

A large, stylized red eagle graphic is positioned behind the title text. The eagle's wings are spread wide, and its head is turned to the right. The graphic is semi-transparent, allowing the text to be read over it.

Comprehensive Capital Analysis and Review 2014 Summary Instructions and Guidance

November 1, 2013



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Introduction

The Federal Reserve's annual Comprehensive Capital Analysis and Review (CCAR) is an intensive assessment of the capital adequacy of large, complex U.S. bank holding companies (BHCs), and of the practices these BHCs use to assess their capital needs. The Federal Reserve expects these BHCs to have sufficient capital to withstand a severely adverse operating environment and be able to continue operations, maintain ready access to funding, meet obligations to creditors and counterparties, and serve as credit intermediaries.

As indicated in the Federal Reserve Board's rule regarding capital planning (the capital plan rule), the Federal Reserve's annual assessment of capital adequacy for U.S.-domiciled, top-tier BHCs with total consolidated assets of \$50 billion or more will include consideration of a BHC's overall financial condition, risk profile, and capital adequacy on a forward-looking basis.¹ Assessments will also be made on the overall content of a capital plan and the strength of the BHC's capital adequacy process (CAP), including its capital policy.² Pursuant to the capital plan rule, each BHC with total consolidated assets of \$50 billion or more is required to submit a capital plan approved by the BHC's board of directors, or a committee thereof, for the Federal Reserve's annual CCAR, irrespective of whether the BHC intends to undertake any capital distributions over the planning horizon covered in its capital plan.³

¹ The capital plan rule is codified at 12 CFR 225.8. Asset size is measured as an average over the previous four calendar quarters as reported on the FR Y-9C regulatory report. If a BHC has not filed the FR Y-9C for each of the four most recent consecutive quarters, average total consolidated assets means the average of the company's total consolidated assets, as reported on the company's FR Y-9C, for the most recent quarter or consecutive quarters.

² See section 225.8(e)(1)(i) of the capital plan rule. 12 CFR 225.8(e)(1)(i).

³ The BHCs required to participate in CCAR 2014 are Ally Financial Inc.; American Express Co.; Bank of America Corp.; BMO Financial Corp.; The Bank of New York Mellon Corp.; BB&T Corp.; BBVA Compass Bancshares, Inc.; Capital One Financial Corp.; Citigroup Inc.; Comerica Inc.; Discover Financial Services; Fifth Third Bancorp.; The Goldman Sachs Group,

For CCAR 2014, capital plans should be submitted no later than **January 6, 2014**.⁴

As outlined in the capital plan rule, the supervisory review of a BHC's capital plan includes an assessment of

- the comprehensiveness of the capital plan, including the suitability of the BHC scenarios, and the extent to which the risk measurement and other analysis underlying the plan capture and appropriately address potential risks stemming from all activities across the BHC under baseline and stressed operating conditions;
- the reasonableness of the BHC's assumptions and analysis underlying the capital plan and a review of the robustness of the BHC's overall CAP; and
- the BHC's capital policy.

Importantly, the Federal Reserve has differing expectations across the various aspects of BHCs' CAP for BHCs of different sizes, scopes of operations, activities, and systemic importance. For example, the Federal Reserve has significantly heightened supervisory expectations for the largest and most complex BHCs—in all aspects of capital planning—and expects these BHCs to have the most sophisticated,

Inc.; HSBC North America Holdings Inc.; Huntington Bancshares Inc.; JPMorgan Chase & Co.; KeyCorp; M&T Bank Corp.; Morgan Stanley; Northern Trust Corp.; The PNC Financial Services Group, Inc.; RBS Citizens Financial Group, Inc.; Regions Financial Corp.; Santander Holdings USA, Inc.; State Street Corp.; SunTrust Banks, Inc.; UnionBanCal Corp., U.S. Bancorp.; Wells Fargo & Co.; and Zions Bancorp. TD Bank US Holding Company and BancWest Corporation are not subject to the capital plan rule until July 21, 2015, under the capital plan rule. See 12 CFR 225.8(b)(2)(i). In addition, Deutsche Bank Trust Corporation has received an extension from compliance with the capital plan rule until June 30, 2014. See www.federalreserve.gov/releases/h2/20130727/h2.pdf.

⁴ The capital plan rule requires capital plans to be submitted by January 5; however, the director of the Division of Banking Supervision and Regulation, acting under delegated authority from the Board, has granted an extension of this deadline for purposes of CCAR 2014 because January 5, 2014, falls on a Sunday. See section 225.8(d)(1)(ii) of the capital plan rule. 12 CFR 225.8(d)(1)(ii).

Table 1. Minimum regulatory ratios and tier 1 common ratio for CCAR 2014

Regulatory ratio	Minimum ratio		
	Q4 2013	2014	2015
Advanced approaches BHCs			
Tier 1 common ratio	5 percent	5 percent	5 percent
Common equity tier 1 capital ratio	n/a	4 percent	4.5 percent
Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio	4 percent	5.5 percent	6 percent
Total risk-based capital ratio	8 percent	8 percent	8 percent
Tier 1 leverage ratio	3 or 4 percent	4 percent	4 percent
Other BHCs			
Tier 1 common ratio	5 percent	5 percent	5 percent
Common equity tier 1 capital ratio	n/a	n/a	4.5 percent
Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio	4 percent	4 percent	6 percent
Total risk-based capital ratio	8 percent	8 percent	8 percent
Tier 1 leverage ratio	3 or 4 percent	3 or 4 percent	4 percent

Note: The tier 1 common ratio is to be calculated for each planning horizon quarter using the definition of tier 1 capital and total risk-weighted assets as currently in effect in 2013. All other ratios are to be calculated using the definitions of tier 1 capital and approaches to risk-weighting assets that are in effect during a particular planning horizon quarter. See "Regulations Y and YY: Application of the Revised Capital Framework to the Capital Plan and Stress Test Rules," 78 *Fed. Reg.* 59779 (September 30, 2013).
n.a. Not applicable.

comprehensive, and robust capital planning practices. In addition, the Federal Reserve recognizes the challenges facing the 12 BHCs that are new to CCAR and that these BHCs in particular will continue to work to enhance their capital planning systems and processes to meet supervisory expectations.

A BHC's capital plan submission must also include any capital actions a BHC is planning to take over the nine-quarter planning horizon, such as dividends and other capital distributions. The supervisory review of a BHC's capital plan includes an assessment of the BHC's ability to maintain capital levels, inclusive of any capital actions, above each minimum regulatory capital ratio and above a tier 1 common ratio of 5 percent under baseline and stressful conditions throughout the nine-quarter planning horizon.⁵ See table 1 for a list of the ratios that are applicable to advanced approaches BHCs and other BHCs, respectively, over the planning horizon.⁶

As the table indicates, a BHC's capital plan must reflect the revised capital framework that the Board

adopted in connection with implementation of the Basel III accord, including the framework's minimum regulatory capital ratios and transition arrangements.⁷ A BHC's capital plan is also required to reflect the company's tier 1 common ratio for each quarter of the planning horizon using the definitions of tier 1 capital and total risk-weighted assets as in effect in 2013. The use of the tier 1 common ratio in CCAR 2014 is explained in greater detail in the Federal Reserve's interim final rule "Application of the Revised Capital Framework to the Capital Plan and Stress Test."⁸ A BHC's capital plan submission must also include a transition plan for full implementation of Basel III, including the BHC's best estimate of any capital surcharge for global systemically important banks.⁹

⁵ See section 225.8(e)(1)(i) of the capital plan rule. 12 CFR 225.8(e)(1)(i).

⁶ For purposes of CCAR 2014, an advanced approaches BHC includes a BHC that has consolidated assets greater than or equal to \$250 billion or total consolidated on-balance sheet foreign exposure of at least \$10 billion as of December 31, 2013. See Regulatory Capital Rules, *infra*, note 7; 12 CFR part 225, appendix G, section 1(b). Other BHCs include any BHC that is subject to 12 CFR 225.8 and is not an advanced approaches BHC.

⁷ See Department of the Treasury, Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, and Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (2013), "Regulatory Capital Rules: Regulatory Capital, Implementation of Basel III, Capital Adequacy, Transition Provisions, Prompt Corrective Action, Standardized Approach for Risk-Weighted Assets, Market Discipline and Disclosure Requirements, Advanced Approaches Risk-Based Capital Rule, and Market Risk Capital Rule" (Regulatory Capital Rules), 78 *Fed. Reg.* 62017 (October 11, 2013).

⁸ See "Regulations Y and YY: Application of the Revised Capital Framework to the Capital Plan and Stress Test Rules," 78 *Fed. Reg.* 59779 (September 30, 2013).

⁹ See Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (2013), "Global Systemically Important Banks: Updated Assessment Methodology and the Higher Loss Absorbency Requirement," rules text (Basel: BCBS, July), www.bis.org/publ/bcbs255.htm.

The capital plans must reflect the results of each BHC's company-run stress test using three scenarios that the Federal Reserve is providing under the Board's rules implementing sections 165(i)(1) and (2) of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (DFA stress test rules). The supervisory scenarios provided by the Federal Reserve are the baseline scenario, the adverse scenario, and the severely adverse scenario. The results of the company-run stress test required under the Dodd-Frank Act should reflect the capital action assumptions required under the DFA stress test rules (DFA stress test capital actions).¹⁰ In addition, for the supervisory adverse and severely adverse scenarios, which will inform the CCAR post-stress capital analysis, each BHC must also submit estimated pro forma capital ratios calculated with the BHC's planned capital actions as included in a BHC baseline scenario.

In addition to three supervisory scenarios, each BHC must conduct a stress test based on its own scenarios, including at least one stress scenario (BHC stress scenario) and a baseline scenario (BHC baseline scenario). Each BHC must then submit the results of the BHC baseline scenario using the BHC's planned capital actions and the results of the BHC stress scenario(s) using any alternative capital actions (if applicable). As discussed further below, under certain conditions a BHC can choose to use the supervisory baseline scenario as its own baseline scenario. (See the "[Company-Run Stress Testing](#)" section for further discussion of this topic.)

¹⁰ 12 CFR 252.146(b).

In conducting its supervisory stress tests of BHCs under the DFA stress test rules, the Federal Reserve will use the same scenarios and assumptions as the BHCs are required to use under the DFA stress test rules to project revenues, losses, net income, and pro forma capital ratios.¹¹ In addition, the Federal Reserve will independently project BHCs' balance sheet and risk-weighted assets over the nine-quarter planning horizon, using the same macroeconomic scenarios, to increase the comparability of supervisory stress test results across BHCs.

The Federal Reserve expects to publish both a summary of results of the supervisory stress tests conducted under the DFA stress test rules and a summary of the post-stress capital analysis component of the CCAR results by March 31.¹² In both cases, the Federal Reserve expects that the results disclosed will be those resulting from the stress tests under both the supervisory adverse and the supervisory severely adverse scenarios.

Under the DFA stress test rules, BHCs are also required to publish a summary of their stress test results under the supervisory severely adverse scenario (using DFA stress test capital actions) between March 15 and March 31.¹³ The Federal Reserve expects that the publication of summary results from both the supervisory and company-run stress tests will enhance public information about BHCs' financial condition and the ability of these BHCs to absorb losses as a result of adverse economic and financial conditions.

¹¹ See *id.*

¹² 12 CFR 252.136(b) and (c).

¹³ 12 CFR 252.148(c).

Instructions for Submission of Capital Plans

This instructions document provides

- general logistics for BHCs' capital plan submissions;
- guidelines surrounding the mandatory elements of a capital plan;
- information about the Federal Reserve's qualitative assessment of each BHC's capital plan during CCAR 2014;
- description of the Federal Reserve's quantitative assessment of post-stress capital;
- information on the Federal Reserve's response to capital plans and planned actions;
- limited adjustments BHCs may make to their planned capital distributions during the CCAR exercise;
- a discussion of planned disclosures at the end of the CCAR exercise; and
- information related to possible required resubmissions following CCAR.

BHCs should refer to the Federal Reserve's *Capital Planning at Large Bank Holding Companies: Supervisory Expectations and Range of Current Practice* (available at www.federalreserve.gov/bankinforeg/bcreg20130819a1.pdf) for further guidance about supervisory expectations for a BHC's capital planning process.

Submission Format and Timing

Each BHC's capital plan, along with any proposals for planned capital actions in the BHC baseline scenario or alternative capital actions in the BHC stress scenario, must be approved by the BHC's board of directors, or committee thereof, and submitted to the Federal Reserve no later than January 5 of each calendar year in accordance with the capital plan rule.

As noted earlier, the Federal Reserve may extend this date. For CCAR 2014, capital plans and proposals for capital actions must be received no later than Monday, January 6.

In connection with the annual CCAR exercise, the Federal Reserve will use the data and information provided in the FR Y-14A, FR Y-14Q, and FR Y-14M regulatory reports as of September 30, 2013 (except for trading and counterparty data, as discussed in more detail below). BHCs should reference the instructions associated with each schedule to determine the appropriate submission date for each regulatory report.¹⁴ Data reported on the FR Y-14Q and FR Y-14M schedules will be used as the primary input to the annual supervisory stress test conducted by the Federal Reserve under the DFA stress test rules and will be used in the CCAR analysis. BHCs will report on the FR Y-14A schedules their estimates of losses, resources available to absorb those losses, balance sheet positions, and capital composition on a quarterly basis over the nine-quarter planning horizon, under each scenario, beginning with the fourth quarter of the current calendar year.

