,127						
Tranche Loss Adjustment = (Tranche Loss Effect) x (.875) 3,127 x .875 = 2,736						

Transitional Adjustment for Mergers

Maintenance periods	Number of	Percentage applied to
occurring during quarters	weeks	tranche loss effect to
following merger	In quarter	determine amount to be
		subtracted from reserve
		requirement
Quarter 1	16	87.5
Quarter 2	12	75.0
Quarter 3	14	62.5
Quarter 4	12	50.0
Quarter 5	14	37.5
Quarter 6	12	25.0
Quarter 7	14	12.5
Quarter 8 and succeeding		0

Summary

- Computation Period
- Maintenance Period
- Exemption
- Low Reserve Tranche
- Reserve Ratios

- Reserve Requirement
 Calculation
- Report of Required Reserves
- Transitional
 Adjustments for
 Mergers

Clearing Balance Requirements



Objectives

- Clearing Balance Requirement Policy
 - Define clearing balance requirement
 - When and why policy was established
- Why establish and use clearing balances
- Policies and Procedures regarding implementation of clearing balance requirements

Objectives

- Earnings Credits
 - Priced versus non-priced services
 - Calculation of earnings credits
 - Services eligible to use earnings credits



Clearing Balance Requirement Policy

- A clearing balance requirement is an amount that an institution may contract (or be required) to maintain with a Reserve Bank in addition to any reserve balance requirement.
- Clearing balance requirements were implemented as a result of the Federal Reserve Act (as amended by the Monetary Control Act of 1980) and the International Banking Act of 1978.

Clearing Balance Requirement Policy

- A Reserve Bank may impose a clearing balance requirement if an institution has a history of frequent overnight or daylight overdrafts.
- Balances held to meet a clearing balance requirement, up to a limit, generate earnings credits that can be used to offset service charges an institution may incur through use of eligible Reserve Bank services.

Clearing Balance Requirement Policy

- Earnings credits on maintained clearing balances provide a return comparable to what the institution would receive on funds held with a correspondent.
- The institution can use earnings credits to offset Federal Reserve service charges that settle in its own account.

- Must have a Federal Reserve Master Account
- \$25 thousand minimum clearing balance requirement
- Same maintenance period used for reserve requirements applies to clearing balance requirements
- Expected to maintain a daily average balance within a range (Clearing Balance Band).

• Clearing Balance Band is equal to the greater of \$25,000 or two percent of clearing balance requirement.

Example 1

Clearing Balance Requirement is \$400,000

Two Percent of \$400,000 is \$8,000

Therefore, the Clearing Balance Band is \$25,000.

Example 2

Clearing Balance Requirement is \$1,500,000 Two Percent of \$1,500,000 is \$30,000 Therefore, the Clearing Balance Band is \$30,000.

- If an institution fails to maintain the daily average balance above the low end of the Clearing Balance Band, then it is considered deficient and a penalty may be imposed.
- If an institution maintains daily average balances in excess of the clearing balance requirement but within the Clearing Balance Band, earnings credits are generated.

- Clearing balance accounts are monitored for both overnight and daylight overdrafts, with penalties imposed if overdrafts occur.
- As-of adjustments can be applied to clearing balance accounts
- Clearing balance requirements can be changed no more than once every four weeks.

- Institutions can increase or decrease the level of earnings credits to maintain an amount sufficient to cover billable charges.
- Changes to earnings credits result from changing the clearing balance requirement.

- To change a clearing balance requirement an institution must do the following:
 - Contact the Deposit Reports Division in writing and request a change.
 - Indicate the current clearing balance, new clearing balance and effective date for the change. Deposit Reports Division staff require 5 days notice prior to the effective date of the change.
 - The effective date of a clearing balance change must be the first day of a maintenance period.

Correspondence can be addressed to:
 The Federal Reserve Bank of New York
 Attn: Deposit Reports Division
 33 Liberty Street
 New York, New York 10045

• Alternately, correspondence can be faxed to: (212) 720 - 5025

Why Use Clearing Balances

- To use Federal Reserve services
- To hold balances above reserve requirement in order to facilitate clearing needs
- To generate earnings credits to pay for priced services

- Earnings credits can only be used to offset charges for priced Federal Reserve services
- The following are considered priced services:
 - Currency and Coin Services
 - Check Clearing and Collection Services
 - Wire Transfer Services
 - Automated Clearing House Services
 - Settlement Services

- The following are also considered priced services:
 - Securities Safekeeping Services
 - Federal Reserve Float
 - Any new services which the Federal Reserve system offers, including but not limited to,
 Payment Services that affect electronic transfer of funds

- Earnings credits cannot be used to offset charges from non-priced services.
- Non-priced services are those services provided to institutions which are necessary for institutions to monitor and manage their account. Non-priced services are:
 - Accounting Information Services
 - Cash Management Services

Eligible earnings credits are calculated based on the following formula every maintenance cycle:

Eligible Clearing Balances x (100% -MRRP) x Days Carried x Average Federal funds rate/360 days where:

Eligible Clearing Balance =

the sum of the institution's actual daily clearing balance (up to the maximum clearing balance band) divided by the days in the maintenance period (either 7 or 14 days)

MRRP=

Marginal required reserve percentage calculated as 10 percent minus the institution's calculated marginal required reserve

Marginal Required Reserve Rate (MRR) is defined as:

- -Zero for Net Transaction accounts ≤ \$6.0 million
- -3% for Net Transaction accounts > \$6.0 million and ≤ \$42.1 million
- 10% for Net Transaction accounts > \$42.1 million

Average federal funds rate:

• Two week average federal funds rate as published on the Federal Reserve Bank of New York website can be found at the following address:

http://WWW.NEWYORKFED.ORG/PIHOM E/STATISTICS/DLYRATES.

Example 1:

ABC Bank has met its clearing balance requirement of \$20 million every day of the maintenance period. ABC is a weekly reporter with a calculated MRR of 10 percent. The current Federal funds rate is 5.25 percent. Calculate the earnings credits.

