



Instructions for completion of:

FORM 506 - SCHEDULE U – REPORT ON FIDUCIARY ACTIVITIES IN CALIFORNIA AND RELATED SECURITY DEPOSITED WITH THE STATE TREASURER OF CALIFORNIA

(For use by national banks, federal savings banks, and foreign (other state) banks authorized to engage in trust business in California)

Note: Schedule U is to be completed quarterly beginning March 31, 2003.

Institutions should generally report fiduciary and related assets using their market value as of the report date. While market value quotations are readily available for marketable securities, many financial and physical assets held in fiduciary accounts are not widely traded or easily valued. If the methodology for determining market values is not set or governed by applicable law (including the terms of the prevailing fiduciary agreement), the institution may use any reasonable method to establish values for fiduciary and related assets for purposes of reporting on this schedule. Reasonable methods include appraised values, book values, or reliable estimates. Valuation methods should be consistent from reporting period to reporting period. This "reasonable method" approach to reporting market values applies both to financial assets that are not marketable and to physical assets. Common physical assets held in fiduciary accounts include real estate, equipment, collectibles, and household goods.

If two institutions are named co-fiduciary in the governing instrument, both institutions should report the account. In addition, where one institution contracts with another for fiduciary or related services (i.e., Institution A provides custody services to the trust accounts of Institution B, or Institution A provides investment management services to the trust accounts of Institution B) both institutions should report the accounts in their respective capacities.

Exclude unfunded insurance trusts, testamentary executor appointments, and any other arrangements representing potential future fiduciary accounts.

Asset values reported on this schedule should generally exclude liabilities. For example, an employee benefit account with associated loans against account assets should be reported gross of the outstanding loan balances. As another example, an account with a real estate asset and corresponding mortgage loan should be reported gross of the mortgage liability. However, there are two exceptions. First, for purposes of this schedule, overdrafts should be netted against gross fiduciary assets. Second, the fair value of derivative instruments, as defined in FASB Statement No. 133, should be included in (i.e., netted against) gross assets even if the fair value is negative.

Securities borrowing/lending transactions should be reflected as sales or as secured borrowings according to FASB Statement No. 140. A transferee ("borrower") of securities generally is required to provide "collateral" to the transferor ("lender") of securities. When such transactions do not qualify as sales, securities "lenders" and "borrowers" should account for the transactions as secured borrowings in which cash (or securities that the holder is permitted by contract or custom to sell or repledge) received as "collateral" by the securities "lender" is considered the amount borrowed and the securities "loaned" are considered pledged against the amount borrowed. For purposes of this schedule, securities held in fiduciary accounts that are "loaned" in securities lending transactions (that are accounted for as secured borrowings) should be reported as an asset of the fiduciary account that "loaned" the securities, but the "collateral" received should not also be reported as an asset of this fiduciary account.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA - DEPARTMENT OF FINANCIAL PROTECTION AND INNOVATION
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Name of Institution - Provide the full legal name of the institution.

DFPI File # - A unique identifier that the DFPI (formerly DBO) provides to each reporting institution for identification purposes.

Address of Principal Place of Business in California

Number and Street - Provide the street number and street name of the principal place of business of the institution in California.

City - Provide the name of the city where the principal place of business of the institution in California is located.

Zip Code - Provide the zip code for the location of the principal place of business of the institution in California.

Indicate whether the population of the city in which the institution's principal place of business in California is located exceeds 100,000 persons. (Yes or No) - Indicate whether the population of the city in which the institution's principal place of business in California is located exceeds 100,000 persons by stating "Yes" or "No".

Home State - Provide the name of the state in which the headquarters office of the institution is located.

Contact Person to whom Inquiries May Be Directed - Provide full name of the individual to whom inquiries may be directed.

Title - Provide the full title of the individual to whom inquiries may be directed.

Email Address - Provide the email address where the individual may be contacted.

Phone Number (Including Area Code) - Provide the business telephone number, including the area code, where the individual may be contacted.

Extension If the phone number has an extension, list it here.

Contact's Street Address - Provide the street number and street name, or P.O. Box, where correspondence can be sent to the individual.

City - Provide the name of the city where correspondence can be sent to the individual.

State - Provide the name of the State where correspondence can be sent to the individual.

Zip Code - Provide the zip code where correspondence can be sent to the individual.

TRUST BUSINESS FOR WHICH MONEY OR SECURITIES ARE ON DEPOSIT WITH THE STATE TREASURER OF CALIFORNIA. "Court trusts" and "private trusts" are defined in California Financial Code Section 1601 as follows: "A 'court trust' is one in which a trust company acts under appointment, order, or decree of any court, as executor, administrator, guardian, conservator, assignee, receiver, depository, or trustee, or in which it receives on deposit money or property from a public administrator, under any provision of this code, or from any executor, administrator, guardian, assignee, receiver, depository, or trustee, under any order or decree of any court. A 'private trust' is every other trust, agency, fiduciary relationship, or representative capacity."

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<u>Item No.</u>	<u>Caption and Instructions</u>
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P.1	Total Value of Trust Funds and Property Held in the Institution's California Trust Business
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-Report the amount of fiduciary assets held in court trusts in Column A. Report the amount of fiduciary assets held in private trusts in Column B.

P.2	Less: Real Property Held in the Institution's California Trust Business
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-Report the amount of real property held in court trusts in Column A.

P.3 Trust Funds and Property Held for Which Security is Required - In Column A, report the difference between the amount in item P.1. and item P.2. In Column B, report the amount in item P.1.

P.4 Amount of Security Required To Be Deposited With the State Treasurer of California by Sections 1570 and 1571 of the California Financial Code - In Column A, report the amount of security required by Financial Code Sections 1570 and 1571 for court trusts. In Column B, report the amount of security required by Financial Code Section 1570 for private trusts.

P.5 Market Value of Money and Securities On Deposit With the State Treasurer of California - In Column A, report the market value of money and securities on deposit with the State Treasurer of California for court trusts. In Column B, report the amount of money and securities on deposit with the State Treasurer of California for private trusts.

P.6 Excess or Deficiency; Denote Negative Amount in () -In each Column, subtract item P.4. from item P.5. Report the difference in item P.6. A positive amount reflects an excess in the required pledge; a negative amount reflects a deficiency in the required pledge. Denote a negative amount in parentheses ().

CERTIFICATION. The form should be electronically signed and executed by two duly authorized officers of the institution.