BHCs are also required to submit qualitative information supporting their loss and pre-provision net revenue (PPNR) estimates, including descriptions of the methodologies used to produce the estimates, as well as any other analyses that support their capital plans.

Each BHC must submit its capital plan and any supporting information, including the FR Y-14A and FR Y-14Q schedules, to the Federal Reserve through a secure collaboration site. BHCs should continue to submit FR Y-14M schedules using established processes outlined within the instructions for each regulatory report.¹⁵

¹⁴ See www.federalreserve.gov/reportforms.

¹⁵ See id.

Coverage of the Submission

CCAR is a comprehensive assessment that takes into account all relevant risks to the BHC, such as estimates of potential losses and the impact of the stress scenarios on net revenues, including any that are not explicitly covered by the information requested in the FR Y-14A, FR Y-14Q, and FR Y-14M schedules. It is the responsibility of each BHC to capture all potential sources of losses from all on- and off-balance sheet positions, as well as any other events that have the potential to impact capital in both baseline and stressful environments. Notably, the Federal Reserve will place particular focus on assessing a BHC's internal stress scenario analysis as part of the supervisory assessment of the completeness and suitability of each BHC's capital plan.¹⁶

A BHC's submission of its pro forma, post-stress capital projections in its capital plan, inclusive of planned or alternative capital actions, must begin with data as of September 30, and span the nine-quarter planning horizon, beginning in the fourth quarter of the current calendar year and concluding at the end of the fourth quarter, two years out. For CCAR 2014, the planning horizon will commence at the beginning of the fourth quarter of 2013 (October 1, 2013) and conclude at the end of the fourth quarter of 2015 (December 31, 2015). The only exception to this planning horizon is with respect to the Regulatory Capital Transitions schedule submission required under the FR Y-14A. This schedule was formerly known as the Basel III and Dodd-Frank schedule. The Regulatory Capital Transitions schedule should be reported as of September 30, 2013, with projections through December 31, 2018, under the supervisory baseline scenario.

Incomplete Data

In general, all BHCs are required to report all data elements asked for in the FR Y-14A, FR Y-14Q, and FR Y-14M schedules; however, certain schedules, worksheets, or data elements may be optional for a BHC. The instructions for the FR Y-14A, FR Y-14Q, and FR Y-14M schedules provide details on how to determine whether a BHC must submit a specific schedule, worksheet, or data element.

¹⁶ See section 225.8(e)(1)(i)(A) of the capital plan rule. 12 CFR 225.8(e)(1)(i)(A).

Under the capital plan rule, failure to submit complete data to the Federal Reserve in a timely manner may be a basis for objection to a capital plan.¹⁷ A BHC's inability to provide required data by the due dates may affect supervisory estimates of losses and PPNR for the BHC, and bears on the Federal Reserve's qualitative assessment of the internal risk-measurement and risk-management practices supporting a BHC's CAP.

For the FR Y-14Q and FR Y-14M schedules, BHCs may be asked to resubmit data—either in whole or in part—after the initial due date as specified in the associated report instructions if required data elements are missing or if errors are found during the data validation process.¹⁸ All resubmissions of FR Y-14Q and FR Y-14M data as of September 30 will be due on or before December 31 of the current calendar year. After this date, the Federal Reserve will adhere to the following guidelines on any remaining FR Y-14Q and FR Y-14M data-related issues, for the purpose of producing supervisory estimates.

- *Missing data or data deficiency:* If a BHC's submitted data quality is deemed to be too deficient to produce a robust supervisory model estimate for a particular portfolio, the Federal Reserve may assign a high loss rate (e.g., 90th percentile) or a conservative PPNR rate (e.g., 10th percentile) based on portfolio losses or PPNR estimated for other BHCs. If data that are direct inputs to supervisory models are missing or reported erroneously but the problem is isolated in a way that the existing supervisory framework can still be used, a conservative value (e.g., 10th or 90th percentile) based on all available data will be assigned to the specific data.
- *Immaterial portfolio:* Each BHC has the option to either submit or not submit the relevant data schedule for a given portfolio that does not meet a materiality threshold (as defined in FR Y-14Q and FR Y-14M instructions). If the BHC does not submit data on its immaterial portfolio(s), the Federal Reserve will assign a conservative loss rate (e.g., 75th percentile), based on the estimates for other BHCs. Otherwise, the Federal Reserve will estimate losses using data submitted by the BHC.

¹⁷ See section 225.8(e)(2)(ii) of the capital plan rule. 12 CFR 225.8(e)(2)(ii).

¹⁸ Due dates are specified in the FR Y-14Q and FR Y-14M General Instructions, which are available on the Federal Reserve Board's website. See [note 14](#).

For the FR Y-14A schedules, BHCs should submit final and complete data for CCAR 2014 by January 6. BHCs may be asked to resubmit data—either in whole or in part—after this due date should errors or omissions be found; however, failure to submit complete data to the Federal Reserve in a timely manner may be a basis for objection to a capital plan.

Company-Run Stress Testing

For purposes of CCAR, BHCs will be required to submit the results of company-run stress tests based on three supervisory scenarios (DFA supervisory stress test scenarios), at least one stressed scenario developed by the BHC, and a BHC baseline scenario, as follows:

- *BHC baseline*: a BHC-defined baseline scenario¹⁹
- *BHC stress*: at least one BHC-defined stress scenario
- *Supervisory baseline*: a baseline scenario provided by the Federal Reserve under the DFA stress test rules
- *Supervisory adverse*: an adverse scenario provided by the Federal Reserve under the DFA stress test rules
- *Supervisory severely adverse*: a severely adverse scenario provided by the Federal Reserve under the DFA stress test rules

The Federal Reserve will incorporate both the supervisory stress test results and the BHC's ability to sufficiently capture its unique vulnerabilities within the BHC scenarios into the overall supervisory assessment of each BHC's capital plan. The Federal Reserve will focus particular attention on the processes surrounding the development and implementation of the BHC stress scenario to ensure that

- these processes are robust;
- the scenario captures and stresses key vulnerabilities and idiosyncratic risks facing the BHC, including any vulnerabilities that are not particularly well captured by scenario analysis based on a stressed macroeconomic environment or severe recession;

- the scenario results in a substantial strain on the BHC's ability to generate revenue and absorb losses and a significant reduction in post-stress capital ratios relative to baseline projections; and
- the translation of the scenario into loss, revenue, and post-stress capital projections is conceptually sound and implemented in a well-controlled manner.

While the BHC stress scenario is expected to be severe enough to result in a substantial negative impact on capital, a BHC stress scenario that produces post-stress capital ratios lower than those under the supervisory severely adverse scenario is not, in and of itself, a safe harbor. It is critical that the BHC stress scenario be well designed to capture potential risks stemming from a BHC's idiosyncratic positions and activities.

Supervisory Scenarios

Under the DFA stress test rules, the Federal Reserve must provide BHCs with a description of the supervisory macroeconomic scenarios no later than November 15 of each calendar year.²⁰ For CCAR 2014, the Federal Reserve is making the supervisory macroeconomic scenarios available concurrently with these instructions. The Federal Reserve will provide the global market shocks to the appropriate BHCs by December 1, 2013. It is important to note that the scenarios provided by the Federal Reserve are not forecasts, but rather hypothetical scenarios to be used to assess the strength and resilience of BHC capital in baseline and stressed economic and financial market environments.

The Federal Reserve will evaluate the BHC's pro forma, post-stress capital ratios resulting from the combination of stress performance measures (e.g., revenues, losses, and reserves from the supervisory adverse and severely adverse scenarios) and the BHC's planned capital actions (e.g., planned dividends, issuances, and repurchases as provided in the BHC baseline scenario) against each minimum regulatory capital ratio and a 5 percent tier 1 common ratio in each of the nine-quarter planning horizon.

For the BHC-defined scenarios, a BHC should include only one capital worksheet within each FR Y-14A Summary schedule, and include pro forma projections using the BHC's expected capital actions as deemed appropriate by the BHC for that scenario

¹⁹ A BHC may use the same baseline scenario as the supervisory baseline scenario if the BHC believes the supervisory baseline scenario appropriately represents its view of the most likely outlook for the risk factors salient to the BHC. Any BHC electing to do so should provide appropriate supporting documentation.

²⁰ 12 CFR 252.144(b).

Table 2. Capital worksheet requirements

Scenario	Capital worksheet 1	Capital worksheet 2
BHC baseline	Planned capital actions	n/a
Supervisory baseline*	Planned capital actions	DFA stress test capital actions
BHC stress	Alternative capital actions	n/a
Supervisory adverse	Planned capital actions	DFA stress test capital actions
Supervisory severely adverse	Planned capital actions	DFA stress test capital actions

* If a BHC determines the supervisory baseline scenario to be appropriate for its own BHC baseline, the BHC may submit identical FR Y-14A Summary schedules with the exception of the capital worksheets noted above. All BHCs must complete two capital worksheets for the supervisory baseline and supervisory severely adverse scenario.
n.a. Not applicable.

and in accordance with the BHC's capital policy. For the supervisory scenarios, a BHC should include two sets of pro forma projections, reported in two separate capital worksheets within the FR Y-14A Summary schedule—one set of projections using the BHC's planned capital actions under the BHC baseline scenario and another set using the DFA stress test capital action assumptions.

The following definitions and table 2 illustrate the number of capital worksheet requirements for each scenario's FR Y-14A schedule.

- *Planned capital actions*: a BHC's planned capital actions under the BHC baseline scenario
- *Alternative capital actions*: a BHC's assumed capital actions under the BHC stress scenario
- *DFA stress test capital actions*: capital action assumptions as required under the DFA stress test rules²¹

Six BHCs with large trading operations will be required to include the global market shock as part of their supervisory adverse and severely adverse scenarios, and to conduct a stress test of their trading books and private equity positions (including their credit valuation adjustments, or CVAs) as of October 16, 2013.²² The Federal Reserve will provide a set of hypothetical shocks to the risk factors most relevant to the trading and counterparty positions. As

²¹ Id.

²² The six BHCs participating in the global market shock are Bank of America Corporation; Citigroup Inc.; The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc.; JPMorgan Chase & Co.; Morgan Stanley; and Wells Fargo & Company.

in the previous year, for CCAR 2014, these BHCs will also be required to submit additional data to the Federal Reserve related to their European exposures in the form of two supplemental templates.²³

In addition, eight BHCs with substantial trading or custodial operations will be required to incorporate a counterparty default scenario component into their supervisory adverse and severely adverse stress scenarios.²⁴ Specifically, these eight BHCs are required to estimate and report the potential losses and related effects on capital associated with the instantaneous and unexpected default of their largest counterparty across their derivatives, securities lending, and repurchase/reverse repurchase agreement (collectively, Securities Financing Transactions or SFTs) activity. Each BHC's largest counterparty should be determined by net stressed losses, which are computed by revaluing exposures and collateral using the set of hypothetical asset price shocks specified in the Federal Reserve's global market shock. The as-of date for the counterparty default scenario component will also be October 16, 2013. These BHCs will also be required to submit additional data in the form of a supplemental template and documentation to the Federal Reserve related to the counterparty default scenario component, including information regarding their SFT and derivative activities.

BHC Baseline and Stress Scenarios

A BHC's scenario design process should involve development of scenarios that affect the BHC as a whole, stemming from macroeconomic and financial market conditions, and should also include potential BHC-specific events. Assumptions should remain constant across business lines and risk areas for the chosen scenario, since the objective is to see how the BHC as a whole will be affected by a common and internally consistent scenario. A BHC should consider the best manner in which to capture combinations of stressful events and circumstances, including second-order and "knock-on" effects that may result

²³ Separately, the six trading BHCs will need to submit additional data to the Federal Reserve related to hedges on loans for which they have adopted fair-value accounting in the form of a supplemental template.

²⁴ The eight BHCs participating in the counterparty default component are Bank of America Corporation; The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation; Citigroup, Inc.; The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc.; JPMorgan Chase & Co.; Morgan Stanley; State Street Corporation; and Wells Fargo & Company. All but State Street Corporation and The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation also participate in the global market shock.

from the specified economic and financial environment or any potential BHC-specific event.

The BHC baseline scenario should reflect the BHC's view of the expected path of the economy over the planning horizon. A BHC may use the same baseline scenario as the Federal Reserve baseline scenario if that BHC believes the Federal Reserve baseline scenario appropriately represents its view of the most likely outlook for the risk factors salient to the BHC.²⁵

The BHC stress scenario should be based on a coherent, logical narrative of a severely adverse economic and financial market environment and potential BHC-specific events. This scenario narrative should detail key events and circumstances that occur in the scenario. As required in the FR Y-14A Scenario

²⁵ See note 19.

schedule, the BHC must provide the quarterly trajectories of key macroeconomic and financial variables for its BHC baseline and BHC stress scenario.