For the maintenance period in question, this bank will accrue earnings credits calculated as follows:

```
ABC BANK

EC Balance x (100% - MRRP) x Days Carried x Avg Fed Rate / 360 Days

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓

MRRP = (10% - MRR)

= (10% - 10%)
= 0%

↓

$ 20MM x (100% - 0%) x 14 x 5.25% / 360 = $40,833.33
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Example 1

ABC Bank will receive \$40,833.33 in earnings credits for the maintenance period. The bank will receive earnings credits on 100 percent (100 percent minus zero percent) of its clearing balance based on the MRRP factor.

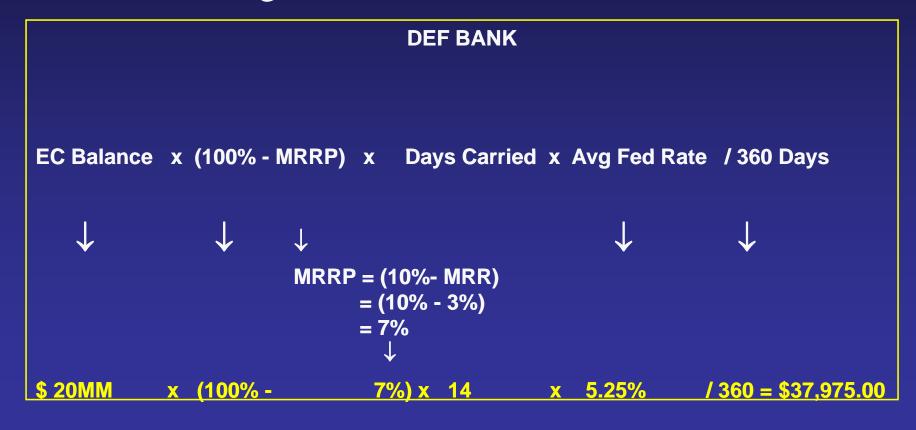
Example 2:

DEF Bank has met its clearing balance requirement of \$20 million every day of the maintenance period. DEF is a weekly reporter with a calculated MRR of 3 percent. The current Federal funds rate is 5.25 percent.

Calculate earnings credits.

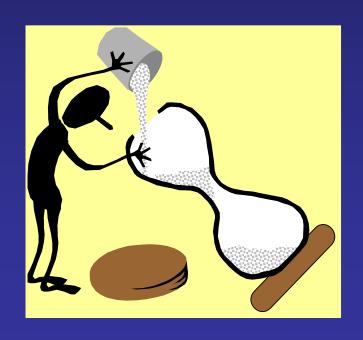
Calculation of Earnings Credits

For the maintenance period in question, this bank will accrue earnings credits calculated as follows:



Example 2:

DEF Bank will receive \$37,975.00 in earnings credits for the maintenance period. The bank will receive earnings credits on 93 percent (100 percent minus seven percent) of its clearing balance based on the MRRP factor.



Objectives

- What are as-of adjustments?
- What is the purpose of as-of adjustments?
- How does an as-of adjustment affect a depository institution's reserves/clearing position?
- Why are as-of adjustments issued?
- Who can issue as-of adjustments?

Objectives

- What is the life cycle of an as-of adjustment?
- How are as-of adjustments applied?
- Can an as-of adjustment be unapplied or moved, after the fact?

• An as-of adjustment is a "memorandum" item that is applied to an institution's reserve position.

 As-of adjustments do not affect balances held in a reserve account.

- The purpose of as-of adjustments are to correct transaction with an entry amount of \$25,000 and an aggregate amount of \$250,000 that will result in a gain or loss to an institution and to correct reporting errors.
- As-of adjustments are issued from the date the error occurred to the date prior to the adjustment date. (The number of days will usually not exceed 45.)

- Debit as-of adjustments reduce the reserve position of a bank, therefore the institution will need to increase its balances held in the remaining days of the maintenance period to offset the negative effect.
- Credit as-of adjustments increase the reserve position so the institution may maintain a lower balance for the remainder of the maintenance period.

Examples of Fed-Caused Errors:

- Failure to credit an institution's account timely,
- Applying a debit to an institution's account too early, or
- Processing a debit or credit to the incorrect depository institution's account

FR 2900 Caused As-Of Adjustments

- To correct for revisions to the Report of Transaction Accounts, Other Deposits and Vault Cash (FR 2900)
- As-of adjustments are issued to periods revised to eliminate a deficiency or excess created from revised data.

FR 2900 Caused As-Of Adjustments

• An offsetting as-of adjustment will be applied to future maintenance periods <u>only</u> to allow an institution to make use of excess reserves held in the revised periods or to allow an institution to compensate for deficiencies that occurred in the revised periods.

Float Caused As-Of Adjustments

- To recover float
 - Depository institutions generate pricedfloat adjustments to pay for float associated with transportation delays of direct send and consolidated cash letter deposits



Float caused As-Ofs

- Week 1 Float incurred
- Week 2 As-of adjustment prepared
- Week 3 As-of adjustment is applied on a Thursday only and always applied to the current maintenance period



As-Of Adjustments

- As-of adjustments are issued by:
 - FRB Buffalo
 - FRB Utica

Life Cycle of As-Of Adjustments

Problem Identification

• A depository institution identifies that their account was incorrectly credited or debited and notifies the appropriate FRBNY operating area.

• An FRBNY operating area identifies that an error has occurred with an accounting transaction. The institution will be notified as soon as possible.

Life Cycle of As-Of Adjustments

Creation of As-Of Adjustment

- The depository institution will be notified that an as-of adjustment will be issued to neutralize the impact of the error.
- The requesting area forwards the request to the Deposit Reports Division for approval and application.

Life Cycle of As-Ofs

Application of As-Of Adjustment

- A Deposit Reports Division staff member contacts the institution to discuss the application of the as-of adjustment if approved.
- The as-of adjustment is processed and applied to the institution's reserve and/or clearing position.

Application of As-Of Adjustments

ERRORS:

- FRB
- Depository Institution (routine adjustments)
- Depository Institution (accommodation adjustments)

Application of As-Of Adjustments

- FRBNY usually applies as-of adjustments to the current maintenance period
- The as-of may apply to the maintenance period in which the error occurred
- If late in the maintenance period (day 12, 13, or 14) may consider placing the as-of to the next period

Application of As-Of Adjustments

- When offsetting adjustments are created for depository institution's accommodation adjustments, they both must be applied to the maintenance period in which the error occurs
- Depository institutions should evaluate their bank's position before choosing a maintenance period

As-of Adjustment Workshop



Scenario 1 - Weekly Reporter

Facts

• Bank A: Debit transaction error

Occurred: 08/07/03

Corrected: 08/11/03 (5 days)

Current Maintenance Period:
 08/07/03 to 08/20/03

Deposit Reports contacts DI on 08/12/03

When can credit as-of adjustment be applied?

AUGUST 2003

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31						

Scenario 1 - Weekly Reporter

Credit as-of adjustment can only be applied as follows:

current maintenance period (08/07/03 to 08/20/03)

Scenario 2 - Weekly Reporter

Facts:

• Bank B: Credit transaction error

Occurred: 07/29/03

Corrected: 08/06/03 (9 days)

• Current Maintenance Period:

08/07/03 to 08/20/03

- Prior Maintenance Period: 07/24/03 to 08/06/03
- Deposit Reports contacts DI on 08/08/03

When can debit as-of adjustment be applied?

JULY 2003

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

AUGUST 2003

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31						

Scenario 2 - Weekly Reporter

Debit as-of can only be applied as follows:

- Maintenance period in which error occurred (07/24/03 to 08/06/03)
- Current maintenance period (08/07/03 to 08/20/03)
- Prorate between the two periods

Scenario 3 - Weekly Reporter

Facts:

• Bank C: Debit transaction error

Occurred: 08/06/03

Corrected: 08/15/03 (10 days)

- Current Maintenance Period: 08/07/03 to 08/20/03
- Deposit Reports contacts DI on 08/18/03 (day 12 of maintenance period)

When can credit as-of adjustment be applied?

JULY 2003

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

AUGUST 2003

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31						

SEPTEMBER 2003

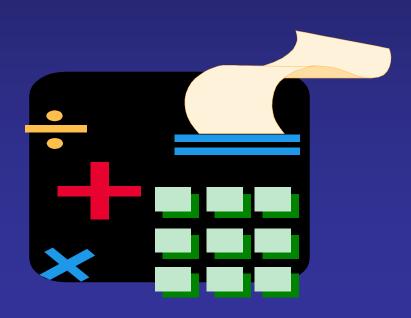
Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30				

Scenario 3 - Weekly Reporter

Credit as-of can be applied as follows:

- Maintenance period in which error occurred 07/24/03 to 08/06/03 (1 day of as-of adjustment only)
- Current maintenance period 08/07/03 to 08/20/03
- Next maintenance period 08/21/03 to 09/03/03

Account Maintenance & Position



Objectives

- Account Structure
- How to Satisfy Reserve/Clearing Requirement
- Account Maintenance
- Position and Position Reports
- Tools for Managing Position

- Master Account (Direct Account)
- Subaccount
- Correspondent/Pass-through Account
- Respondent
- Pass-Through Reserves

Master Account

• The Federal Reserve's account structure assigns each separately chartered (or licensed) institution a single master account at a designated Reserve Bank where all its activities with the Federal Reserve will be settled

• Foreign-related institutions, U.S. branches and agencies of the same foreign parent bank, and the offices of an Edge or agreement corporation will have a <u>single</u> master account for each group of offices located in the same state and same Federal Reserve District.

What is a Master Account?

• It is a record of financial transactions that reflects the financial rights and obligations of an account holder and the Reserve Bank

How is a Master Account used?

- A Master Account allows a DI to settle and pay for services and/or maintain balances needed to meet their reserve requirement
- The Reserve Bank handling your master account will also administer all aspects of your account management which include reserve/clearing balance administration

How to establish a master/direct account

- Execute a Master Account Agreement form (included in Operating Circular 1, Account Relationships)
- Submit the Agreement to FRBNY's Accounting Operations Division at least 30 business days before the date you wish to open the account

Example

Master Account

Bank A New York, NY

Bank B Atlanta, GA

Bank C San Francisco, CA Bank D
Boston, MA

Subaccounts

• A subaccount is an informational record of a subset of transactions that affect the master account



How to establish a subaccount

- Must complete the "Subaccount Designation" form (included in Operating Circular 1, Account Relationships)
- Submit request to the Accounting Operations Division at least 15 business days before you wish the subaccount opened

Example:

Master Account

Bank A, New York

Subaccount

Bank B,
Cleveland Ohio

Correspondent (Pass-Through Account)

• A correspondent is an institution that has authorized a Reserve Bank to allow transactions to its master account on behalf of one or more respondents

Respondent

• A respondent is an institution that settles some or all of its non-Fedwire transactions in another institution's master account



How to establish Pass-through Relationships

- Both the correspondent and respondent institutions must complete a Pass-Through Agreement form (included in Operating Circular 1, Account Relationships)
- Submit request to FRBNY's Deposit Reports Division at least 5 business days before you wish to establish the relationship

Example:

- Bank USA (Correspondent Account) located in FRBNY District
- Bank SA (Pass-through respondent) located in FRB Atlanta District
 - Bank SA must file its deposit reports directly with the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta which is the District in which it is located.

Account Structure

Pass-Through Reserves

• Any depository institution that is required to maintain reserve balances <u>and</u> is a non-member depository institution, a U.S. branch or agency of a foreign bank, or an Edge or agreement corporation

Satisfying Reserve/Clearing Requirements

Reserve Requirement Clearing Balance Requirement

Vault Cash

Account Balances

- Direct Account
- Pass-through Account

Account Balances

- Direct Account

Satisfying Reserve Requirement

Vault Cash

- Same computation period as deposit data
- Cannot be used to meet reserve requirements in a different maintenance period
- Cannot be used to offset clearing balance requirement

Satisfying Reserve Requirement

Account Balances

Net total of all transactions (debits/credits)
held in the master account at the end of day
(EOD) at a Federal Reserve Bank



- What is a maintenance period and settlement day?
- When is a maintenance period finalized?
- What is Position?

Maintenance period

- Weekly reporters
 14-Day period in which to maintain and settle required reserves and/or clearing balances
- Quarterly reporters
 7-Day period in which to maintain and settle required reserves and/or clearing balances

When is a maintenance period finalized?

• For both weekly and quarterly reporters, a maintenance period is finalized 28 days after the maintenance period has ended.

Weekly Lagged Maintenance Cycle (14-day cycle)

Computation Period

FR 2900 & Wault Cash Week 1

—Report Week 08/05/03 - 08/11/03 (Week One)

Report Week 08/12/03 - 08/18/03 (Week Two)

FR 2900 & Vault Cash Week 2 Maintenance Period

09/04/03 through 09/17/03
Thurs Wed

Quarterly Maintenance Cycle

(7-day cycle for 13 weeks)

FR 2900 & Vault Cash **Computation Period**

—— Report week 06/17/03 - 06/23/03

Actual Quartei

Beginning 07/17/03 Ending 10/15/03

Maintenance periods

07/17/03 through 10/15/03

- Position is a measure of a depository institution's compliance with reserve and/or clearing balance requirements
- Position is initially determined by evaluating the difference between total maintained and total required.



- If negative, deficient in reserves and/or clearing balance requirement.
- If positive, excess in reserves and/or clearing balance requirement.



Factors that affect position are:

- Vault Cash
- Account Balances
- Overnight Overdrafts
- As-of Adjustments
- Clearing Balance Band
- Carryover
- Carryin

Overnight Overdrafts

- Negative end of day (EOD) balance in a Direct or Pass-Through account
 - Direct impact (decrease) on total maintained balances

As-of Adjustments

- Directly impacts total maintained balances
 - a debit as-of reduces total maintained balances for the maintenance period
 - a credit as-of increases total maintained balances for the maintenance period

Clearing Balance Band

• If maintained within the upper level, can earn extra earnings credits.

• If maintained within the lower level, can offset the effect of a deficiency.

Carryover

- Carryover is an excess or deficient amount that can be carried over to the <u>next</u> maintenance period.
- Cannot be carried over to subsequent periods.

Carry-in

• The amount of carryover brought into the current maintenance period from the previous maintenance period.

How is carryover calculated?

- Gross RR plus RQCB (if any) equals total requirement;
- Multiply total requirement by 4% or \$50,000 which ever is greater;
- Subtract the RQCB band, if any (the RQCB band is computed at 2% of the RQCB or \$25,000 which ever is greater);

Equals Maximum Allowable Carryover

Example:

Reserve Requirement	1,231
Clearing Balance Requirement	_200
(1) Total Requirement	1,431
(2) Total requirement 1,431 x 4%	
or \$50,000, whichever is greater	57
(3) Minus the Clearing Balance Band	(25)
Allowable Carryover	32

- Mechanics of Position Calculation
- Funding Account



Position Calculation

- Position is calculated in daily averages in thousands.
- Gross Position equals Total Maintained less Total Required Reserves.



Mechanics of Position Calculation

Example

(1)

Reserve Requirement

Plus: Clearing Balance

Requirement

Equals Total Required

\$1,231

\$ 200

\$1,431

Mechanics of Position Calculation

Example

(2)

Usable Vault Cash \$ 300

Plus: Account Balances 1,100

Credit As-of Adjustments 100

Total Maintained

\$1,500

Mechanics of Position Calculation

Example

(3)

Total Maintained Balances

Less: Total Required

Balances

1,431

\$1,500

Gross Position

69

Preliminary Position (\$ in 000s)

	09/04/03	08/21/03	08/07/03
	09/17/03	09/03/03	08/20/03
Reserve Requirement	3,000	1,231	2,000
Clearing Balance Req.	200	200	200
Total Required	3,200	1,431	2,200
Usable Vault Cash	300	300	500
Account Balances Held	2,200	1,100	1,700
For 13 days (09-16-03)			
As-Of Adjustments	500	100	<u> </u>
Total Maintained	3,000	1,500	2,200
Gross Position	-200	69	0
Carryover from Prior Period	32	0	0
Clearing Balance Band	-25	25	0
Subtotal	-143	44	0
Allowable Carryover	-103	32	0
Offset in Next Period	0	32	0
Net Position	-143	12	0

Funding Account

Weekly Settler (14-days)

- Required reserve balance \$2 million on a daily basis.
- Over 14-days, aggregate required reserve balance is \$28 million (\$2 million daily average multiplied by 14 days).

Required Balance & Funding Account (Total in thousands)

		<u>Ex.1</u>	<u>Ex.2</u>	Ex. 3
Week 1	Thurs	2,000	0	2,000
, , con 1	Fri	2,000	0	2,000
	Sat	2,000	0	2,000
	Sun	2,000	0	2,000
	Mon	2,000	0	1,000
	Tues	2,000	0	1,000
	Wed	2,000	0	1,000

Required Balance & Funding Account (Total in thousands)

		Ex.1	Ex.2	Ex. 3
Week 2	Thurs	2,000	0	3,000
	Fri	2,000	0	3,000
	Sat	2,000	0	3,000
	Sun	2,000	0	3,000
	Mon	2,000	0	2,000
	Tues	2,000	0	1,000
	Wed	2,000	28,000	2,000
Total Balan	nces Held	28,000	28,000	28,000

Deficiency

 Shortfall between the total balance maintained in a direct account or passthrough account and the Reserve Balance Requirement

Final Position

	(in thousands)	
Reserve Requirement		2,000
Clearing Balance Requirement		200
_	Total Required	2,200
Usable Vault Cash	500	
Account Balances Held	1,000	
As-Of Adjustments	100	
	Total Maintained	1,600
Gross Position		- 600
Carryover From Prior Per	riod	0
Clearing Balance Band		- 25
Subtotal		- 575
Allowable Carryover	-63	
	Offset in Next Period	-63
Net Position		- 512

Final Position

	(in thousands)	
Reserve Requirement		2,000
Clearing Balance Requirem	ent	200
_ 	Total Required	2,200
Usable Vault Cash	500	
Account Balances Held	3,000	
As-Of Adjustments	100	
	Total Maintained	3,600
Gross Position		1,400
Carryover From Prior Peri	od	0
Clearing Balance Band		25
Subtotal		1,375
Allowable Carryover	63	
	Offset in Next Period	63
Net Position		1,312

Types of Accounts

- Reserve Only
- Clearing Balance Requirement Only
- Reserve and Clearing Balance Requirement

Types of Position Reports

- Preliminary
- Final

Report frequency

- Preliminary Position Daily
- Final Position
 - Bi-weekly (every other Wednesday for weekly or 14-day reporters)
 - Weekly (every Wednesday for quarterly reporters and non reporters)

Information provided on a Position Report

- Direct Account (no respondents)
 - Maintenance Period
 - Reserve Requirement
 - Clearing Balance Requirement
 - Usable Vault Cash
 - Account Balances
 - As-of Adjustments
 - Total Maintained

Information provided on a Position Report

- Direct Account (no respondents) cont'd
 - Gross Position
 - Carryover From Prior Period
 - Clearing Balance Band
 - Allowable Carryover
 - Offset in Next Period
 - Net position

- Direct Account with Pass-through respondents
 - Maintenance Period
 - Reserve Requirement
 - Own
 - Weekly Respondents
 - Quarterly Respondents
 - Clearing Balance Requirement
 - Total Requirement

Position Report

- Direct Account with Pass-through respondents
 - Usable Vault Cash
 - Own
 - Weekly Respondents
 - Quarterly Respondents
 - Account Balances
 - As-of Adjustments
 - Total Maintained

Position Report

- Direct Account with Pass-through respondents
 - Gross Position
 - Carryover From Prior Period
 - Clearing Balance Band
 - Allowable Carryover
 - Offset in Next Period
 - Net position

Position Reports

Type of Delivery

- Mail
- Electronically via Fedline
- FedMail (E-mail or Fax)



Tools for Managing Position

- Carryover
- Required Clearing Balance
- Discount Window



Summary

- Account structure
- How to satisfy reserve/clearing requirement
- Account maintenance
- Position and position reports
- Tools for managing position



Summary

REMEMBER

- Always fund Account timely
 - Excess = Waste
 - Deficient = Penalty



Deficiencies, Penalties, & Waivers



Overview

Reserve Deficiency vs. Clearing Deficiency

- Reserve Deficiency Portion of the reserve requirement that is not satisfied by vault cash and/or balances held directly at a Reserve Bank or indirectly in a pass-through account.
- Clearing Deficiency Portion of the clearing balance that is not satisfied by balances held directly at a Reserve Bank.

Overview

Timeline for Finalizing Deficiencies

October 1
Last day of maintenance period

November 10 thru November 18
Notification and advice of charges

November 19

Charge date

Example

(\$ in 000)

Reserve Requirement	\$8,700
Clearing Balance Requirement	0
Usable Vault Cash	0
Account Balance	8,500
As-Of Adjustment	0
Carryover From Prior Period	0
Clearing Balance Band	0
Allowable Carryover	(200)

- Allowable Carryover Not to exceed the greater of:
 - 4% of (Required Reserves + Required Clearing Balance) - Clearing Balance Band.
 - \$50,000 Clearing Balance Band

(Example)

$$4\% (\$8,700,000 + 0) - 0 = \$348,000$$

 $\$50,000 - 0 = \$50,000$

Net Excess / (Deficiency)

Requi	red Reserve		\$ 8,700
Requi	red Clearing Balance	_	0
	Total Require	ement	\$ 8,700
Less:	Vault Cash	0	
	Account Balance	8,500	
	As-Of Adjustment	0	8,500
	Gross Position	n [Excess(Deficiency)]	(200)
Prior 1	Period Carryover		0
Cleari	ng Balance Band		0
Allowa	able Carryover	(200)	
	Offset in Next Period		0
	Net Excess (D	Peficiency)	(200)

Required Reserve Penalty

 Penalty = (Primary Rate + 2%) * (# Days in Maintenance Period) * (Deficiency) / (# Days in Year)

Example

(4% * 14 * \$200,000) / 365 = \$307

Clearing Deficiency

Example

(\$ in 000)

Reserve Requirement	\$ -
Clearing Balance Requirement	2,500
Usable Vault Cash	0
Account Balance	750
As-Of Adjustment	0
Carryover From Prior Period	0
Clearing Balance Band	50
Allowable Carryover	0

Clearing Deficiency

- Clearing Balance Band Greater of:
 - \$25,000 or
 - 2% of Required Clearing Balance

