



Federal Reserve Banks
Combined Financial Statements

As of and for the Years Ended
December 31, 2015 and 2014 and
Independent Auditors' Report

Federal Reserve Banks

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KPMG LLP
Suite 12000
1801 K Street, NW
Washington, DC 20006

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System
and the Boards of Directors of the Federal Reserve Banks:

We have audited the accompanying combined statement of condition of the Federal Reserve Banks (the "Reserve Banks") as of December 31, 2015, and the related combined statements of income and comprehensive income and changes in capital for the year then ended. These combined financial statements are the responsibility of the Division of Reserve Bank Operations and Payment Systems' management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these combined financial statements based on our audit. The accompanying combined financial statements of the Reserve Banks as of December 31, 2014 and for the year then ended were audited by other auditors whose report thereon dated March 11, 2015, expressed an unmodified opinion on those combined financial statements and contained an emphasis of matter paragraph that described the Reserve Banks' basis of accounting discussed in Note 3 to the 2014 combined financial statements.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the auditing standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) and in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

As described in Note 3 to the combined financial statements, the Division of Reserve Bank Operations and Payment Systems has prepared these combined financial statements in conformity with the accounting principles established by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (the "Board"), as set forth in the *Financial Accounting Manual for Federal Reserve Banks*, which is a basis of accounting other than U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

In our opinion, the combined financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Reserve Banks as of December 31, 2015, and the results of its operations for the year then, on the basis of accounting described in Note 3.

KPMG LLP

Washington, DC
March 8, 2016

Federal Reserve Banks

Abbreviations

ABS	Asset-backed securities
ACH	Automated clearinghouse
AIG	American International Group, Inc.
AIGFP	American International Group, Inc. Financial Products Corp.
ASC	Accounting Standards Codification
ASU	Accounting Standards Update
BEP	Benefit Equalization Retirement Plan
Bureau	Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection
CDO	Collateralized debt obligation
CDS	Credit default swaps
CFE	Collateralized financing entity
CIP	Committee on Investment Performance (related to System Retirement Plan)
CMBS	Commercial mortgage-backed securities
FAM	<i>Financial Accounting Manual for Federal Reserve Banks</i>
FASB	Financial Accounting Standards Board
FAST Act	Fixing America’s Surface Transportation Act
FOMC	Federal Open Market Committee
FRBC	Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland
FRBKC	Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City
FRBNY	Federal Reserve Bank of New York
FRBSL	Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis
GAAP	Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America
GSE	Government-sponsored enterprise
IMF	International Monetary Fund
JPMC	JPMorgan Chase & Co.
LLC	Limited liability company
MBS	Mortgage-backed securities
ML	Maiden Lane LLC
ML II	Maiden Lane II LLC
ML III	Maiden Lane III LLC
MTM	Mark-to-market
RMBS	Residential mortgage-backed securities
OEB	Office of Employee Benefits of the Federal Reserve System
SBA	Small Business Administration
SDR	Special drawing rights
SERP	Supplemental Retirement Plan for Select Officers of the Federal Reserve Banks
SOMA	System Open Market Account
STRIPS	Separate Trading of Registered Interest and Principal of Securities
TALF	Term Asset-Backed Securities Loan Facility
TBA	To be announced
TDF	Term Deposit Facility
TRS	Total return swap
VIE	Variable interest entity

Federal Reserve Banks

Combined Statements of Condition

As of December 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014

(in millions)

	2015	2014
<u>ASSETS</u>		
Gold certificates	\$ 11,037	\$ 11,037
Special drawing rights certificates	5,200	5,200
Coin	1,890	1,873
Loans	115	145
System Open Market Account:		
Treasury securities, net (of which \$18,960 and \$11,144 is lent as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively)	2,580,676	2,596,241
Government-sponsored enterprise debt securities, net (of which \$146 and \$633 is lent as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively)	33,748	39,990
Federal agency and government-sponsored enterprise mortgage-backed securities, net	1,800,449	1,789,083
Foreign currency denominated investments, net	19,567	20,900
Central bank liquidity swaps	997	1,528
Accrued interest receivable	25,418	25,644
Other assets	14	29
Investments held by consolidated variable interest entities (of which \$1,778 and \$1,808 is measured at fair value as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively)	1,778	1,811
Bank premises and equipment, net	2,603	2,630
Items in process of collection	210	86
Deferred asset - remittances to the Treasury	-	667
Other assets	1,063	910
Total assets	<u>\$ 4,484,765</u>	<u>\$ 4,497,774</u>
<u>LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL</u>		
Federal Reserve notes outstanding, net	\$ 1,379,551	\$ 1,298,725
System Open Market Account:		
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	712,401	509,837
Other liabilities	508	830
Liabilities of consolidated variable interest entities (of which \$21 and \$41 is measured at fair value as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively)	57	127
Deposits:		
Depository institutions	1,977,166	2,377,996
Treasury, general account	333,447	223,452
Other deposits	36,532	25,560
Interest payable to depository institutions	252	124
Accrued benefit costs	2,892	3,089
Deferred credit items	246	641
Accrued remittances to the Treasury	1,953	-
Other liabilities	252	249
Total liabilities	<u>4,445,257</u>	<u>4,440,630</u>
Capital paid-in	29,508	28,572
Surplus (including accumulated other comprehensive loss of \$3,802 and \$4,168 at December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively)	10,000	28,572
Total capital	<u>39,508</u>	<u>57,144</u>
Total liabilities and capital	<u>\$ 4,484,765</u>	<u>\$ 4,497,774</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these combined financial statements.