A BHC's stress scenario should describe a severely adverse hypothetical combination of circumstances designed with the BHC's particular vulnerabilities in mind. Specifically, and as noted earlier, the BHC stress scenario should be designed to stress factors that affect all of the company's material exposures and activities, capturing potential exposures from both on- and off-balance sheet positions. In addition, the forward-looking analysis required in the BHC stress scenario should be relevant to the direction and strategy set by a BHC's board of directors.²⁶

²⁶ Additional guidance related to scenario development as part of stress testing can be found in SR letter 12-7, "Supervisory Guidance on Stress Testing for Banking Organizations with More Than \$10 Billion in Total Consolidated Assets," www.federalreserve.gov/bankinforeg/srletters/sr1207.htm.

Mandatory Elements of a Capital Plan

The capital plan rule defines a capital plan as “a written presentation of a company’s capital planning strategies and CAP that includes certain mandatory elements.” These mandatory elements are organized into five main components:

1. an assessment of the expected uses and sources of capital over the planning horizon
2. a description of all planned capital actions over the planning horizon
3. a discussion of any baseline changes to the BHC’s business plan that are likely to have a material impact on the BHC’s capital adequacy or liquidity
4. a detailed description of the BHC’s process for assessing capital adequacy
5. a BHC’s capital policy²⁷

A BHC is required to conduct an assessment of the expected uses and sources of capital over the planning horizon assuming both expected and stressful conditions. This assessment must contain the following elements:

- estimates of projected revenues, losses, reserves, and pro forma capital levels, including any regulatory capital ratios (for example, tier 1 leverage, common equity tier 1 capital, tier 1 risk-based capital, and total risk-based capital ratios) and any additional capital measures deemed relevant by the BHC, over the planning horizon under baseline conditions and under a range of stressed scenarios; these must include any scenarios provided by the Federal Reserve and at least one stress scenario developed by the BHC appropriate to its business model and portfolios
- a calculation of the pro forma tier 1 common ratio over the planning horizon under baseline conditions and under a range of stressed scenarios inclu-

sive of a discussion of how the company will maintain all minimum regulatory capital ratios and a pro forma tier 1 common ratio above 5 percent under expected conditions and the stressed scenarios required

- a discussion of the results of the stress tests required by law or regulation, and an explanation of how the capital plan takes these results into account
- a description of all planned capital actions over the planning horizon

The remainder of this section provides additional detail on these elements.

Estimates of Projected Revenues, Losses, Reserves, and Pro Forma Capital Levels

As noted earlier, for the purposes of CCAR, BHCs are to submit capital plans supported by their internal capital adequacy assessment and capital planning processes and include pro forma analyses in each of the five scenarios. The Federal Reserve will be assessing the processes and practices the BHCs have in place to carry out this analysis, including the risk-identification, risk-measurement, and risk-management practices supporting their analyses, as well as the governance and controls around these practices.

Importantly, the format the Federal Reserve uses to collect the FR Y-14 data does not imply that BHCs should use any specific methodology to project their losses and revenues for their stress tests or for any other internal analysis used to support their capital plans; rather, a BHC’s submissions for each scenario should be based on its own processes and analyses.

The Federal Reserve’s qualitative assessment of the capital plans will focus on the robustness of a BHC’s

²⁷ See section 225.8(d)(2) of the capital plan rule. 12 CFR 225.8(d)(2).

internal CAP, with a particular focus on the BHC stress scenario and the translation of the BHC stress scenario into projected losses, revenues, and pro forma post-stress capital ratios.

BHCs should demonstrate that their results are consistent with the environments specified in the scenarios being used, and that the various components of their results are internally consistent. For example, it might be inconsistent to project a shrinking balance sheet while also projecting large increases in net income in a stress or baseline environment. BHCs should submit background information on the methodologies supporting their estimates. This material should include discussion of key approaches and assumptions used to measure BHC-wide exposures and to arrive at stress loss estimates, along with relevant background on positions or business lines that could have a material influence on outcomes.

A BHC should clearly identify and document in its capital plan any aspects of its portfolios and exposures (e.g., a contractual loss-mitigation arrangement, exposures not well captured in the reporting framework, etc.) that are not adequately captured in the FR Y-14Q or FR Y-14M and that it believes are material to loss estimates for its portfolios, as well as the BHC's estimate of the potential impact of such items on loss estimates under the baseline and stress scenarios.

In general, BHCs should incorporate the following into their pro forma estimates:

Definition of losses for loans: The losses to be estimated for loans held in accrual portfolios in this exercise are generally credit losses due to failure to pay obligations (cash flow losses), rather than discounts related to mark-to-market (MTM) values. In some cases, BHCs may have loans that are being held for sale or which are subject to purchase-accounting adjustments. In these cases, the analysis should anticipate the change in value of the underlying asset, apply the appropriate accounting treatment, and determine the incremental losses.

Loan-loss estimates: BHCs should describe the underlying models and methods used to project loan losses, and provide background on the derivation of estimated losses. Factors that could be cited to support the reasonableness of estimated losses include (but are not limited to) composition of the loan portfolios within a broad category (e.g., distribution among prime, Alt-A, and subprime loans within

first-lien residential mortgages) and specific characteristics of the portfolio within categories or subcategories (e.g., vintage, credit score, loan-to-value ratio, regional distribution, industry mix, ratings distribution, or collateral type). Hypothetical behavioral responses by BHC management should not be considered as mitigating factors for the purposes of this analysis. For example, hedges already in place should be accounted for as potential mitigating factors, but not assumptions about potential future hedging activities.

Commitments and contingent and potential obligations: The analysis should reflect expectations of customer drawdowns on unused credit commitments under each scenario, as well as any assets and exposures that might be taken back on the balance sheet or otherwise generate losses under stressful economic conditions (e.g., assets held in asset-backed commercial paper conduits and other off-balance sheet funding vehicles to which the BHC provides support).

Unconsolidated entities to which the BHC has potential exposure are also within the scope of this exercise and should be considered. If it is envisioned that non-contractual support may be provided during a stressful environment for certain obligations or exposures of sponsored or third-party entities, these should be included in a BHC's analysis of contingent or potential obligations, and all associated impacts should be captured.

Losses on available-for-sale (AFS) and held-to-maturity (HTM) securities: BHCs should provide projected other-than-temporary impairments (OTTI) for AFS and HTM securities. OTTI projections should be based on September 30, 2013, positions and should be consistent with specified macroeconomic assumptions and standard accounting treatment. If the BHC bifurcates credit losses from other losses, the method for deriving the bifurcation should be provided in supporting documentation.

Other comprehensive income: Advanced approaches BHCs should project other comprehensive income (OCI), including unrealized gains and losses on their AFS securities, and the effect of changes in accumulated OCI on capital under each scenario in a manner consistent with the phasing-in of the revised capital requirements over the nine-quarter planning horizon.

Allowance for loan losses: BHCs should estimate the portion of the current allowance for loan losses available to absorb credit losses on the loan portfolio for

each quarter under each scenario, while maintaining an adequate allowance along the scenario path and at the end of the planning horizon. Loan-loss reserve adequacy should be assessed against the likely size, composition, and risk characteristics of the loan portfolio throughout the planning horizon in a manner that is consistent with the BHC's projections of losses over that scenario.

Non-U.S. exposures: Loss, revenue, and loan-loss reserve projections should cover positions and businesses for the BHC on a global consolidated basis. To the extent that loss experience on foreign positions is projected to differ from that on U.S. positions, BHCs should provide supporting information to explain those differences. For example, if the BHC is using different loss rates for foreign positions, those foreign positions should be explicitly identified and reported separately, by position or loan type, in the BHC's supporting documentation.

Fair-value loans: BHCs may have loans that are held for sale or held for investment, for which they have adopted fair-value accounting (collectively, fair-value loans). For company-run stress tests conducted under the supervisory scenarios, BHCs should project losses on fair-value loans for each quarter throughout the nine-quarter planning horizon, using the macroeconomic scenarios, and report such losses in the relevant items on the PPNR projections worksheet of the FR Y-14A Summary schedule in accordance with the BHC's normal accounting procedures. For all company-run stress tests, including those conducted under BHC scenarios, BHCs should clearly document the method and key assumptions used to compute losses on fair-value loans.

Risk-weighted asset (RWA) projections: BHCs should provide detailed support for all assumptions used to derive projections of RWAs, including assumptions related to components of balance sheet projections (on- and off-balance sheet balances and composition), income statement projections, underlying risk attributes of exposures, and any known weakness in the translation of assumptions into RWA estimates for each scenario. For example, BHCs should demonstrate how credit RWAs over the planning horizon are related to projected loan growth under the macroeconomic scenario, increased credit provisions or charge-offs for loan portfolios, and changing economic assumptions as well as how market RWAs are related to market factors (e.g., volatility levels, equity index levels, bond spreads, etc.) and projected trading revenue.

Each BHC should demonstrate that these assumptions are clearly conditioned on a given scenario and are consistent with stated internal and external business strategies. If BHC-specific assumptions (other than broad macroeconomic assumptions) are used, the BHC should also describe these assumptions and how they relate to reported RWA projections. If the BHC's models for projecting RWAs rely upon historical relationships, the BHC should provide the historical data and clearly describe why these relationships are expected to be maintained in each scenario.

Treatment of trading and counterparty RWAs: Any BHC subject to the market risk rule must use standard specific risk charges for any position(s) or portfolio(s) for which the BHC has not received specific risk-model approval, incremental risk-model approval, or comprehensive risk-model approval as of January 6, 2014.²⁸ In addition, if a BHC does not have an approved Stressed Value at Risk (SVaR) model as of January 6, 2014, the BHC must specify this in writing.

Balance sheet projections: Balance projections are a critical input to loss and revenue estimates. BHCs are expected to demonstrate that the approach used to generate those projections is internally consistent and conditioned appropriately on the implications of the macroeconomic scenario. Ultimately, balances are driven by the dynamic interaction of various flows through the planning horizon. The models and business processes used to make balance projections should be sufficiently documented so as to allow for supervisory assessment.

Balance projections should reconcile to projections for originations, pay-downs, drawdowns, and losses under each scenario. In stressed macroeconomic scenarios, care should be taken to justify major changes in portfolio composition based, for example, on assumptions about a BHC's strategic direction, including events such as material sales or purchases. Loan balance projections should be consistent with internally generated paths of originations, pay-downs, drawdowns, losses, purchases, and sales under any scenario. The losses used in producing balances should be the same as those produced in internal loss-estimate modeling for the stress test. Prepayment behavior should link to the relevant economic scenario and the maturity profile of the asset portfolio. Any assumed reallocation of assets into securities or

²⁸ See Regulatory Capital Rules, note 7; 12 CFR part 225, appendix E.

cash should recognize the limits of portfolio transformation under stress due to market pressures and current portfolio characteristics, including the likely state of interbank lending markets and deposit levels.

External consistency is also an important consideration for balance projections. To the extent that changes in the balance sheet are driven by a BHC's strategic direction, care should be taken to document and explain in detail that underlying assumptions are reasonable in a stressed economic environment. Specifically, BHCs should evaluate the consequences of other market participants possibly taking actions similar to their own in a stressed environment—for example, the possible positive outcomes that might be obtained if a BHC were the only market participant taking such actions in a particular market environment are likely to be mitigated if others are also attempting to take similar actions.

Global market shock in supervisory scenarios for the six largest trading BHCs: For company-run stress tests conducted under the supervisory scenarios, the six BHCs with substantial trading and counterparty exposures (trading BHCs) are required to apply a global market shock to their trading book and private equity positions (including their CVAs) as of a particular market close date and estimate trading and counterparty mark-to-market losses and incremental default risk (IDR) on their trading exposures.²⁹ The six trading BHCs are not required to estimate IDR losses on their counterparty exposures. The Federal Reserve will provide to these trading BHCs a set of hypothetical shocks to the risk factors most relevant to trading, private equity, and CVA positions. The global market shock should be applied to trading BHCs' trading book and private equity positions (including their CVAs) as of October 16, 2013.³⁰

Trading BHCs must use the set of hypothetical risk factor shocks the Federal Reserve provides to produce the profit and loss (P/L) estimates for their trading, private equity, and counterparty credit losses from the global market shock. All estimated losses associated with the global market shock the Federal Reserve provides as part of the supervisory scenarios should be reported in the initial quarter of the planning horizon.

²⁹ Note 22 lists the six BHCs participating in the global market shock; see also 12 CFR 252.144(b)(2).

³⁰ The risk factor shocks will be provided in a format that is analogous to that of the FR Y-14Q schedule for Trading, Private Equity, and Other Fair Value Assets.

In cases in which the specified shocks provided are not directly compatible with the BHC's internal systems, the BHC is expected to interpolate or extrapolate around the given points to determine the appropriate shock. Supporting documentation should include a description of the methods used to interpolate or extrapolate.

The result of the global market shock is to be taken as an instantaneous loss and reduction of capital calibrated on applicable trading book and private equity positions, as of a point in time. For CCAR 2014, this as-of-date is October 16, 2013. BHCs should not assume a related decline in portfolio positions or RWAs as a result of these market shock losses. The global market shock should be treated as an add-on that is exogenous to the macroeconomic and financial market environment specified in the supervisory stress scenarios.

These instantaneous losses are to be measured as an additional shock beyond the estimates of pre-provision net revenue (PPNR) and losses under the macroeconomic scenario. It is assumed that the global market shock could occur at any time over the nine-quarter planning horizon, though for the purposes of the post-stress capital analysis, these losses are run through net income in the first quarter of the planning horizon. By assuming no recoveries of the losses generated by the global market shock over the nine quarters, the capital impact is carried over throughout the planning horizon, with the effect of measuring post-stress capital ratios inclusive of the global market shock and the macro scenario in every quarter.