```
Minimum = $ 25,000
$2,500,000 * 2% = $ 50,000
```

Allowable Carryover

Allowable carryover is not allowed for reporters with only a clearing balance requirement.

Net Excess / (Deficiency)

Required Reserve		\$ -
Required Clearing	Balance	2,500
Total	Requirement	\$ 2,500
Less: Vault Cash	0	
Account Bal	ance 750	
As-Of Adjus	stment 0	750
Gross	s Position [Excess(Do	eficiency) (1,750)
Prior Period Carry	over	0
Clearing Balance B	and	50
Allowable Carryov	er 0	
Offset in Ne	xt Period	0
Net E	Excess (Deficiency)	(1,700)

Clearing Deficiency

Penalty

Part 1 : Required Clearing Balance * 20%
 * # Days in Maintenance Period / # Days in Year

• Part 2 : Net Deficiency - (Required Clearing Balance * 20%) * # Days in Maintenance Period / # Days in Year

Clearing Deficiency

Calculation

2% of Part 1 + 4% of Part 2

Example

```
(1) 2% * ($2,500,000 * 20%) * 14/365 = $ 383

(2) 4% * ($1,700,000 - ($2,500,000 * 20%)) * 14/365 = $ 1,841

Total Penalty $ 2,224
```

Example

(\$ in 000)

Reserve Requirement	\$ 4,500
Clearing Balance Requirement	500
Usable Vault Cash	900
Account Balance	3,700
As-Of Adjustment	(1,000)
Carryover From Prior Period	75
Clearing Balance Band	25
Allowable Carryover	(175)

- Clearing Balance Band Greater of:
 - \$25,000 or
 - 2% of Required Clearing Balance