In projecting losses and PPNR under the supervisory stress scenarios related to its trading and counterparty positions, including private equity, if a BHC can demonstrate that its loss-estimation methodology stresses identical positions under both the global market shock and the macro scenario, the BHC may assume that the combined losses from such positions do not exceed losses resulting from the higher of either the losses stemming from the global market shock or those estimated under the macro scenario. However, the full effect of the global market shock must be taken through net income in the first quarter of the planning horizon.

If a BHC makes any adjustment to account for the identical positions, the BHC must provide documentation demonstrating that the losses generated under the macro scenario are on identical positions to those

subject to the global market shock, break out each of the adjustments as a separate component of PPNR, and describe the rationale behind any such adjustments.

Counterparty default scenario component of supervisory scenarios for the eight global systemically important banks: Engagement in substantial trading or custodial operations makes the eight BHCs subject to the counterparty default scenario component particularly vulnerable to the default of their major counterparty or their clients' counterparty (in transactions for which the companies act as agents).³¹ To assess the effect of such a default on their capital, these BHCs are required to apply a counterparty default scenario component to their SFT and derivatives-related counterparty exposures.³² SFT activities subject to the counterparty default scenario component include all activities, excluding intraday transactions, that meet the definition of a repo-style transaction under section 2 of appendix G to 12 CFR part 225.³³ Similar to the global market shock, the counterparty default scenario component should be treated as an add-on to the macroeconomic and financial market scenarios specified in the Federal Reserve's supervisory adverse and severely adverse scenarios.

The counterparty default scenario component involves an instantaneous and unexpected default of a BHC's largest counterparty, and the potential losses and effects on capital associated with such a default.³⁴ A BHC should select its largest counterparty by identifying the counterparty that represents the largest total net stressed loss if the counterparty defaulted on its obligations related to derivatives and SFT activities as of October 16, 2013.³⁵ For the purposes of selecting their largest counterparty, BHCs

should exclude the sovereign entities that are members of the G-7—Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States—and designated clearing counterparties.³⁶ The total net stressed loss amount associated with the largest counterparty defaulting is to be reported as the loss associated with the counterparty default scenario component.

While all eight BHCs must calculate net stressed losses on their derivative contracts, there are some differences in the way losses should be calculated for the six trading BHCs and the two non-trading BHCs so that the same losses are not counted under the global market shock and the counterparty default scenario component of the supervisory scenarios. Since the six trading BHCs calculate mark-to-market losses on their derivative-related counterparty exposures as part of the global market shock, they should calculate the net stressed loss for derivatives contracts as follows:

1. Calculate stressed net current exposure (Stressed Net CE), by applying the global market shock to current exposure and collateral values on the as-of date, as defined in the instructions for the FR Y-14A Counterparty Credit Risk schedule.
2. Subtract the notional amount of any single-name CDS hedges.³⁷
3. Multiply the result by one minus the recovery rate.
4. Subtract the stressed CVA loss attributed to the counterparty. This value is already included in the aggregate CVA losses reported on the FR Y-14A Summary template.
5. Exclude from the trading book stress results the mark-to-market gain related to single-name CDS realized in step (2) above.

³¹ Note 24 lists the eight BHCs participating in the counterparty default component.

³² Six out of the eight BHCs are also subject to the global market shock.

³³ Section F.5 of the FR Y-14A instructions includes a full definition of SFT activities subject to the counterparty default scenario component.

³⁴ Any losses associated with the counterparty default scenario component would replace losses related to counterparty incremental default risk as currently reported on line 3, "Counterparty Incremental Default Losses (CCR IDR)," of the Counterparty Risk Worksheet of the FR Y-14A Summary schedule. BHCs should report a zero for lines 3 and 3a of the Counterparty Risk Worksheet. Losses associated with the counterparty default scenario component would be reported on line 4, "Other CCR Losses," of that Counterparty Risk Worksheet.

³⁵ The Federal Reserve will provide the global market shocks, which should be applied to BHCs' derivatives, SFT, and trading books to estimate losses, no later than December 1, 2013.

³⁶ Any state-owned enterprise backed by the full faith and credit of an excluded sovereign entity should also be excluded. A clearing counterparty should be excluded if it is a designated financial market utility under title VIII of the Dodd-Frank Act, or, for counterparties not located in the United States, is regulated and supervised in a manner equivalent to a designated financial market utility.

³⁷ When reporting gains associated with CVA hedges in column (c) of the Trading worksheet of the FR Y-14A Summary schedule for all counterparties, BHCs should exclude gains from name-specific credit default swaps associated with the counterparty default scenario component.

Since the two non-trading BHCs are not subject to the global market shock, they should calculate the net stressed loss for derivatives contracts as follows:

1. Calculate Stressed Net CE, by applying the global market shock to current exposure and collateral values on the as-of date, as defined in the instructions for the FR Y-14A Counterparty Credit Risk schedule.
2. Subtract the notional amount of any single-name CDS hedges.
3. Multiply the result by one minus the recovery rate.

In addition, the two non-trading BHCs will need to complete parts of the FR Y-14A Counterparty Schedule.³⁸

All eight BHCs should compute the net stressed loss for SFTs as follows:

1. Compute Stressed Net CE, as defined in the instructions for the Securities Finance Transaction Profile by Counterparty worksheet of the FR Y-14A Counterparty Credit Risk schedule, by applying the global market shock to any SFT assets (securities/collateral) exchanged under repo-style transactions as defined in section 2 of appendix G to 12 CFR part 225.
2. Multiply Stressed Net CE by one minus the recovery rate.

To support supervisory estimates of losses arising from the counterparty default scenario component, companies will be required to report supplemental information on their SFT activities.

For all eight BHCs, the total net stressed loss amount for a counterparty is the sum of the net stressed

³⁸ The information supporting the counterparty default scenario component in the supervisory stress test will be submitted on the “1a) Top CPs 95% of Firm CVA,” “1c) Top 20 CPs by Net CE,” and “5) SFT by Top 20 CP and Agg” worksheets of the FR Y-14A Counterparty Schedule. Specifically, companies must submit information for columns “Counterparty ID”; “Industry”; “Country”; “Internal Rating”; “External Rating”; “Gross CE”; “Stressed Gross CE Federal Reserve scenario (Severely Adverse)”; “Stressed Gross CE Federal Reserve scenario (Adverse)”; “Stressed Gross CE BHC scenario”; “Net CE”; “Stressed Net CE Federal Reserve scenario (Severely Adverse)”; “Stressed Net CE Federal Reserve scenario (Adverse)”; “Stressed Net CE BHC scenario”; and “Single Name Credit Hedges” on worksheet 1a) and worksheet 1c) and for all columns on worksheet 5).

losses for derivatives contracts and SFT activities, taking into account legal netting agreements in place for transactions with that counterparty.³⁹

In calculating the losses associated with the counterparty default scenario component of the supervisory scenarios, BHCs must apply the global market shock to stress the current exposure, any collateral posted or received, and, for derivatives-related exposures, the value of the transaction. BHCs must assume a recovery rate of 10 percent, reflecting significant uncertainty at the time of an unexpected counterparty default given highly distressed market conditions. BHCs should not assume any additional recovery in subsequent quarters of the planning horizon. All estimated losses from the counterparty default scenario component should be assumed to occur instantaneously and should be reported in the initial quarter of the planning horizon.

For SFT activities, BHCs must include potential losses associated with acting as principal for repurchase/reverse repurchase activities as well as potential losses that could arise from transactions in which the company is acting as an agent and provides default indemnification to a client. A BHC may account for netting agreements where applicable. Reinvestment of collateral should be included to the extent that the reinvested collateral is part of another SFT agreement.

Pre-provision net revenue (PPNR): PPNR estimates should be consistent with the economic and financial environment specified in the relevant scenario. BHCs must ensure that PPNR projections are explicitly based on, and directly tied to, balance sheet and other exposure assumptions used for related loss estimates. In addition, BHCs should apply assumptions consistent with the scenario and resulting business strategy when projecting PPNR for fee-based lines of business (e.g., asset management), while ensuring that expenses are appropriately taking into account both the direct effects of the economic environment (e.g., foreclosure costs) and projected revenues.

Residential mortgage representations and warranties: As part of PPNR, BHCs must estimate losses associated with requests by mortgage investors, including

³⁹ All exposures within a consolidated organization, including to any subsidiaries and related companies, will be treated as exposure to a single counterparty. However, losses should first be computed at the subsidiary or related company level, accounting for legal netting agreements at that level, and then aggregated to the consolidated organization.

both government-sponsored enterprises and private-label securities holders, to repurchase loans deemed to have breached representations and warranties, or with investor litigation that broadly seeks compensation from BHCs for losses. BHCs should consider not only how the macro scenarios could affect losses from repurchased loans, but also a range of legal process outcomes, including worse-than-expected resolutions of the various contract claims or threatened or pending litigation against the BHC and against various industry participants. BHCs should provide appropriate support of the adverse litigation expense-related outcomes considered in their analysis.

Mortgage-servicing rights (MSR): All revenue and expenses related to MSRs and the associated non-interest income and non-interest expense line items must be reported on the PPNR schedules. Trading BHCs should not report changes in value of the MSR asset or hedges as trading losses resulting from the global market shock. Therefore, if derivative or other MSR hedges are placed in the trading book for FR Y-9C purposes and in alignment with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles, these hedges should not be stressed with the global market shock for CCAR purposes. Also, any BHCs that have adopted fair-value accounting for all or part of the MSR must not subject the MSR to the global market shock of the supervisory scenarios.

Operational-risk losses: Projections of losses arising from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems, or from external events must be reported by the BHC as operational-risk losses, a component of PPNR. BHCs should carefully evaluate the best way to capture operational-risk events, including the possibility of support for BHC-sponsored entities and potential charges related to legal reserves and provisions, in their loss projections. For cases in which BHCs cannot identify statistically significant correlations between macroeconomic factors and operational-risk losses, they are not required to use such an approach for estimating operational-risk losses under stress. In such cases, BHCs may use an alternative approach to generate losses for the BHC stress scenario and both supervisory stress scenarios.

Trading revenues in PPNR: All BHCs are expected to project PPNR, including trading-related revenues, conditional on the specifications of the assumed macroeconomic scenario (supervisory baseline, adverse, and severely adverse and BHC baseline and

stress). In this regard, all BHCs with trading activities and private equity investments, including those BHCs that are not required to apply the global market shock or the counterparty default scenario component, must estimate any potential profit and loss impact that these positions might experience under the macroeconomic scenario. Estimated impacts should include those stemming from potential defaults on credit-sensitive positions held in the trading account and from counterparty credit exposures, and valuation declines (and recoveries specific to those declines) on loans, securities and other trading or MTM positions, and private equity investments (regardless of the portfolio in which a private equity position is booked). Private equity-related loss estimates should be broken out from other trading or MTM loss and should include consideration of drawdowns against commitments.

In making these projections, BHCs should demonstrate that their historical data selection and general approach is credible and applicable for the assumed macroeconomic scenario. BHCs should not assume that trading-related PPNR could never fall below historical levels.

Under the supervisory scenarios, the six trading BHCs should make these projections without consideration of any MTM losses on trading BHCs' portfolios that result from the global market shock. The MTM losses resulting from the global market shock should be treated as separate, one-time losses that occur in the initial quarter of the planning horizon (e.g., the fourth quarter of 2013 for CCAR 2014). Therefore, BHCs subject to the global market shock should not assume any interaction between the global market shock and projections of PPNR in the form of management actions (such as expense cuts) that would be taken in light of the global market shock to the trading portfolio or recoveries of the losses resulting from the global market shock over the planning horizon.

Similarly, the eight BHCs that are subject to the counterparty default scenario component should treat any losses from the component as separate, one-time losses that occur in the initial quarter of the planning horizon and assume no interaction between the counterparty default scenario component and projection of PPNR.

Regulatory capital transitions: In the transition plans, BHCs must include estimates of the composition and levels of regulatory capital, RWAs (based on the stan-

standardized approach and advanced approaches, where applicable), and leverage ratio exposures used to calculate regulatory capital ratios under the supervisory baseline scenario. The estimates must address the capital conservation buffer and any systemically important financial institution—or SIFI—surcharge that may be required under the revised regulatory capital rule on a fully phased-in basis. Each BHC’s submission should include supporting documentation on all material planned actions that the BHC intends to pursue in order to meet the minimum regulatory capital ratios per the revised regulatory capital rule, including, but not limited to, the run-off or sale of existing portfolio(s), the issuance of regulatory capital instruments, and other strategic corporate actions. Where applicable, each BHC should include in its capital plan its best estimate of the SIFI surcharge to which the BHC expects to be subject, along with an explanation for its estimate, as set forth by guidance in the Basel Committee’s SIFI surcharge framework.

Regulatory capital: BHCs are to provide data on the balances of regulatory capital instruments under current U.S. capital adequacy guidelines (and the revised regulatory capital rule, for quarters in which they are subject to the revised regulatory capital rule), aggregated by instrument type based on actual balances as of September 30 of the current calendar year and projected balances as of each quarter end through the remaining planning horizon.⁴⁰ BHCs are to report information both on a notional basis and on the basis of the dollar amount included in regulatory capital.