```
Minimum = $ 25,000
$500,000 * 2% = $ 10,000
```

- Allowable Carryover Not to exceed the greater of:
 - 4% of (Required Reserves + Required Clearing Balance) - Clearing Balance Band.
 - \$50,000 Clearing Balance Band

(Example)

```
4\% (\$4,500,000 + 500,000) - 25,000 = \$175,000 \\ \$50,000 - 25,000 = \$25,000
```

Net Excess / (Deficiency)

Requi	red Reserve		\$ 4,500
Requi	red Clearing Balance		500
	Total Require	ement	\$ 5,000
Less:	Vault Cash	900	
	Account Balance	3,700	
	As-Of Adjustment	(1,000)	3,600
	Gross Position	n [Excess(Deficie	ency)] (1,400)
Prior	Period Carryover		75
Cleari	ing Balance Band		25
Allow	able Carryover	(175)	
	Offset in Next Period		0
	Net Excess (D	eficiency)	(1,300)

Allocation of Deficiency

Clearing Balance Deficiency

Total Deficiency - (Required Reserve - Total Maintained - Clearing Balance Band)

$$$1,300,000 - ($4,500,000 - $3,600,000 - $25,000)$$

$$= $425,000$$

Clearing Balance Penalty

- Part 1 : (Required Clearing Balance * 20%) (\$500,000 * 20%) = \$ 100,000
- Part 2 : Clearing Balance Deficiency (Required Clearing Balance * 20%)
 \$425,000 (\$500,000 * 20%) = \$
 325,000

[(2% of Part 1 of Clearing Deficiency) * # Days in Maintenance Period / # Days in Year] PLUS
 [(4% of Part 2 of Clearing Deficiency) * # Days in Maintenance Period / # Days in Year]
 = Clearing Penalty

- Reserve Deficiency
 - Gross Deficiency Required Clearing Balance Deficiency

\$1,300,000 - \$425,000 = \$ 875,000

- Required Reserve Penalty
 - Reserve Deficiency * (Primary Rate + 2%)
 * # Days in Maintenance Period / # Days in
 Year = Reserve Penalty

```
(\$875,000 * 4\%) * 14 / 365 = \$1,342
```

Total Penalty

```
Clearing Penalty – $ 576

Required Reserve Penalty = 1342

Total Penalty $ 1,918
```

Waivers

• "A" - Waiver

Penalty \$25 or less - May be waived and the institution may be required to explain the deficiency.

• "C" - Waiver

Penalty > \$25 and < or equal to 5% of daily average requirement - May be waived once every 2 years.

Summary

Key Points

- Vault cash cannot be used to satisfy Required Clearing Balance.
- Reserve balances are used to satisfy Required Reserves before Required Clearing Balance.
- A deficiency cannot be carried over to a subsequent deficient period.
- No Allowable Carryover for institutions with only a clearing balance.
- Certain penalties MAY be waived.

Reserve Contacts & References

Additional References

The Account Management Guide, the Reserve Maintenance Manual, and Operating Circulars can be referenced at www.frbservices.org.

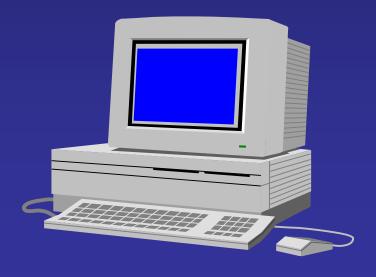
An online guide to regulatory and financial reporting and reserves information can be found at www.reportingandreserves.org

Federal Reserve Bank of New York Contacts

Ben Annoscia	212-720-8920	Linda Mason	212-720-5799
Eartha Collins	212-720-5993	Brian Osterhus	212-720-8023
Claudette Knight	212-720-5798	Cheryl Rasmussen	212-720-5460