Supporting Documentation for Analyses Used in Capital Plans

Documentation of risk-identification practices: Each capital plan submission must include documentation outlining the risk-identification process the BHC uses to support the BHC-wide stress testing required in the capital plans. As previously noted, the capital planning process should consider all potential firm-wide risks. An assessment of the comprehensiveness of risk identification is a critical aspect of the supervisory assessment of CAP. An evaluation of the adequacy of a BHC’s process for identifying the full range of relevant risks, given the BHC’s exposures

and business mix, will be a particular area of supervisory focus.

Documentation of internal stress testing methodologies: BHCs must include in their capital plan submissions thorough documentation that describes key methodologies and assumptions for performing stress testing on their portfolios, business, and performance drivers. Documentation should clearly describe the model-development process, the derivation of outcomes, and validation procedures, as well as assumptions concerning the evolution of balance sheet and RWAs under the scenarios, changing business strategies, and other impacts to a BHC’s risk profile. Supporting documentation should clearly describe any known model weaknesses and how such information is factored into the capital plan. Senior management should provide its board of directors with sufficient information to facilitate the board’s full understanding of the stress testing analytics used by the BHC for capital planning purposes, including any identified weaknesses that increase uncertainty in the estimation process.

Assumptions and approaches: BHCs must provide credible support for BHC-specific assumptions, including any known weaknesses in the translation of assumptions into loss and resource estimates. For example, an overreliance on past patterns of credit migration (the basis for roll rate and ratings transition models) may be a weakness when considering stress scenarios. BHCs should demonstrate that their approaches are clearly conditioned on the scenarios being used. While judgment is an essential part of risk measurement and risk management, including for loss-estimation purposes, BHCs should not be overly reliant on judgment to prepare their loss estimates and should provide documentation or evidence of transparency and discipline around the process. Any management judgment applied should be adequately supported and in line with scenario conditions and should be consistently conservative in the assumptions made to arrive at loss rates. There also should be appropriate challenge of assumptions by senior management and the board of directors.

Documentation related to the BHC scenario assumptions: BHCs should include appropriate documentation related to their individual approach to the BHC baseline and BHC stress scenarios in their capital plan submission. As outlined in the FR Y-14A Scenario schedule instructions, BHCs are required to provide detailed supporting documentation and a listing of all key variables assumed for each scenario.

⁴⁰ See Regulatory Capital Rules, [note 7](#); 12 CFR part 225, appendices A, D, E, and G; see also section 225.8(d) of the capital plan rule.

The Scenario schedule must be completed, and the variables listed should be comprehensive and appropriate for each BHC. In addition, BHCs should provide detailed documentation describing all methodologies and key assumptions impacting the BHCs' loss and PPNR estimates. The supporting documentation should describe how the BHC stress scenarios address the BHC's particular vulnerabilities. Supervisors will focus particular attention on a BHC's ability to adequately support the approach and methodologies used for its BHC scenarios.

Validation and independent review: In addition to being properly documented, models employed by BHCs should be independently validated or otherwise reviewed in line with model risk-management expectations presented in existing supervisory guidance. While use of existing risk-measurement models and processes provides a useful reference point for considering stress scenario potential loss estimates, BHCs should consider whether these processes generate outputs that are relevant in a stressful scenario. Use of such models may need to be supplemented with other data elements and alternative methodologies. It is critical that BHCs assess the vulnerability of their models to error, understand any other limitations, and consider the risk to the BHC should estimates based on those models prove materially inaccurate.⁴¹

Description of All Capital Actions Assumed over the Planning Horizon

A BHC's capital plan must describe all capital actions assumed over the planning horizon. As detailed in the capital plan rule, a capital action is any issuance of a debt or equity capital instrument, any capital distribution, and any similar action that the Federal Reserve determines could impact a BHC's consolidated capital. A capital distribution is a redemption or repurchase of any debt or equity capital instrument, a payment of common or preferred stock dividends, a payment that may be temporarily or permanently suspended by the issuer on any instrument that is eligible for inclusion in the numerator of any minimum regulatory capital ratio, and any similar transaction that the Federal Reserve determines to be in substance a distribution of capital.

⁴¹ See SR letter 11-7, "Guidance on Model Risk Management," www.federalreserve.gov/bankinfo/srletters/sr1107.htm, for additional information regarding model validation.

To meet the requirements of the DFA stress test rule, a BHC must calculate its pro forma capital ratios using the following assumptions regarding its capital actions over the planning horizon for each of the supervisory baseline scenario, the supervisory adverse scenario, and the supervisory severely adverse scenario:

- For the initial quarter of the planning horizon, the BHC must take into account its actual capital actions taken throughout the quarter.
- For each of the second through ninth quarters of the planning horizon, the BHC must include in the projections of capital
 - common stock dividends equal to the quarterly average dollar amount of common stock dividends that the company paid in the previous year (that is, the initial quarter of the planning horizon and the preceding three calendar quarters);
 - payments on any other instrument that is eligible for inclusion in the numerator of a regulatory capital ratio equal to the stated dividend, interest, or principal due on such instrument during the quarter; and
 - an assumption of no redemption or repurchase of any capital instrument that is eligible for inclusion in the numerator of a regulatory capital ratio.⁴²

As part of the CCAR capital plan submission, BHCs should calculate pro forma capital ratios using their planned capital actions over the planning horizon under the BHC baseline scenario and the alternative capital actions projected to be taken under the BHC stress scenario. With respect to the planned capital actions under the BHC baseline scenario,

1. for the initial quarter of the planning horizon, the BHC must take into account the actual capital actions taken during that quarter; and
2. for each of the second through ninth quarters of the planning horizon, the BHC must include any capital actions proposed in its capital plan.

In the second quarter of the planning horizon (i.e., the first quarter of 2014), a BHC should include, for

⁴² 12 CFR 252.146(b). For similar reasons, a company should assume that it will not issue any new common stock, preferred stock, or other instrument that would be included in regulatory capital in the second through ninth quarters of the planning horizon, except for common stock issuances associated with expensed employee compensation.

Figure 1. Seven principles of an effective capital adequacy process**Principle 1: Sound foundational risk management**

The BHC has a sound risk-measurement and risk-management infrastructure that supports the identification, measurement, assessment, and control of all material risks arising from its exposures and business activities.

Principle 2: Effective loss-estimation methodologies

The BHC has effective processes for translating risk measures into estimates of potential losses over a range of stressful scenarios and environments and for aggregating those estimated losses across the BHC.

Principle 3: Solid resource-estimation methodologies

The BHC has a clear definition of available capital resources and an effective process for estimating available capital resources (including any projected revenues) over the same range of stressful scenarios and environments used for estimating losses.

Principle 4: Sufficient capital adequacy impact assessment

The BHC has processes for bringing together estimates of losses and capital resources to assess the combined impact on capital adequacy in relation to the BHC's stated goals for the level and composition of capital.

Principle 5: Comprehensive capital policy and capital planning

The BHC has a comprehensive capital policy and robust capital planning practices for establishing capital goals, determining appropriate capital levels and composition of capital, making decisions about capital actions, and maintaining capital contingency plans.

Principle 6: Robust internal controls

The BHC has robust internal controls governing capital adequacy process components, including policies and procedures; change control; model validation and independent review; comprehensive documentation; and review by internal audit.

Principle 7: Effective governance

The BHC has effective board and senior management oversight of the CAP, including periodic review of the BHC's risk infrastructure and loss- and resource-estimation methodologies; evaluation of capital goals; assessment of the appropriateness of stressful scenarios considered; regular review of any limitations and uncertainties in all aspects of the CAP; and approval of capital decisions.

purposes of CCAR, capital actions in an amount that is no greater than the amount in its most recently approved capital plan. For net repurchases in the second quarter of the planning horizon, the BHC should submit an amount not greater than the unused portion of cumulative net repurchases under its most recently approved capital plan, where cumulative for CCAR 2014 is defined as the period beginning in the second quarter of 2013 and ending in the first quarter of 2014.

With respect to a BHC's projections under the supervisory baseline, adverse, and severely adverse scenarios, the BHC must calculate two sets of pro forma capital ratios on the two capital worksheets within the FR Y-14A Summary schedule using (1) the prescribed capital actions under the DFA stress test rule, and (2) the BHC's planned capital actions in the BHC baseline scenario. As described below, the planned capital actions under consideration by the Federal Reserve in its supervisory stress test under

the capital plan rule will be those proposed in the BHC baseline scenario.

Expected Changes to Business Plans Affecting Capital Adequacy or Funding

Each BHC should include in its capital plan a discussion of any expected changes to the BHC's business plan that are likely to have a material impact on the BHC's capital adequacy and funding profile.⁴³ Examples of changes to a business plan that may have a material impact could include a proposed merger or divestiture, changes in key business strategies, or significant investments. In this discussion, the

⁴³ A BHC that incorporates the effect of changes to its business plan that are likely to have a material impact on the BHC's capital adequacy and funding profile may be required to submit additional data.

company should consider not just the impacts of these expected changes, but also the potential adverse consequences should the actions not result in the planned changes—e.g., a merger plan falls through, a change in business strategy is not achieved, or there is a loss on the planned significant investment.

Supervisory Expectations for a BHC’s Capital Adequacy Process

An important component of a BHC’s capital plan is a description of the BHC’s process for assessing capital adequacy.⁴⁴ As discussed in supervisory guidance, a BHC’s CAP should have as its foundation a full

⁴⁴ See Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (2013), *Capital Planning at Large Bank Holding Companies: Supervisory Expectations and Current Range of Practice*, (Washington:

understanding of the risks emanating from its exposures and business activities, as well as stress testing analytics to ensure that it holds capital corresponding to those risks to maintain sufficient capital to maintain operations across the planning horizon. The detailed description of a company’s CAP should include a discussion of how, under stressful conditions, the BHC will maintain capital commensurate with its risks—above the minimum regulatory capital ratios—and serve as a source of strength to its depository institution subsidiaries. The full range of supervisory expectations, including governance and oversight expectations to complement the CAP aspects mentioned above, are summarized in figure 1, “Seven principles of an effective capital adequacy process.”

Board of Governors, August), www.federalreserve.gov/bankinfo/bcreg20130819a1.pdf.

Supervisory Stress Testing and Capital Plan Assessments

To support its assessment of the capital plans, the Federal Reserve will review the supporting analyses in a BHC's capital plan, including the BHC's own stress test results, and will generate supervisory estimates of losses; revenues; loan-loss reserves; balance sheet components and RWAs; and pro forma, post-stress capital ratios using internally developed supervisory models and assumptions wherever possible. Supervisory models and assumptions will be applied in a consistent manner across all BHCs. Where it may not be feasible to develop results directly through the use of supervisory models, the Federal Reserve may incorporate into its supervisory estimates one or more of the following: (1) BHC estimates, reviewed and adjusted (where applicable) by the Federal Reserve to ensure the scenario was applied as specified and that the BHC's assumptions of potential losses and earnings reflect a credible and conservative translation of the impacts from the stress scenario; (2) third-party models; and (3) simple decision rules using conservative assumptions consistently applied across all BHCs.

Quantitative Assessments

The various types of quantitative assessments that the Federal Reserve expects to consider are described in [figure 2](#).

Pro Forma Capital Ratios

As part of CCAR, the Federal Reserve will use BHCs' planned capital actions in the BHC baseline scenario as the actions that are subject to supervisory evaluation in the baseline scenario and in the supervisory adverse and severely adverse scenarios. In other words, the Federal Reserve will in part be assessing whether a BHC would be capable of continuing to meet minimum capital requirements (the leverage, tier 1 risk-based, common equity tier 1 risk-based, and total risk-based capital ratios) and a tier 1 common capital ratio of at least 5 percent throughout the planning horizon even if adverse or severely adverse

stress conditions emerged and the BHC did not reduce planned capital distributions.

A quantitative assessment of the appropriateness of planned capital actions will also be evaluated based on its common dividend payout ratio (common dividends relative to net income available to common shareholders) in the baseline scenarios, and its projected path to compliance with the revised regulatory capital rule under the supervisory baseline scenario as the revised regulatory capital framework is phased in.

Changes to proposed capital distributions after the initial submission may require submission of a revised plan in a subsequent quarter.⁴⁵ The Federal Reserve will use the dollar amount of distributions contained in a BHC's FR Y-14A when assessing capital plans. The Federal Reserve's decision to object, or issue a notice of non-objection, to a capital plan will be specific to each BHC's planned capital actions.

Common Dividend Payouts

The Federal Reserve expects that capital plans will reflect conservative common dividend payout ratios. In particular, requests that imply common dividend payout ratios above 30 percent of projected after-tax net income available to common shareholders in either the BHC baseline or supervisory baseline will receive particularly close scrutiny.

Regulatory Capital Rule Transition Plans

As part of CCAR, the Federal Reserve will continue to evaluate whether the proposed capital actions are appropriate in light of the BHC's plans to meet the requirements of the revised regulatory capital rule on a fully phased-in basis. As part of its capital plan submission, a BHC should provide a transition plan

⁴⁵ See sections 225.8(d)(4) and (f) of the capital plan rule. 12 CFR 225.8(d)(4) and (f).