Anthony LaRocca	212-720-8414	Vincent West	212-720-1851

ReserveCalc

Claudette Knight



ReserveCalc

Reserve Maintenance Information

- Balance Calculator
- Position
- Account Balances
- As-of Adjustments
- Requirement
- Reservable Liabilities
- Position History
- Useful links

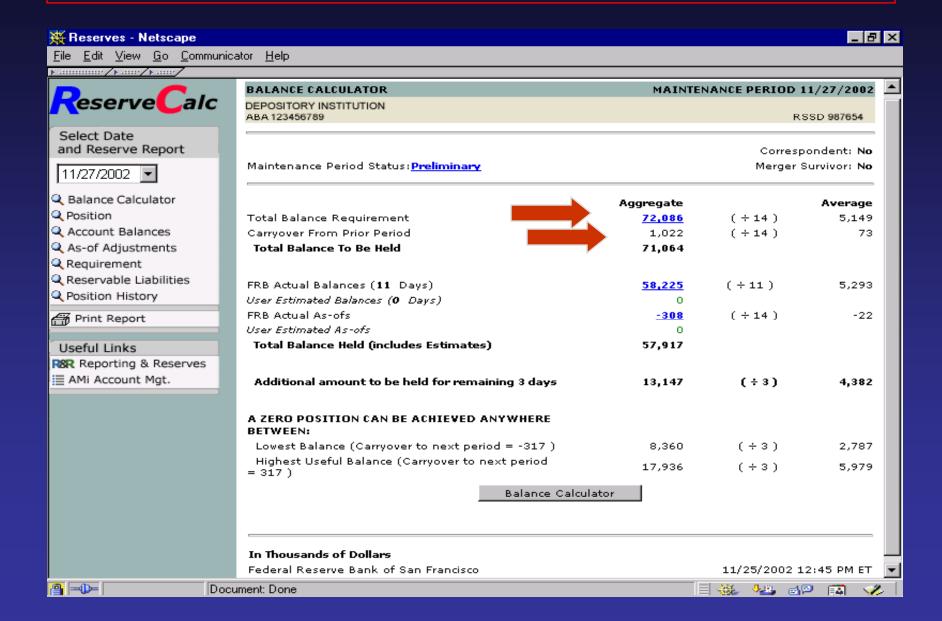
ReserveCalc

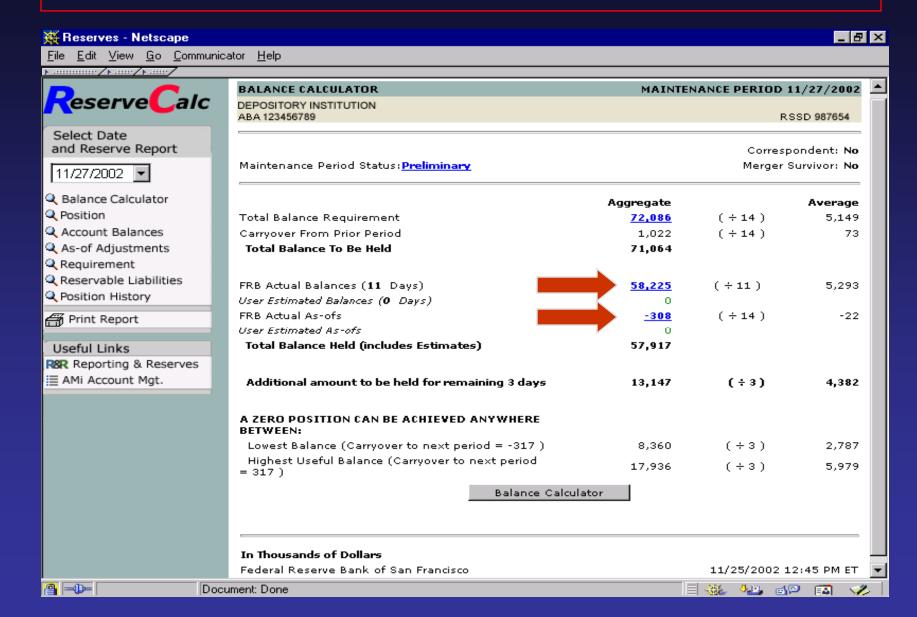
If your institution has a direct account at the Federal Reserve, from which position is calculated, you'll start with the Balance Calculator.

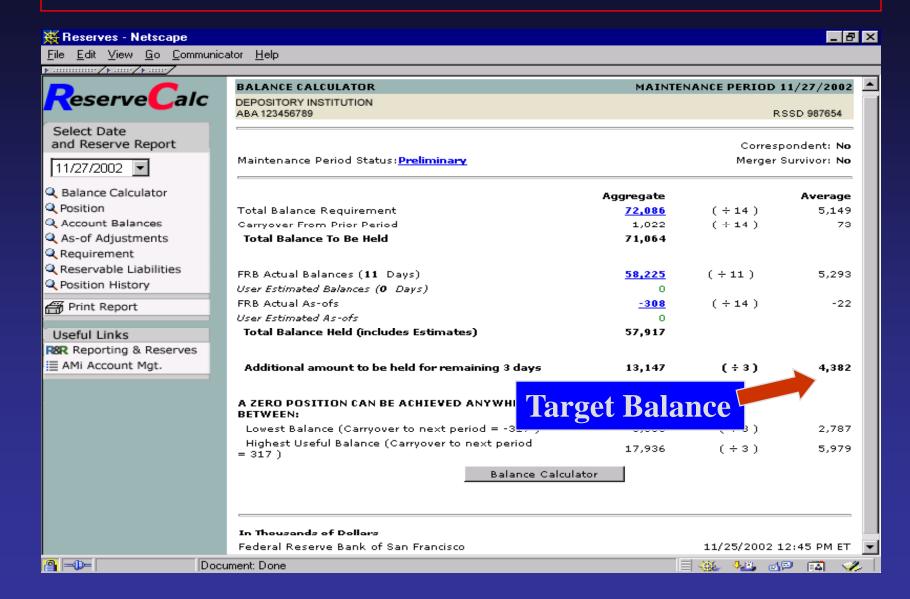
The Balance Calculator

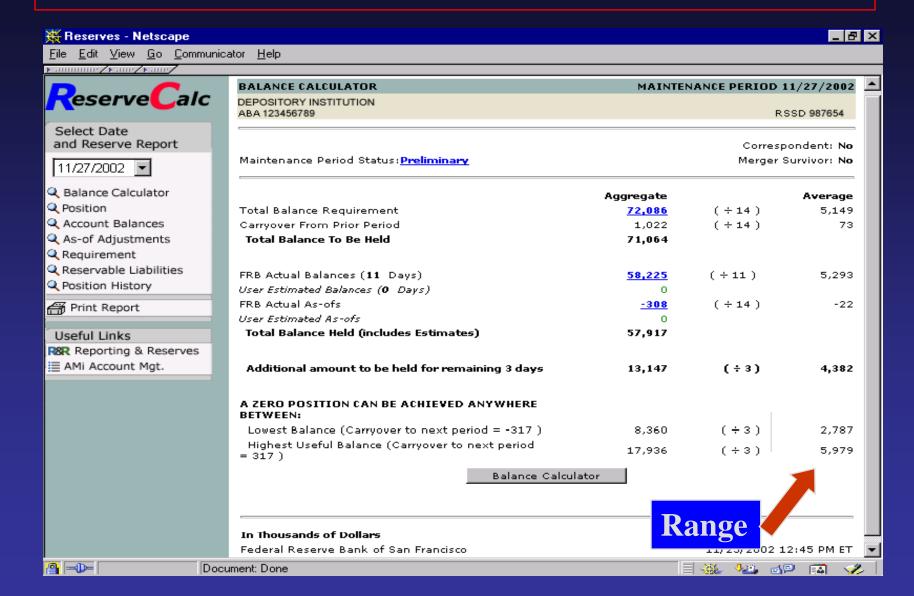
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	ABA 123430769			K22D 301034	
Select Date and Reserve Report			Corre	spondent: No	
	Maintenance Period Status: Preliminary			Survivor: No	
11/27/2002					
Q Balance Calculator		Aggregate		Average	
Q Position	Total Balance Requirement	72,086	(÷ 14)	5,149	
Account Balances	Carryover From Prior Period	1,022	(÷ 14)	73	
As-of Adjustments	Total Balance To Be Held	71,064			
Requirement					
Reservable Liabilities	FRB Actual Balances (11 Days)	58,225	(÷ 11)	5,293	
Q Position History	User Estimated Balances (O Days)	0			
Print Report	FRB Actual As-ofs	<u>-308</u>	(÷ 14)	-22	
	User Estimated As-ofs	0			
Useful Links	Total Balance Held (includes Estimates)	57,917			
R&R Reporting & Reserves					
≣ AMi Account Mgt.	Additional amount to be held for remaining 3 days	13,147	(÷3)	4,382	
	A ZERO POSITION CAN BE ACHIEVED ANYWHERE BETWEEN:				
	Lowest Balance (Carryover to next period = -317)	8,360	(÷3)	2,787	
	Highest Useful Balance (Carryover to next period = 317)	17,936	(÷3)	5,979	
	Balance Calcul	lator			
	In Thousands of Dollars Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco		11/25/2002	12:45 PM ET	_
a a					<u> </u>
<u>@</u> = 0 >= Doo	cument: Done			<u> </u>	5

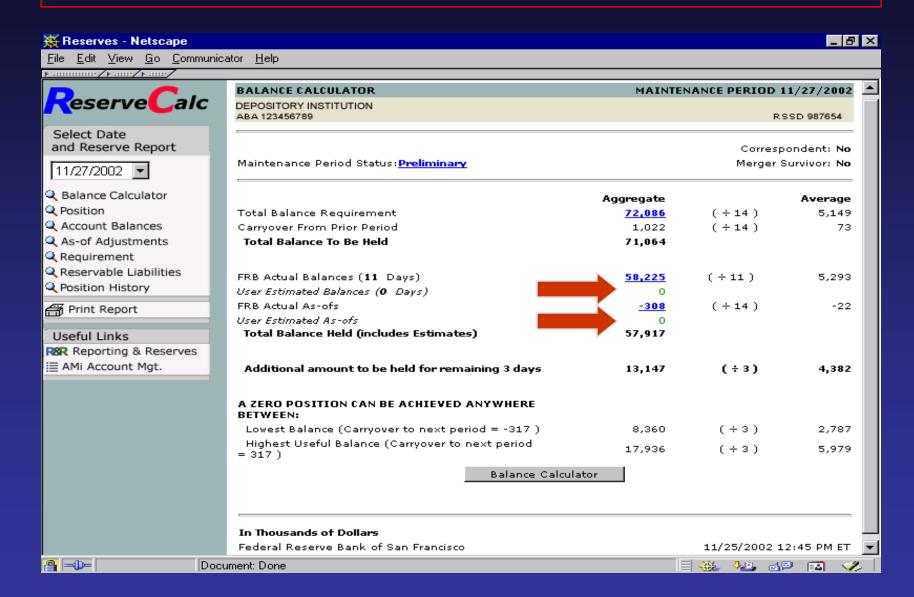
The Balance Calculator

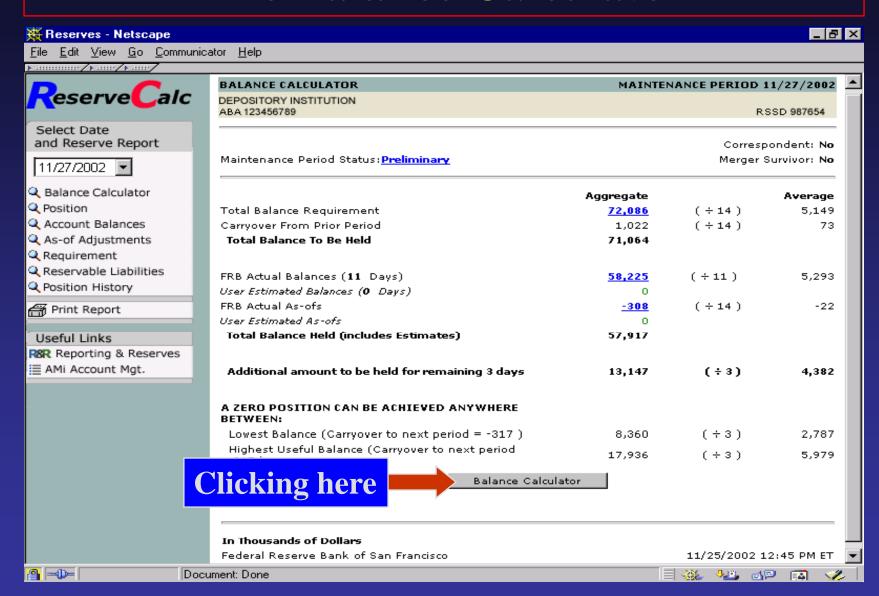


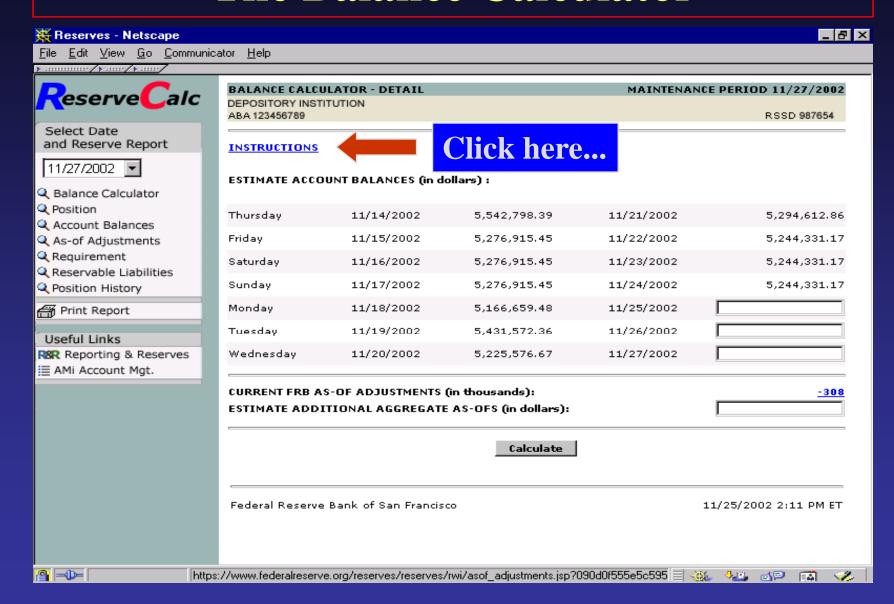




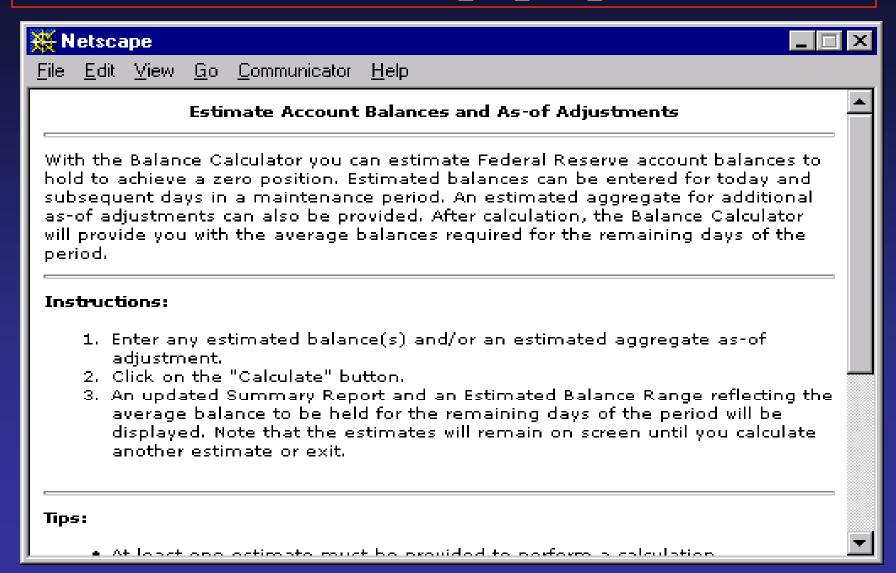








...and instructions pop up.

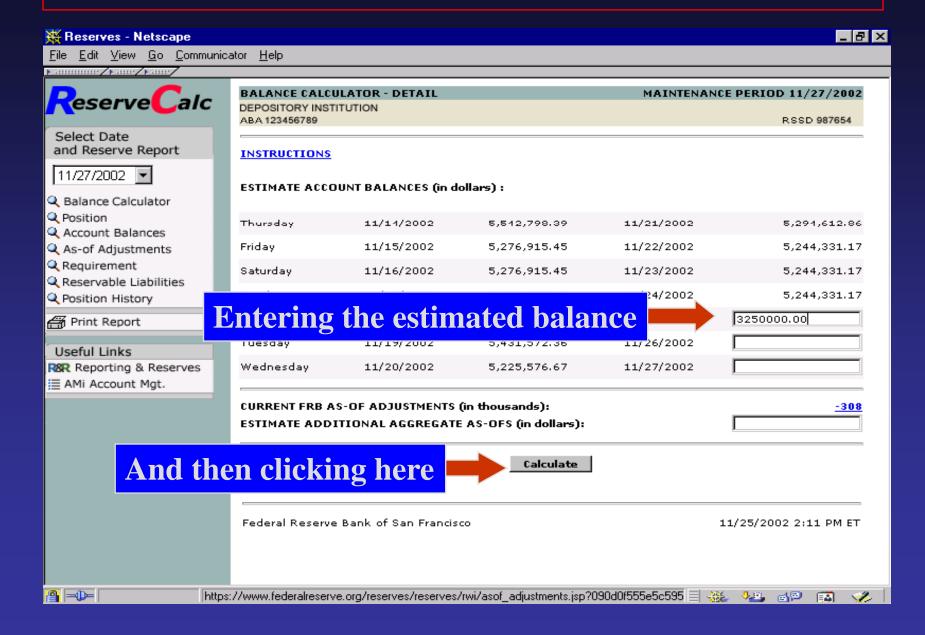


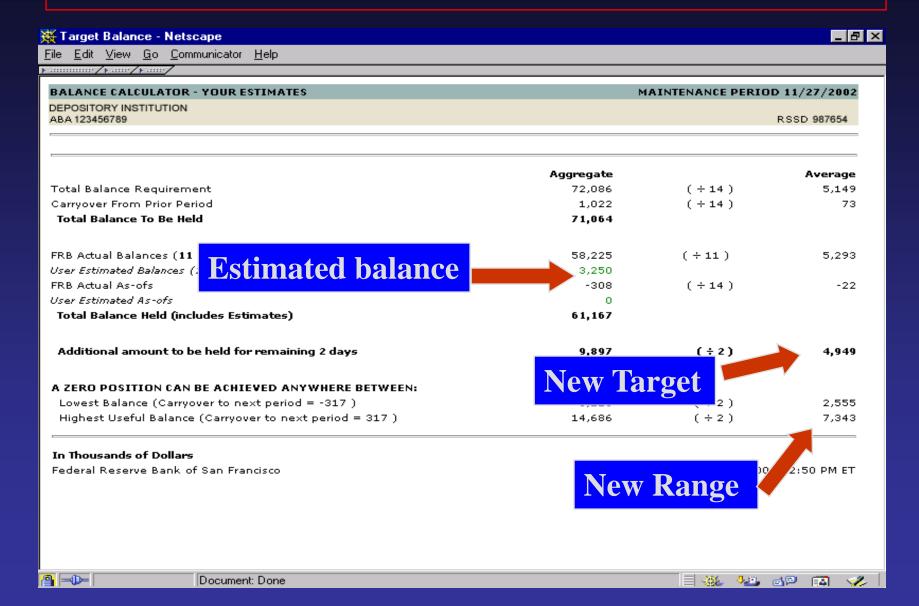
Tips

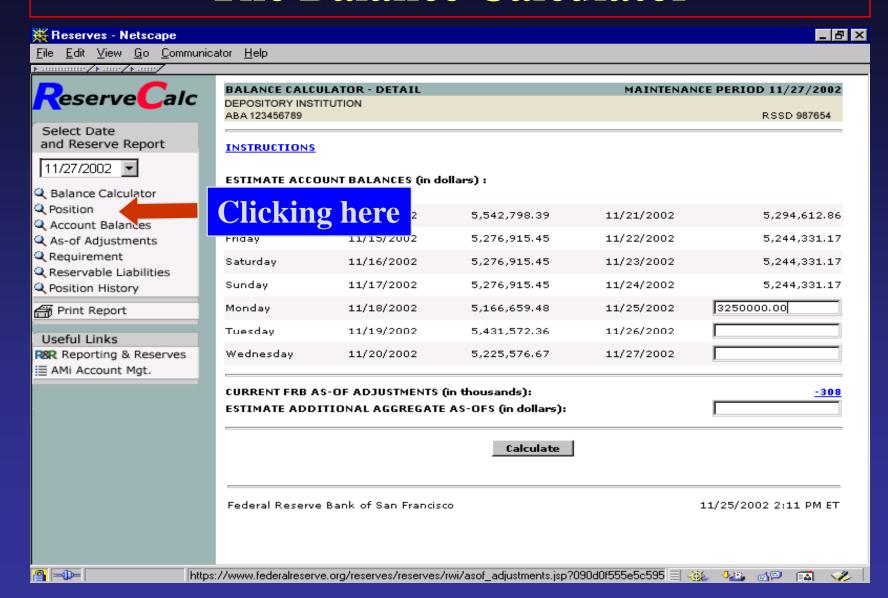
Enter estimated balances and estimated as-of adjustments in dollars and cents.

For holidays, estimated balances entered by the user, should be identical to the balance for the previous day.

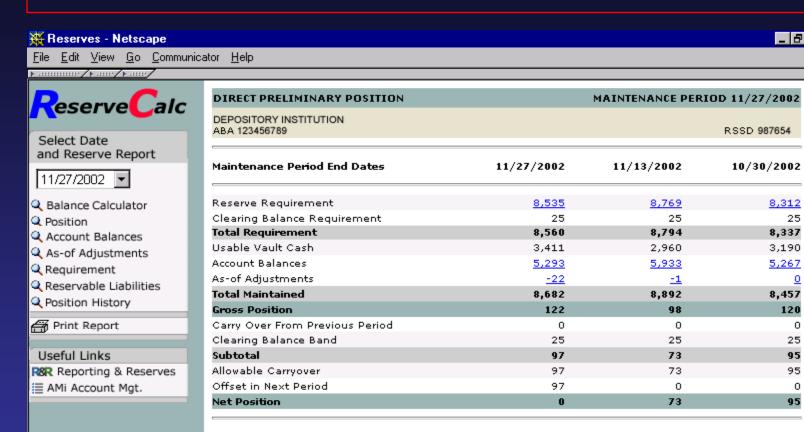
ReserveCalc automatically uses Friday's estimated balance for the following Saturday and Sunday.







The Preliminary Position Report