Figure 2. Quantitative assessments of capital actions

Pro forma capital ratios	Common dividend payout ratio	Regulatory capital transition
BHC stress Alternative capital actions		
Supervisory adverse Planned capital actions DFA stress test capital actions	BHC baseline* Planned capital actions	
Supervisory severely adverse Planned capital actions DFA stress test capital actions		Supervisory baseline* Planned capital actions DFA stress test capital actions

Note: Each box indicates a distinct scenario that will be submitted by each BHC. Planned capital actions are estimated by each BHC using the BHC baseline scenario and the alternative capital actions are estimated under the BHC's stress scenario in accordance with the BHC's internal capital policies.

* If a BHC determines the supervisory baseline scenario to be appropriate for their own BHC baseline, the BHC may submit identical FR Y-14A Summary schedules with the exception of the capital worksheets noted above. All BHCs must complete two capital worksheets for the supervisory baseline and supervisory severely adverse scenario.

that includes pro forma estimates under baseline conditions of the BHC's regulatory risk-based capital and leverage ratios under the revised regulatory capital rule. As stated in the September 2010 Group of Governors and Heads of Supervision agreements,⁴⁶ BHCs that meet the minimum ratio requirement during the transition period per the revised regulatory capital rule, but that remain below the 7 percent tier 1 common equity target (minimum plus conservation buffer), will be expected to maintain prudent earnings-retention policies with a view to meeting the conservation buffer under the time frame described in the revised capital framework.⁴⁷

In July 2013, the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision published its updated methodology for assessing a higher loss-absorbency requirement for global systemically important banks (SIFI surcharge).⁴⁸ Each BHC's regulatory capital transition plan should incorporate management's best estimate of the likely SIFI surcharge that would be assessed under this methodology (and any updates published since that time) and a description of how this estimate was derived. The Federal Reserve expects that BHCs will demonstrate with great assurance that, inclusive of a SIFI surcharge, they can achieve the

required ratios readily and without difficulty, inclusive of any planned capital actions.

A BHC should, through its capital plan, demonstrate an ability to maintain no less than steady progress along a path between its existing capital ratios based upon the revised regulatory capital rule and the fully phased-in requirements in 2019 (see figure 3). The Federal Reserve will closely scrutinize plans that fall short of this supervisory expectation. Some BHCs may exceed the transition targets over the near term, but not yet meet the fully phased-in targets. Those BHCs are expected to submit plans reflecting steady accretion of capital at a sufficient pace to demonstrate continual progress toward full compliance with the revised regulatory capital rule on a fully phased-in basis.

The Federal Reserve expects that any BHC performance projections that suggest that ratios would fall below the regulatory minimums at any point over the projection period would be accompanied by proposed actions that reflect affirmative steps to improve the BHC's capital ratios, including actions such as external capital raises, to provide great assurance that the BHC will meet the revised regulatory minimums as they phase in.

Qualitative Assessments

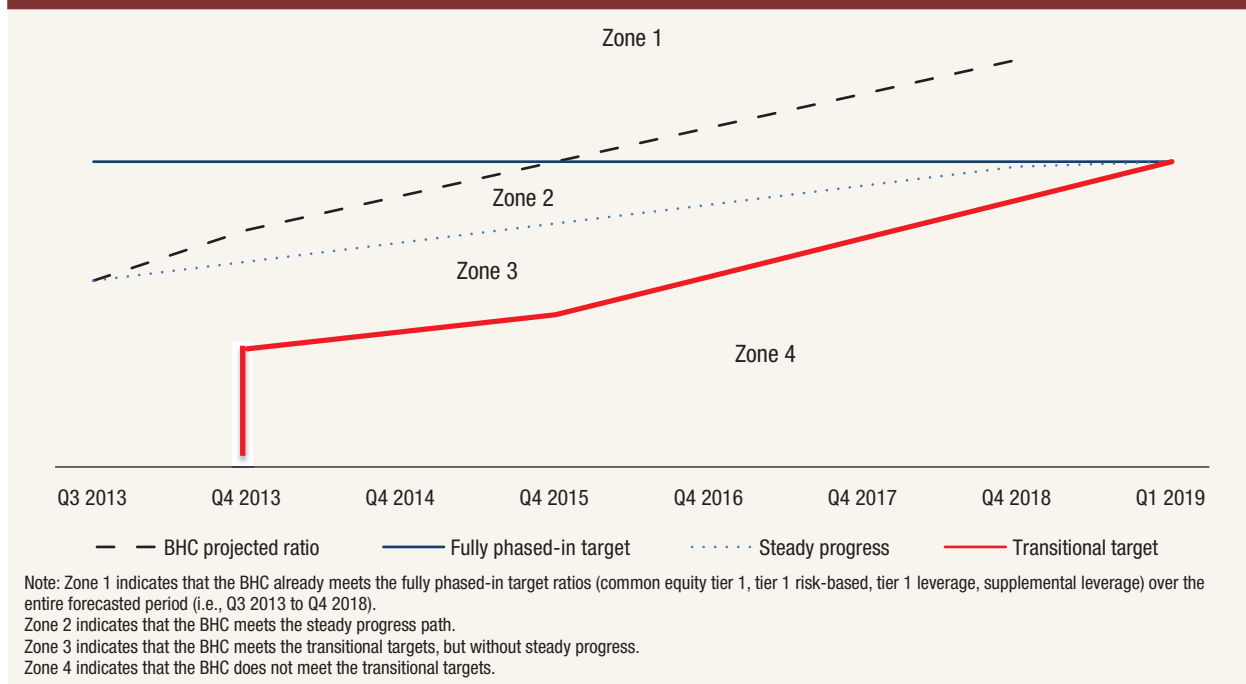
Qualitative assessments are also a critical component of the CCAR review. Even if the supervisory stress test for a given BHC results in a post-stress tier 1 common capital ratio exceeding 5 percent and other

⁴⁶ See Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (2010), "Group of Governors and Heads of Supervision Announce Higher Global Minimum Capital Standards," press release, September 12, www.bis.org/press/p100912.pdf.

⁴⁷ See Regulatory Capital Rules, note 7.

⁴⁸ See Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (2013), "Global Systemically Important Banks: Updated Assessment Methodology and the Higher Loss Absorbency Requirement," rules text (Basel: BCBS, July), www.bis.org/publ/bcbs255.htm.

Figure 3. Regulatory capital transitions evaluation path



regulatory capital ratios above the minimums, the Federal Reserve could nonetheless object to that BHC's capital plan for other reasons. These reasons include the following:

- There are outstanding material unresolved supervisory issues.
- Assumptions and analyses underlying the BHC's capital plan are inadequate.
- The BHC's capital adequacy process, including the risk-measurement and risk-management practices supporting this process, as well as the governance and controls around these practices, are not sufficiently robust.
- The CCAR assessment results in a determination that a BHC's CAP or proposed capital distributions would otherwise constitute an unsafe or unsound practice, or would violate any law, regula-

tion, Board order, directive, or any condition imposed by, or written agreement with, the Board.⁴⁹

As noted previously, the Federal Reserve has differing expectations for BHCs of different sizes, scope of operations, activities, and systemic importance in various aspects of capital planning. For purposes of capital planning, the Federal Reserve expects the largest, most complex BHCs to have the most sophisticated, comprehensive and robust capital planning practices. In addition, the Federal Reserve recognizes the challenges facing BHCs that are new to CCAR and recognizes that these BHCs will continue to develop and enhance their capital planning systems and processes to meet supervisory expectations.

⁴⁹ See section 225.8(e)(2)(ii) of the capital plan rule. 12 CFR 225.8(e)(2)(ii).

Federal Reserve Responses to Planned Capital Actions

After performing appropriate analysis, the Federal Reserve will, by March 31, either object or provide a notice of non-objection to the submitted capital plan based on assessments of the comprehensiveness and quality of the plan; pro forma, post-stress capital ratios under the scenarios; and transition plan under the revised regulatory capital framework. The Federal Reserve could object in whole or in part to the proposed capital actions in the plans. The supervisory assessment will be conducted across the entire nine-quarter planning horizon; however, the object or non-object decision applies specifically to capital actions during the four quarters beginning with the second quarter of the following calendar year. For CCAR 2014, this will apply to the capital actions from the second quarter of 2014 through the first quarter of 2015.

Submissions that are late, incomplete, or otherwise unclear could result in an objection to the plan and a mandatory resubmission of a new plan, which may not be reviewed until the following quarter. Upon the Federal Reserve's objection to a capital plan, the BHC may not make any capital distribution other than those capital distributions with respect to which the Federal Reserve has indicated in writing its non-objection.⁵⁰

Based on a review of a BHC's capital plan, supporting information, and data submissions, the Federal Reserve may require additional supporting information or analysis from a BHC, or require it to revise and resubmit its plan. Any of these may also result in the delay of evaluation of capital actions until a subsequent calendar quarter.

It is important to note that the CAP described in the capital plan rule is broadly equivalent to an internal capital adequacy assessment process (ICAAP) under the Federal Reserve's advanced approaches capital

guidelines.⁵¹ Accordingly, the seven principles articulated in the *Capital Planning at Large Bank Holding Companies: Supervisory Expectations and Range of Current Practice* document are consistent with the U.S. federal banking agencies' supervisory guidance relating to the ICAAP under the advanced approaches guidelines. If the Federal Reserve identifies substantial weaknesses in a BHC's CAP, that finding on its own could justify an objection to a BHC's capital plan. However, a non-objection to a BHC's capital plan does not necessarily mean that a BHC is considered to have a fully satisfactory CAP.

Limited Adjustments to Planned Capital Actions

Upon completion of the quantitative and qualitative assessments of BHCs' capital plans, but before the disclosure of the final CCAR results, the Federal Reserve will provide each BHC with the results of the post-stress capital analysis for its BHC, and each BHC will have an opportunity to make a one-time adjustment to planned capital distributions. The only adjustment that will be considered is a reduction from the initially planned capital distributions. The Federal Reserve's final decision to object or not object will be informed by the adjusted capital distribution plans.

Disclosure of Supervisory Stress Test Results

At the end of the CCAR process, the Federal Reserve intends to publish results based on its DFA supervisory stress tests under both the supervisory adverse and severely adverse scenarios. The Federal Reserve will provide the detailed results of supervisory stress tests for each BHC, including stressed losses and revenues, and the post-stress capital ratios based on the capital action assumptions required under the DFA

⁵⁰ See section 225.8(e)(2)(iv) of the capital plan rule. 12 CFR 225.8(e)(2)(iv).

⁵¹ 73 *Fed. Reg.* 44620 (July 31, 2008).

stress test rules, along with an overview of methodologies used for supervisory stress tests. (See [appendix A](#) for the format that will be used to publish these data.)

In its disclosure of the CCAR results, the Federal Reserve will also publish the BHC-specific post-stress pro forma regulatory capital ratios (leverage, common equity tier 1 risk-based, tier 1 risk-based, and total risk-based capital ratios) and the tier 1 common ratio estimated in the adverse and severely adverse scenarios. These results will be derived using the planned capital actions as provided under the BHC baseline scenario. The disclosed information will include minimum values of these ratios over the planning horizon, using the originally submitted planned capital actions under the baseline scenario and any adjusted capital distributions in the final capital plans, where applicable. (See [appendix B](#) for the format that will be used to publish these data.)

Both sets of results, with the overview of methodologies and other information related to supervisory stress tests and CCAR, are expected to be published by March 31, 2014.

Resubmissions

If a BHC receives an objection to its capital plan, it must resubmit its plan within 30 days or such longer period as the Federal Reserve determines appropriate. The Federal Reserve at all times retains the ability to ultimately object to capital distributions in future quarters if a BHC exhibits a material decline in performance or financial condition, or if a deteriorating outlook materially increases BHC-specific risks.

As detailed in the capital plan rule, a BHC must update and resubmit its capital plan if it determines there has been or will be a material change in the BHC's risk profile (including a material change in its business strategy or any material risk exposures), financial condition, or corporate structure since the BHC adopted the capital plan. Further, the Federal Reserve may direct a BHC to revise and resubmit its capital plan for a number of reasons, including if a

stress scenario developed by a BHC is not appropriate to its business model and portfolios or if changes in financial markets or the macroeconomic outlook that could have a material impact on a BHC's risk profile and financial condition requires the use of updated scenarios.

The capital plan rule provides that a BHC must request prior approval of a capital distribution if the "dollar amount of the capital distribution will exceed the amount described in the capital plan for which a non-objection was issued" unless an exception (i.e., less than 1 percent of tier 1 capital) is met.⁵² In particular, a BHC should notify the Federal Reserve as early as possible before issuing or redeeming any capital instrument that counts as regulatory capital and that was not included in its capital plan. Any capital distribution associated with the issuance that was not identified in the capital plan is subject to the requirements of section 225.8(f) of the capital plan rule (12 CFR 225.8(f)). The Federal Reserve will examine performance relative to the initial projections and the rationale for the request. Any such request for prior approval should incorporate a fully updated capital plan, including relevant FR Y-14 schedules reflecting updated baseline and supervisory stress scenarios provided by the Federal Reserve, unless otherwise directed by the Federal Reserve.

Correspondence Related to CCAR

All correspondence and questions regarding this exercise and related issues should be communicated to a secure mailbox, the address to which will be provided directly to the BHCs participating in CCAR 2014. Questions will be catalogued and, where appropriate, written responses (removing any BHC identifying information) will be provided to all BHCs via secure e-mail. Any BHC-specific questions submitted to the secure mailbox will be addressed only with the relevant BHC via the same secure mailbox. If needed, meetings may be scheduled to discuss submitted questions in more detail; however, only those responses that come through the secure mailbox will be considered official.