In Thousands of Dollars

Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco

11/25/2002 12:51 PM ET











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8,312

8,337

3,190

5,267

8,457

120

25

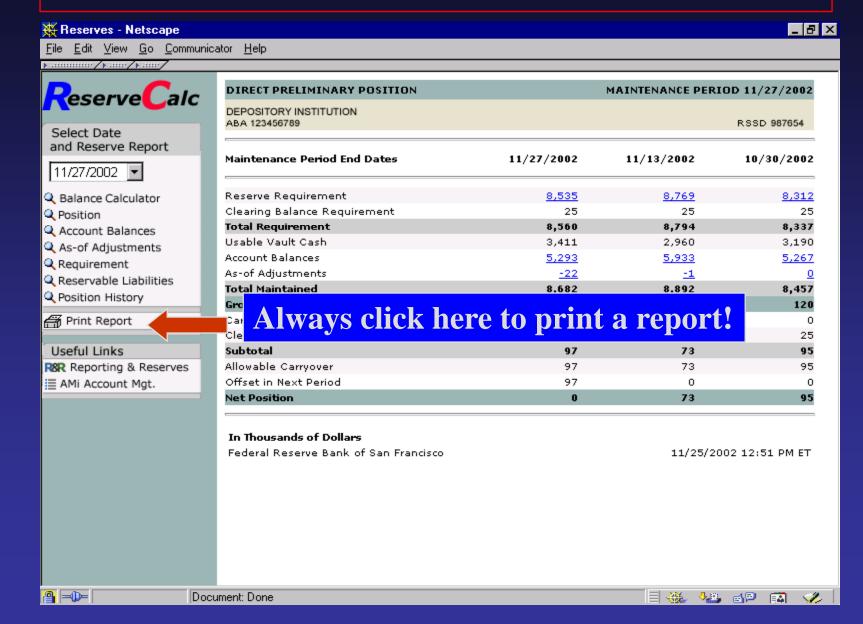
95

95

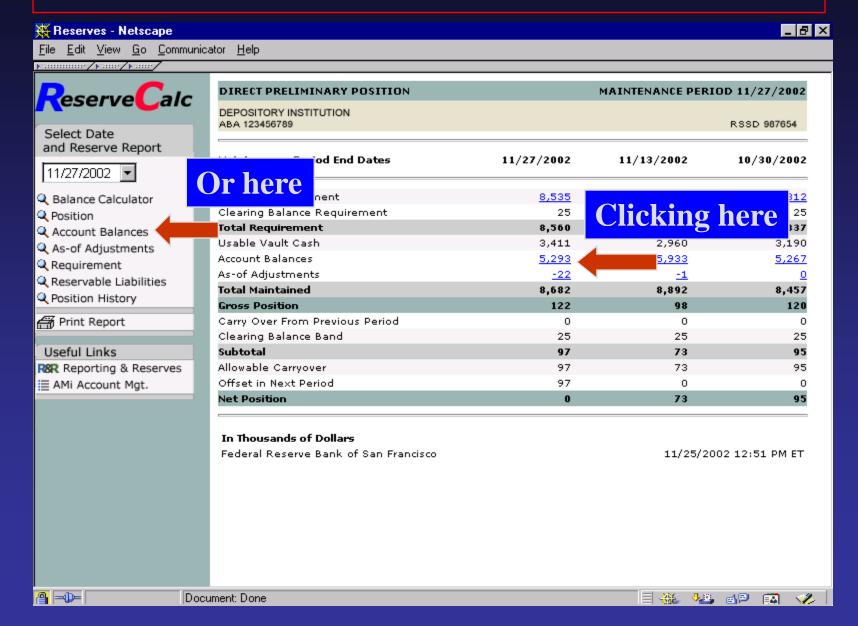
95

25

The Preliminary Position Report



The Preliminary Position Report



Account Balances





R&R Reporting & Reserves AMi Account Mgt.



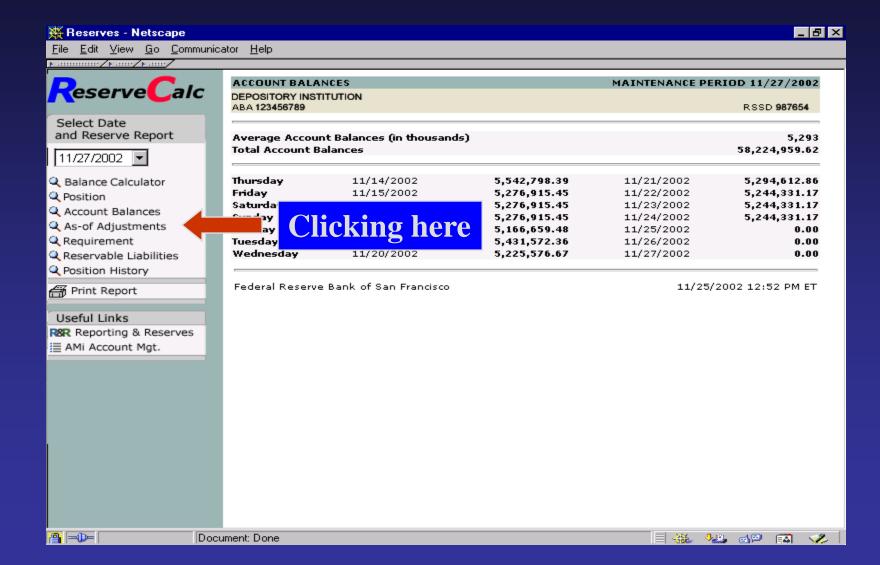




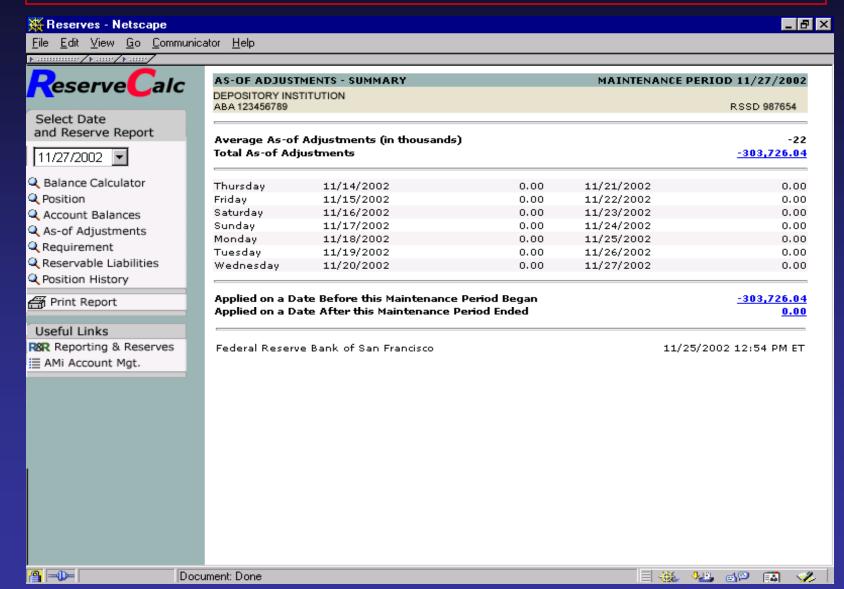




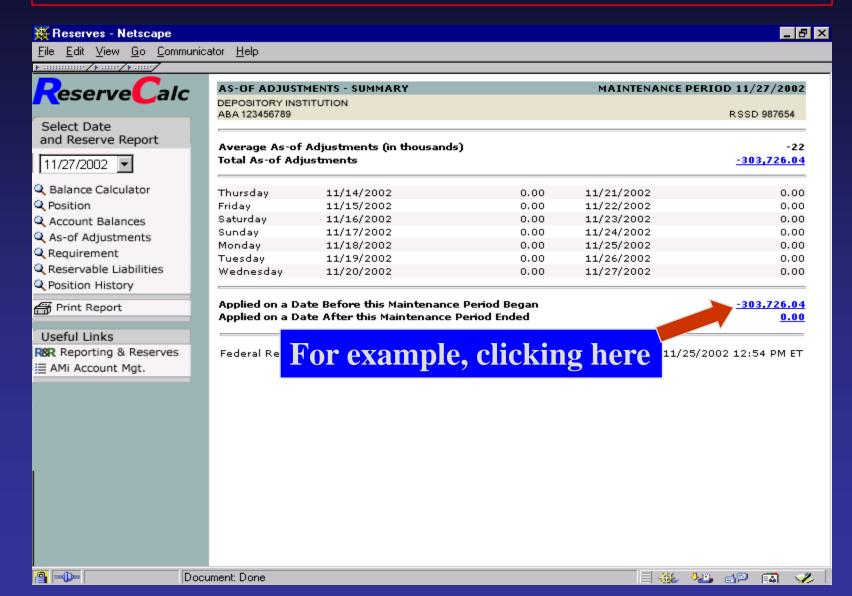
Account Balances



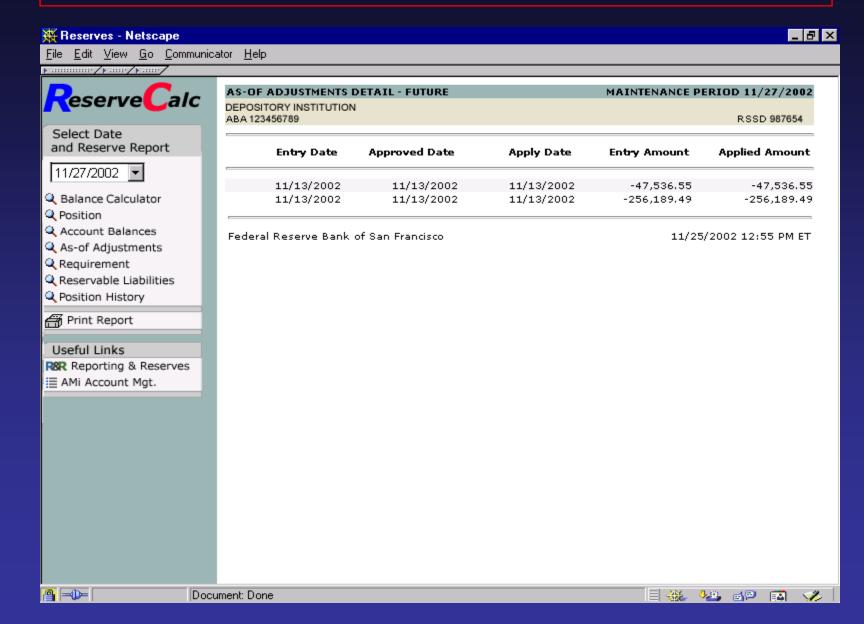
As-of Adjustments Summary Report



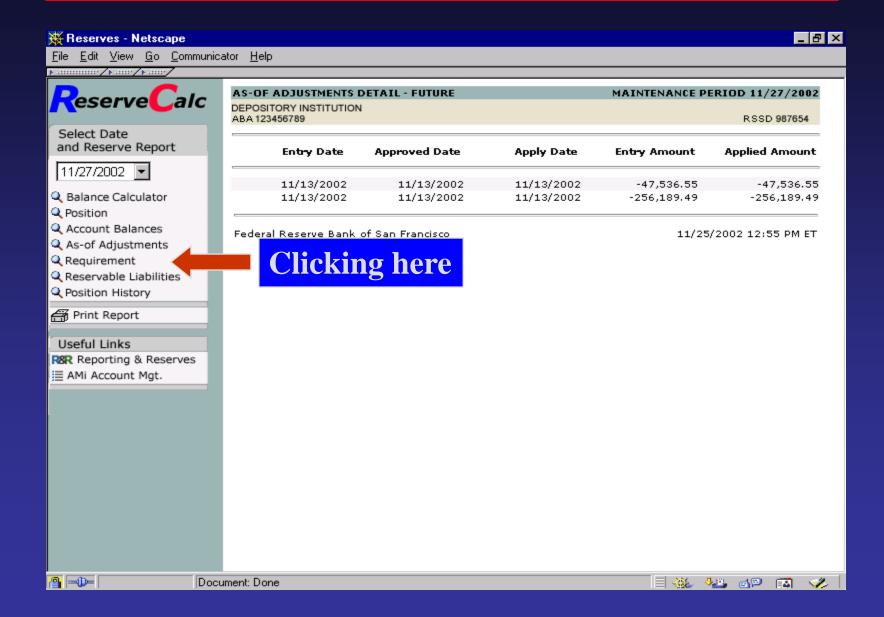
As-of Adjustments Summary Report



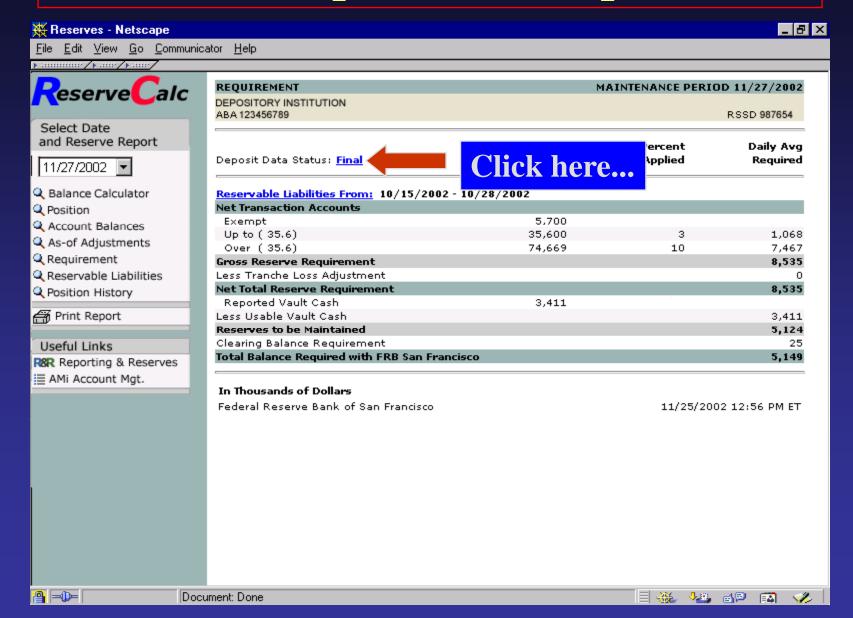
As-of Adjustments Detail Report



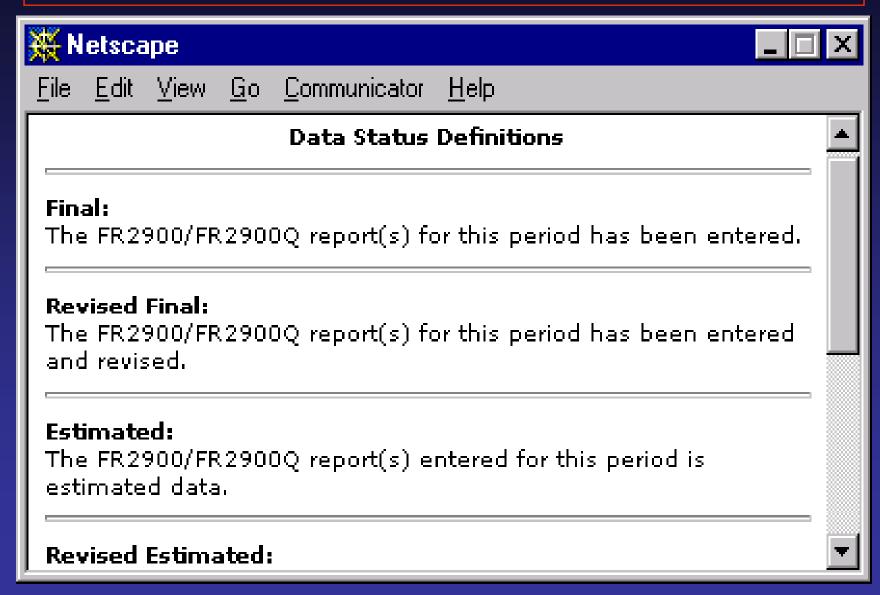
As-of Adjustments Detail Report



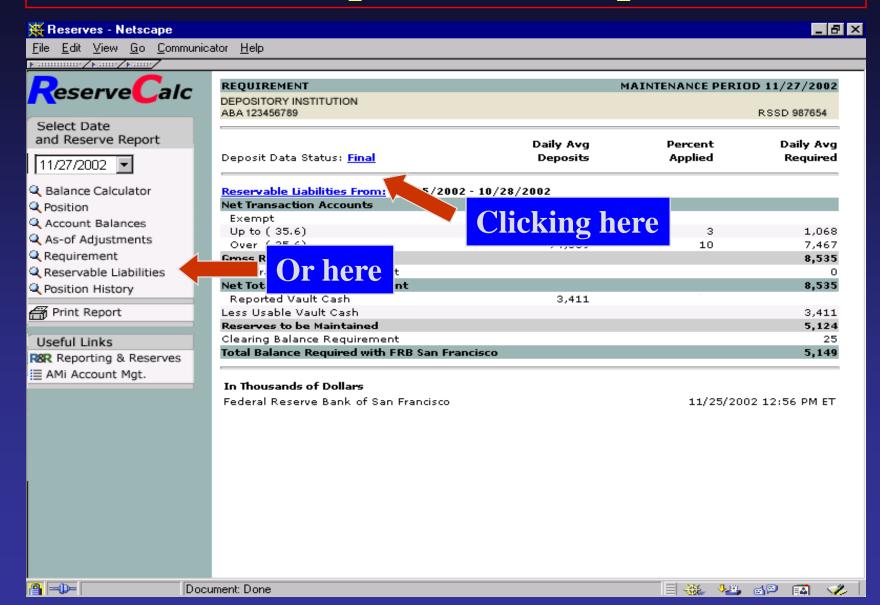
The Requirement Report



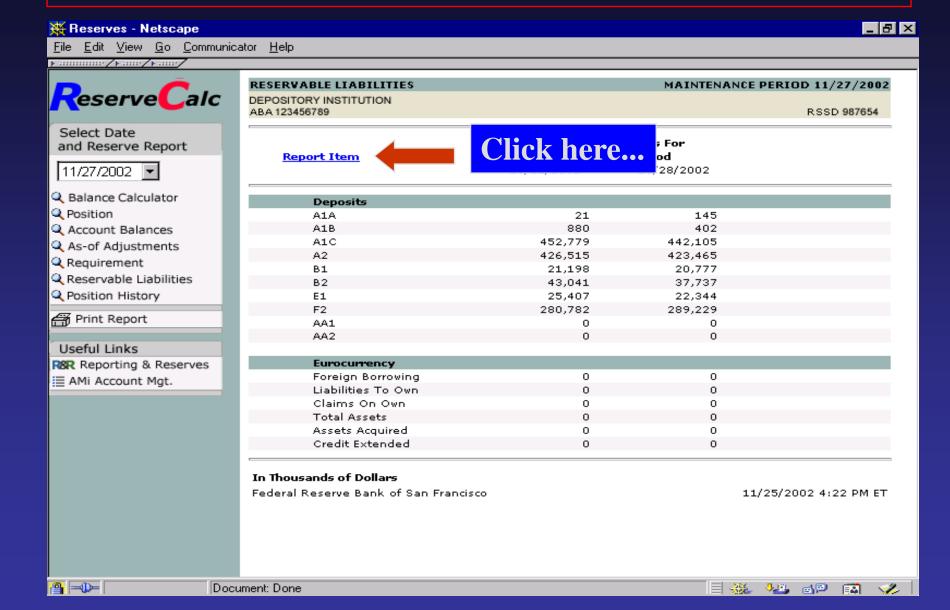
...and a glossary pops up.



The Requirement Report



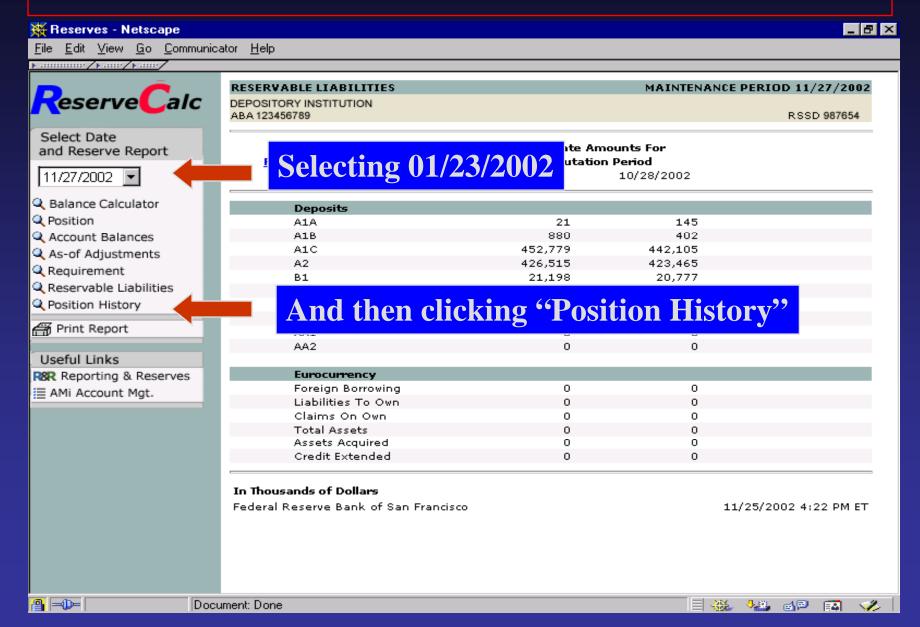
Reservable Liabilities



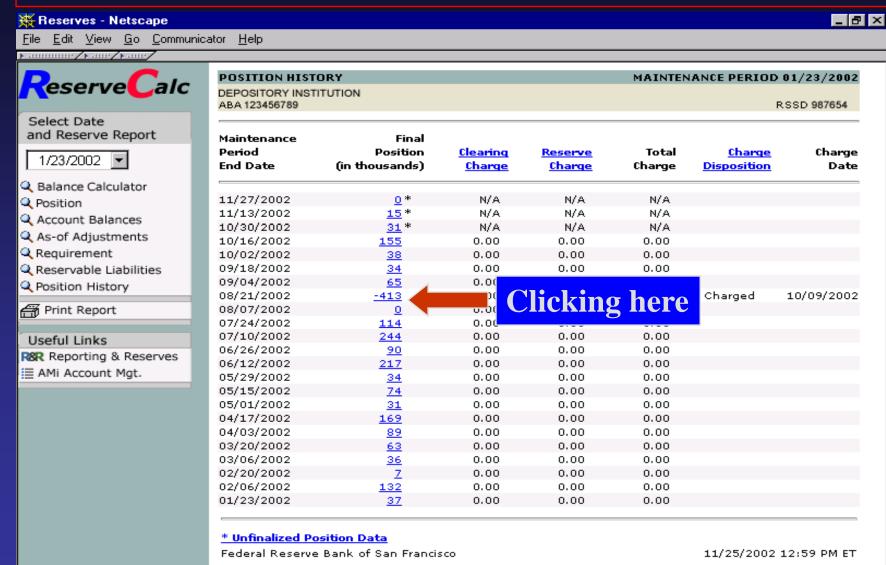
...and a glossary pops up.



Reservable Liabilities



The Position History





Document: Done

The Final Position Report