⁵² See section 225.8(f) of the capital plan rule. 12 CFR 225.8(f).

Appendix A: Templates for Dodd-Frank Act Stress Testing Results 2014

This appendix provides the format that the Federal Reserve will use to disclose the results of the supervisory stress test in accordance with the Dodd-Frank Act stress test rules.

Tables begin on next page.

**Table A.1. All bank holding companies
Projected minimum tier 1 common ratio, Q4 2013 to Q4 2015
Federal Reserve estimates: Severely adverse scenario**

Bank holding company	Stressed Ratios with DFA Stress Testing Capital Action Assumptions
Ally Financial Inc.	
American Express Company	
Bank of America Corporation	
The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation	
BB&T Corporation	
BBVA Compass Bancshares, Inc.	
BMO Financial Corp.	
Capital One Financial Corporation	
Citigroup Inc.	
Comerica Incorporated	
Discover Financial Services	
Fifth Third Bancorp	
The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc.	
HSBC North America Holdings Inc.	
Huntington Bancshares Incorporated	
JPMorgan Chase & Co.	
KeyCorp	
M&T Bank Corporation	
Morgan Stanley	
Northern Trust Corporation	
The PNC Financial Services Group, Inc.	
RBS Citizens Financial Group, Inc.	
Regions Financial Corporation	
Santander Holdings USA, Inc.	
State Street Corporation	
SunTrust Banks, Inc.	
U.S. Bancorp	
UnionBanCal Corporation	
Wells Fargo & Co.	
Zions Bancorporation	
<p>Note: The capital ratios are calculated using capital action assumptions provided within the Dodd-Frank Act stress testing rule. These projections represent hypothetical estimates that involve an economic outcome that is more adverse than expected. These estimates are not forecasts of capital ratios. The minimum stressed ratios (%) are the lowest quarterly ratios from Q4 2013 to Q4 2015 under the severely adverse scenario.</p>	
<p>Source: Federal Reserve estimates in the severely adverse scenario. Stressed ratios with Dodd-Frank Act capital action assumptions through Q4 2015.</p>	

**Table A.2. All bank holding companies
Projected minimum tier 1 common ratio, Q4 2013 to Q4 2015
Federal Reserve estimates: Adverse scenario**

Bank holding company	Stressed Ratios with DFA Stress Testing Capital Action Assumptions
Ally Financial Inc.	
American Express Company	
Bank of America Corporation	
The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation	
BB&T Corporation	
BBVA Compass Bancshares, Inc.	
BMO Financial Corp.	
Capital One Financial Corporation	
Citigroup Inc.	
Comerica Incorporated	
Discover Financial Services	
Fifth Third Bancorp	
The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc.	
HSBC North America Holdings Inc.	
Huntington Bancshares Incorporated	
JPMorgan Chase & Co.	
KeyCorp	
M&T Bank Corporation	
Morgan Stanley	
Northern Trust Corporation	
The PNC Financial Services Group, Inc.	
RBS Citizens Financial Group, Inc.	
Regions Financial Corporation	
Santander Holdings USA, Inc.	
State Street Corporation	
SunTrust Banks, Inc.	
U.S. Bancorp	
UnionBanCal Corporation	
Wells Fargo & Co.	
Zions Bancorporation	
<p>Note: The capital ratios are calculated using capital action assumptions provided within the Dodd-Frank Act stress testing rule. These projections represent hypothetical estimates that involve an economic outcome that is more adverse than expected. These estimates are not forecasts of capital ratios. The minimum stressed ratios (%) are the lowest quarterly ratios from Q4 2013 to Q4 2015 under the adverse scenario.</p>	
<p>Source: Federal Reserve estimates in the adverse scenario. Stressed ratios with Dodd-Frank Act capital action assumptions through Q4 2015.</p>	

Table A.3. BHC XYZ, Inc.

Projected stressed capital ratios, risk-weighted assets, losses, revenues, net income before taxes, and loan losses
Federal Reserve estimates: Severely adverse scenario

Projected stressed capital ratios through Q4 2015			
	Actual Q3 2013	Stressed capital ratios ¹	
		Ending	Minimum
Tier 1 common ratio (%)			
Common equity tier 1 capital ratio (%) ²	n/a		
Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio (%)			
Total risk-based capital ratio (%)			
Tier 1 leverage ratio (%)			
<p>¹ The capital ratios are calculated using capital action assumptions provided within the Dodd-Frank Act stress testing rule. These projections represent hypothetical estimates that involve an economic outcome that is more adverse than expected. These estimates are not forecasts of expected losses, revenues, net income before taxes, or capital ratios. The minimum capital ratio presented is for the period Q4 2013 to Q4 2015.</p> <p>² Advanced approaches bank holding companies (BHCs) are subject to the common equity tier 1 ratio for each quarter of 2014. All bank holding companies are subject to the common equity tier 1 ratio for each quarter of 2015. For purposes of this stress test cycle, an advanced approaches BHC includes any BHC that has consolidated assets greater than or equal to \$250 billion or total consolidated on-balance sheet foreign exposure of at least \$10 billion as of December 31, 2013. See 12 CFR 217.100(b)(1); 12 CFR part 225, appendix G, section 1(b). Other BHCs include any BHC that is subject to 12 CFR 225.8 and is not an advanced approaches BHC.</p> <p>n/a Not applicable.</p>			

Projected loan losses, by type of loan, Q4 2013–Q4 2015		
	Billions of dollars	Portfolio loss rates (%) ¹
Loan losses		
First-lien mortgages, domestic		
Junior liens and HELOCs, domestic		
Commercial and industrial ²		
Commercial real estate, domestic		
Credit cards		
Other consumer ³		
Other loans ⁴		
<p>¹ Average loan balances used to calculate portfolio loss rates exclude loans held for sale and loans held for investment under the fair-value option, and are calculated over nine quarters.</p> <p>² Commercial and industrial loans include small- and medium- enterprise loans and corporate cards.</p> <p>³ Other consumer loans include student loans and automobile loans.</p> <p>⁴ Other loans include international real estate loans.</p>		

Actual Q3 2013 and projected Q4 2015 risk-weighted assets			
	Actual Q3 2013	Projected Q4 2015	
		Current general approach	Basel III standardized approach
Risk-weighted assets (billions of dollars) ¹			
<p>¹ For each quarter in 2014, risk-weighted assets are calculated using the current general risk-based capital approach. For each quarter in 2015, risk-weighted assets are calculated under the Basel III standardized capital risk-based approach, except for the tier 1 common ratio which uses the general risk-based capital approach for all quarters.</p>			

Projected losses, revenue, and net income before taxes through Q4 2015		
	Billions of dollars	Percent of average assets ¹
Pre-provision net revenue ²		
Other revenue ³		
<i>less</i>		
Provisions		
Realized losses/gains on securities (AFS/HTM)		
Trading and counterparty losses ⁴		
Other losses/gains ⁵		
<i>equals</i>		
Net income before taxes		
Memo items		
Other comprehensive income ⁶		
<i>Other effects on capital</i>	Q4 2014	Q4 2015
AOCI included in capital (billions of dollars) ⁷		
<p>¹ Average assets is the nine-quarter average of total assets.</p> <p>² Pre-provision net revenue includes losses from operational-risk events, mortgage repurchase expenses, and other real estate owned (OREO) costs.</p> <p>³ Other revenue includes one-time income and (expense) items not included in pre-provision net revenue.</p> <p>⁴ Trading and counterparty losses include mark-to-market and credit valuation adjustments (CVA) losses and losses arising from the counterparty default scenario component applied to derivatives, securities lending, and repurchase agreement activities.</p> <p>⁵ Other losses/gains includes projected change in fair value of loans held for sale and loans held for investment measured under the fair-value option, and goodwill impairment losses.</p> <p>⁶ Other comprehensive income is only calculated for advanced approaches BHCs, as only those BHCs include accumulated other comprehensive income (AOCI) in calculations of regulatory capital. Other comprehensive income includes incremental unrealized losses/gains on AFS securities and on any HTM securities that have experienced other than temporary impairment.</p> <p>⁷ For advanced approaches BHCs, 20 percent of AOCI is included in capital calculations for 2014 and 40 percent of AOCI is included in capital calculations for 2015. For the purposes of this stress test cycle, non-advanced approaches BHCs are assumed to opt-out of including AOCI in their capital calculations.</p>		

Table A.4. BHC XYZ, Inc.
Projected stressed capital ratios, risk-weighted assets, losses, revenues, net income before taxes, and loan losses
Federal Reserve estimates: Adverse scenario

Projected stressed capital ratios through Q4 2015			
	Actual Q3 2013	Stressed capital ratios ¹	
		Ending	Minimum
Tier 1 common ratio (%)			
Common equity tier 1 capital ratio (%) ²	n/a		
Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio (%)			
Total risk-based capital ratio (%)			
Tier 1 leverage ratio (%)			

¹ The capital ratios are calculated using capital action assumptions provided within the Dodd-Frank Act stress testing rule. These projections represent hypothetical estimates that involve an economic outcome that is more adverse than expected. These estimates are not forecasts of expected losses, revenues, net income before taxes, or capital ratios. The minimum capital ratio presented is for the period Q4 2013 to Q4 2015.

² Advanced approaches bank holding companies (BHCs) are subject to the common equity tier 1 ratio for each quarter of 2014. All bank holding companies are subject to the common equity tier 1 ratio for each quarter of 2015. For purposes of this stress test cycle, an advanced approaches BHC includes any BHC that has consolidated assets greater than or equal to \$250 billion or total consolidated on-balance sheet foreign exposure of at least \$10 billion as of December 31, 2013. See 12 CFR 217.100(b)(1); 12 CFR part 225, appendix G, section 1(b). Other BHCs include any BHC that is subject to 12 CFR 225.8 and is not an advanced approaches BHC.

n/a Not applicable.

Projected loan losses, by type of loan, Q4 2013–Q4 2015		
	Billions of dollars	Portfolio loss rates (%) ¹
Loan losses		
First-lien mortgages, domestic		
Junior liens and HELOCs, domestic		
Commercial and industrial ²		
Commercial real estate, domestic		
Credit cards		
Other consumer ³		
Other loans ⁴		

¹ Average loan balances used to calculate portfolio loss rates exclude loans held for sale and loans held for investment under the fair-value option, and are calculated over nine quarters.

² Commercial and industrial loans include small- and medium- enterprise loans and corporate cards.

³ Other consumer loans include student loans and automobile loans.

⁴ Other loans include international real estate loans.

Actual Q3 2013 and projected Q4 2015 risk-weighted assets			
	Actual Q3 2013	Projected Q4 2015	
		Current general approach	Basel III standardized approach
Risk-weighted assets (billions of dollars) ¹			

¹ For each quarter in 2014, risk-weighted assets are calculated using the current general risk-based capital approach. For each quarter in 2015, risk-weighted assets are calculated under the Basel III standardized capital risk-based approach, except for the tier 1 common ratio which uses the general risk-based capital approach for all quarters.

Projected losses, revenue, and net income before taxes through Q4 2015		
	Billions of dollars	Percent of average assets ¹
Pre-provision net revenue ²		
Other revenue ³		
<i>less</i>		
Provisions		
Realized losses/gains on securities (AFS/HTM)		
Trading and counterparty losses ⁴		
Other losses/gains ⁵		
<i>equals</i>		
Net income before taxes		
Memo items		
Other comprehensive income ⁶		
<i>Other effects on capital</i>	Q4 2014	Q4 2015
AOCI included in capital (billions of dollars) ⁷		

¹ Average assets is the nine-quarter average of total assets.

² Pre-provision net revenue includes losses from operational-risk events, mortgage repurchase expenses, and other real estate owned (OREO) costs.

³ Other revenue includes one-time income and (expense) items not included in pre-provision net revenue.

⁴ Trading and counterparty losses include mark-to-market and credit valuation adjustments (CVA) losses and losses arising from the counterparty default scenario component applied to derivatives, securities lending, and repurchase agreement activities.

⁵ Other losses/gains includes projected change in fair value of loans held for sale and loans held for investment measured under the fair-value option, and goodwill impairment losses.

⁶ Other comprehensive income is only calculated for advanced approaches BHCs, as only those BHCs include accumulated other comprehensive income (AOCI) in calculations of regulatory capital. Other comprehensive income includes incremental unrealized losses/gains on AFS securities and on any HTM securities that have experienced other than temporary impairment.

⁷ For advanced approaches BHCs, 20 percent of AOCI is included in capital calculations for 2014 and 40 percent of AOCI is included in capital calculations for 2015. For the purposes of this stress test cycle, non-advanced approaches BHCs are assumed to opt-out of including AOCI in their capital calculations.

Appendix B: Templates for Comprehensive Capital Analysis and Review Results 2014

This appendix provides the format that the Federal Reserve will use to disclose the results of the supervisory stress test under the Comprehensive Capital Analysis and Review.

Tables begin on next page.

**Table B.1. All bank holding companies
Projected minimum tier 1 common ratio, Q4 2013 to Q4 2015
Federal Reserve estimates: Severely adverse scenario**

Bank holding company	Stressed ratio with original planned capital actions	Stressed ratio with adjusted planned capital actions
Ally Financial Inc.		
American Express Company		
Bank of America Corporation		
The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation		
BB&T Corporation		
BBVA Compass Bancshares, Inc.		
BMO Financial Corp.		
Capital One Financial Corporation		
Citigroup Inc.		
Comerica Incorporated		
Discover Financial Services		
Fifth Third Bancorp		
The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc.		
HSBC North America Holdings Inc.		
Huntington Bancshares Incorporated		
JPMorgan Chase & Co.		
KeyCorp		
M&T Bank Corporation		
Morgan Stanley		
Northern Trust Corporation		
The PNC Financial Services Group, Inc.		
RBS Citizens Financial Group, Inc.		
Regions Financial Corporation		
Santander Holdings USA, Inc.		
State Street Corporation		
SunTrust Banks, Inc.		
U.S. Bancorp		
UnionBanCal Corporation		
Wells Fargo & Co.		
Zions Bancorporation		
<p>Note: These projections represent hypothetical estimates that involve an economic outcome that is more adverse than expected. These estimates are not forecasts of capital ratios. The tables include the minimum ratios assuming the capital actions originally submitted in January 2014 by the bank holding companies (BHCs) in their annual capital plans and the minimum ratios incorporating any adjustments to capital distributions made by BHCs after reviewing the Federal Reserve's stress test projections and original planned capital distributions for those BHCs that did not make adjustments. The minimum capital ratios are for the period Q4 2013 to Q4 2015 and do not necessarily occur in the same quarter.</p> <p>Source: Federal Reserve estimates in the severely adverse scenario.</p>		

**Table B.2. All bank holding companies
Projected minimum tier 1 common ratio, Q4 2013 to Q4 2015
Federal Reserve estimates: Adverse scenario**

Bank holding company	Stressed ratio with original planned capital actions	Stressed ratio with adjusted planned capital actions
Ally Financial Inc.		
American Express Company		
Bank of America Corporation		
The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation		
BB&T Corporation		
BBVA Compass Bancshares, Inc.		
BMO Financial Corp.		
Capital One Financial Corporation		
Citigroup Inc.		
Comerica Incorporated		
Discover Financial Services		
Fifth Third Bancorp		
The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc.		
HSBC North America Holdings Inc.		
Huntington Bancshares Incorporated		
JPMorgan Chase & Co.		
KeyCorp		
M&T Bank Corporation		
Morgan Stanley		
Northern Trust Corporation		
The PNC Financial Services Group, Inc.		
RBS Citizens Financial Group, Inc.		
Regions Financial Corporation		
Santander Holdings USA, Inc.		
State Street Corporation		
SunTrust Banks, Inc.		
U.S. Bancorp		
UnionBanCal Corporation		
Wells Fargo & Co.		
Zions Bancorporation		

Note: These projections represent hypothetical estimates that involve an economic outcome that is more adverse than expected. These estimates are not forecasts of capital ratios. The tables include the minimum ratios assuming the capital actions originally submitted in January 2014 by the bank holding companies (BHCs) in their annual capital plans and the minimum ratios incorporating any adjustments to capital distributions made by BHCs after reviewing the Federal Reserve's stress test projections and original planned capital distributions for those BHCs that did not make adjustments. The minimum capital ratios are for the period Q4 2013 to Q4 2015 and do not necessarily occur in the same quarter.

Source: Federal Reserve estimates in the adverse scenario.

**Table B.3. Advanced Approaches BHC XYZ, Inc.
 Projected minimum regulatory capital ratios and tier 1 common ratio,
 Q4 2013 to Q4 2015
 Federal Reserve estimates: Severely adverse scenario**

Projected capital ratios through Q4 2015 under the severely adverse scenario							
	Actual Q3 2013	Minimum stressed ratios with original planned capital actions			Minimum stressed ratios with adjusted planned capital actions		
		Q4 2013	2014	2015	Q4 2013	2014	2015
Tier 1 common ratio (%)							
Common equity tier 1 capital ratio (%)	n/a	n/a			n/a		
Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio (%)							
Total risk-based capital ratio (%)							
Tier 1 leverage ratio (%)							
<p>Note: These projections represent hypothetical estimates that involve an economic outcome that is more adverse than expected. These estimates are not forecasts of capital ratios. The tables include the minimum ratios assuming the capital actions originally submitted in January 2014 by the bank holding companies (BHCs) in their annual capital plans and the minimum ratios incorporating any adjustments to capital distributions made by BHCs after reviewing the Federal Reserve's stress test projections and original planned capital distributions for those BHCs that did not make adjustments. The minimum capital ratios are for the period Q4 2013 to Q4 2015 and do not necessarily occur in the same quarter.</p> <p>n/a Not applicable.</p>							

Required minimum capital ratios for advanced approaches BHCs in CCAR 2014				
Regulatory ratio	Q4 2013	2014	2015	
Tier 1 common ratio ¹	5 percent	5 percent	5 percent	
Common equity tier 1 capital ratio	n/a	4 percent	4.5 percent	
Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio	4 percent	5.5 percent	6 percent	
Total risk-based capital ratio	8 percent	8 percent	8 percent	
Tier 1 leverage ratio	3 or 4 percent	4 percent	4 percent	
<p>Note: For purposes of CCAR 2014, an advanced approaches BHC includes any BHC that has consolidated assets greater than or equal to \$250 billion or total consolidated on-balance sheet foreign exposure of at least \$10 billion as of December 31, 2013. See 12 CFR 217.100(b)(1); 12 CFR part 225, appendix G, section 1(b). Other BHCs include any BHC that is subject to 12 CFR 225.8 and is not an advanced approaches BHC.</p> <p>¹ The tier 1 common ratio is to be calculated using the definitions of tier 1 capital and total risk-weighted assets as currently in effect in 2013. All other ratios are calculated in accordance with the transition arrangements provided in the Board's revised capital framework, issued in July 2013.</p> <p>n/a Not applicable.</p>				

**Table B.4. Advanced Approaches BHC XYZ, Inc.
Projected minimum regulatory capital ratios and tier 1 common ratio,
Q4 2013 to Q4 2015
Federal Reserve estimates: Adverse scenario**

Projected capital ratios through Q4 2015 under the adverse scenario							
	Actual Q3 2013	Minimum stressed ratios with original planned capital actions			Minimum stressed ratios with adjusted planned capital actions		
		Q4 2013	2014	2015	Q4 2013	2014	2015
Tier 1 common ratio (%)							
Common equity tier 1 capital ratio (%)	n/a	n/a			n/a		
Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio (%)							
Total risk-based capital ratio (%)							
Tier 1 leverage ratio (%)							
<p>Note: These projections represent hypothetical estimates that involve an economic outcome that is more adverse than expected. These estimates are not forecasts of capital ratios. The tables include the minimum ratios assuming the capital actions originally submitted in January 2014 by the bank holding companies (BHCs) in their annual capital plans and the minimum ratios incorporating any adjustments to capital distributions made by BHCs after reviewing the Federal Reserve's stress test projections and original planned capital distributions for those BHCs that did not make adjustments. The minimum capital ratios are for the period Q4 2013 to Q4 2015 and do not necessarily occur in the same quarter.</p> <p>n/a Not applicable.</p>							

Required minimum capital ratios for advanced approaches BHCs in CCAR 2014			
Regulatory ratio	Q4 2013	2014	2015
Tier 1 common ratio ¹	5 percent	5 percent	5 percent
Common equity tier 1 capital ratio	n/a	4 percent	4.5 percent
Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio	4 percent	5.5 percent	6 percent
Total risk-based capital ratio	8 percent	8 percent	8 percent
Tier 1 leverage ratio	3 or 4 percent	4 percent	4 percent
<p>Note: For purposes of CCAR 2014, an advanced approaches BHC includes any BHC that has consolidated assets greater than or equal to \$250 billion or total consolidated on-balance sheet foreign exposure of at least \$10 billion as of December 31, 2013. See 12 CFR 217.100(b)(1); 12 CFR part 225, appendix G, section 1(b). Other BHCs include any BHC that is subject to 12 CFR 225.8 and is not an advanced approaches BHC.</p> <p>¹ The tier 1 common ratio is to be calculated using the definitions of tier 1 capital and total risk-weighted assets as currently in effect in 2013. All other ratios are calculated in accordance with the transition arrangements provided in the Board's revised capital framework, issued in July 2013.</p> <p>n/a Not applicable.</p>			

Table B.5. Other BHC ABC, Inc.
Projected minimum regulatory capital ratios and tier 1 common ratio,
Q4 2013 to Q4 2015
Federal Reserve estimates: Severely adverse scenario

Projected capital ratios through Q4 2015 under the severely adverse scenario							
	Actual Q3 2013	Minimum stressed ratios with original planned capital actions			Minimum stressed ratios with adjusted planned capital actions		
		Q4 2013	2014	2015	Q4 2013	2014	2015
Tier 1 common ratio (%)							
Common equity tier 1 capital ratio (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a		n/a	n/a	
Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio (%)							
Total risk-based capital ratio (%)							
Tier 1 leverage ratio (%)							
<p>Note: These projections represent hypothetical estimates that involve an economic outcome that is more adverse than expected. These estimates are not forecasts of capital ratios. The tables include the minimum ratios assuming the capital actions originally submitted in January 2014 by the bank holding companies (BHCs) in their annual capital plans and the minimum ratios incorporating any adjustments to capital distributions made by BHCs after reviewing the Federal Reserve's stress test projections and original planned capital distributions for those BHCs that did not make adjustments. The minimum capital ratios are for the period Q4 2013 to Q4 2015 and do not necessarily occur in the same quarter.</p> <p>n/a Not applicable.</p>							

Required minimum capital ratios for other BHCs in CCAR 2014			
Regulatory Ratio	Q4 2013	2014	2015
Tier 1 common ratio ¹	5 percent	5 percent	5 percent
Common equity tier 1 capital ratio	n/a	n/a	4.5 percent
Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio	4 percent	4 percent	6 percent
Total risk-based capital ratio	8 percent	8 percent	8 percent
Tier 1 leverage ratio	3 or 4 percent	3 or 4 percent	4 percent
<p>Note: For purposes of CCAR 2014, an advanced approaches BHC includes any BHC that has consolidated assets greater than or equal to \$250 billion or total consolidated on-balance sheet foreign exposure of at least \$10 billion as of December 31, 2013. See 12 CFR 217.100(b)(1); 12 CFR part 225, appendix G, section 1(b). Other BHCs include any BHC that is subject to 12 CFR 225.8 and is not an advanced approaches BHC.</p> <p>¹ The tier 1 common ratio is to be calculated using the definitions of tier 1 capital and total risk-weighted assets as currently in effect in 2013. All other ratios are calculated in accordance with the transition arrangements provided in the Board's revised capital framework, issued in July 2013.</p> <p>n/a Not applicable.</p>			

Table B.6. Other BHC ABC, Inc.
Projected minimum regulatory capital ratios and tier 1 common ratio,
Q4 2013 to Q4 2015
Federal Reserve estimates: Adverse scenario

Projected capital ratios through Q4 2015 under the adverse scenario							
	Actual Q3 2013	Minimum stressed ratios with original planned capital actions			Minimum stressed ratios with adjusted planned capital actions		
		Q4 2013	2014	2015	Q4 2013	2014	2015
Tier 1 common ratio (%)							
Common equity tier 1 capital ratio (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a		n/a	n/a	
Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio (%)							
Total risk-based capital ratio (%)							
Tier 1 leverage ratio (%)							
<p>Note: These projections represent hypothetical estimates that involve an economic outcome that is more adverse than expected. These estimates are not forecasts of capital ratios. The tables include the minimum ratios assuming the capital actions originally submitted in January 2014 by the bank holding companies (BHCs) in their annual capital plans and the minimum ratios incorporating any adjustments to capital distributions made by BHCs after reviewing the Federal Reserve's stress test projections and original planned capital distributions for those BHCs that did not make adjustments. The minimum capital ratios are for the period Q4 2013 to Q4 2015 and do not necessarily occur in the same quarter.</p> <p>n/a Not applicable.</p>							

Required minimum capital ratios for other BHCs in CCAR 2014			
Regulatory Ratio	Q4 2013	2014	2015
Tier 1 common ratio ¹	5 percent	5 percent	5 percent
Common equity tier 1 capital ratio	n/a	n/a	4.5 percent
Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio	4 percent	4 percent	6 percent
Total risk-based capital ratio	8 percent	8 percent	8 percent
Tier 1 leverage ratio	3 or 4 percent	3 or 4 percent	4 percent
<p>Note: For purposes of CCAR 2014, an advanced approaches BHC includes any BHC that has consolidated assets greater than or equal to \$250 billion or total consolidated on-balance sheet foreign exposure of at least \$10 billion as of December 31, 2013. See 12 CFR 217.100(b)(1); 12 CFR part 225, appendix G, section 1(b). Other BHCs include any BHC that is subject to 12 CFR 225.8 and is not an advanced approaches BHC.</p> <p>¹ The tier 1 common ratio is to be calculated using the definitions of tier 1 capital and total risk-weighted assets as currently in effect in 2013. All other ratios are calculated in accordance with the transition arrangements provided in the Board's revised capital framework, issued in July 2013.</p> <p>n/a Not applicable.</p>			