Federal Reserve Banks

Combined Statements of Income and Comprehensive Income

For the years ended December 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014

(in millions)

		<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
<u>INTEREST INCOME</u>			
Loans	Note 4	\$ -	2
System Open Market Account:	Note 5		
Treasury securities, net		63,317	63,011
Government-sponsored enterprise debt securities, net		1,330	1,579
Federal agency and government-sponsored enterprise mortgage-backed securities, net		48,931	51,264
Foreign currency denominated investments, net		31	78
Central bank liquidity swaps		1	1
Investments held by consolidated variable interest entities	Note 6	<u>4</u>	<u>77</u>
Total interest income		<u>113,614</u>	<u>116,012</u>
<u>INTEREST EXPENSE</u>			
System Open Market Account:	Note 5		
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase		248	112
Other		2	2
Deposits:			
Depository institutions		6,846	6,705
Term Deposit Facility		<u>89</u>	<u>156</u>
Total interest expense		<u>7,185</u>	<u>6,975</u>
Net interest income		<u>106,429</u>	<u>109,037</u>
<u>NON-INTEREST INCOME (LOSS)</u>			
System Open Market Account:	Note 5		
Federal agency and government-sponsored enterprise mortgage-backed securities gains, net		43	81
Foreign currency translation losses, net		(1,382)	(2,907)
Other		16	14
Investments held by consolidated variable interest entities gains, net	Note 6	35	37
Income from services		429	433
Reimbursable services to government agencies		650	570
Other		<u>63</u>	<u>59</u>
Total non-interest loss		<u>(146)</u>	<u>(1,713)</u>
<u>OPERATING EXPENSES</u>			
Salaries and benefits		2,847	2,721
Occupancy		326	314
Equipment		182	175
Net periodic pension expense	Note 9	563	383
Other		577	602
Assessments:			
Board of Governors operating expenses and currency costs		1,394	1,301
Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection		<u>490</u>	<u>563</u>
Total operating expenses		<u>6,379</u>	<u>6,059</u>
Net income before providing for remittances to the Treasury		99,904	101,265
Earnings remittances to the Treasury:	Note 13		
Interest on Federal Reserve notes		91,143	96,902
Required by the Federal Reserve Act, as amended by the FAST Act	Note 30	<u>25,956</u>	<u>-</u>
Total earnings remittances to the Treasury		<u>117,099</u>	<u>96,902</u>
Net (loss) income after providing for remittances to the Treasury		<u>(17,195)</u>	<u>4,363</u>
Change in prior service costs related to benefit plans	Note 10	86	97
Change in actuarial gains (losses) related to benefit plans	Note 10	<u>280</u>	<u>(1,709)</u>
Total other comprehensive income (loss)		<u>366</u>	<u>(1,612)</u>
Comprehensive (loss) income		<u>\$ (16,829)</u>	<u>2,751</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these combined financial statements.

Federal Reserve Banks

Combined Statements of Changes in Capital

For the years ended December 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014

(in millions, except share data)

	Surplus				
	Capital paid-in	Net income retained	Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	Total surplus	Total capital
Balance at December 31, 2013 (550,136,936 shares)	\$ 27,507	\$ 30,063	\$ (2,556)	\$ 27,507	\$ 55,014
Net change in capital stock issued (21,299,030 shares)	1,065	-	-	-	1,065
Comprehensive income:					
Net income	-	4,363	-	4,363	4,363
Other comprehensive loss	-	-	(1,612)	(1,612)	(1,612)
Dividends on capital stock	-	(1,686)	-	(1,686)	(1,686)
Net change in capital	1,065	2,677	(1,612)	1,065	2,130
Balance at December 31, 2014 (571,435,966 shares)	\$ 28,572	\$ 32,740	\$ (4,168)	\$ 28,572	\$ 57,144
Net change in capital stock issued (18,730,089 shares)	936	-	-	-	936
Comprehensive income:					
Net income (loss)	-	(17,195)	-	(17,195)	(17,195)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	366	366	366
Dividends on capital stock	-	(1,743)	-	(1,743)	(1,743)
Net change in capital	936	(18,938)	366	(18,572)	(17,636)
Balance at December 31, 2015 (590,166,055 shares)	\$ 29,508	\$ 13,802	\$ (3,802)	\$ 10,000	\$ 39,508

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these combined financial statements.

Federal Reserve Banks

Notes to Combined Financial Statements

(1) STRUCTURE

The Federal Reserve Banks (Reserve Banks) are part of the Federal Reserve System (System) created by Congress under the Federal Reserve Act of 1913 (Federal Reserve Act), which established the central bank of the United States. The Reserve Banks are chartered by the federal government and possess a unique set of governmental, corporate, and central bank characteristics.

In accordance with the Federal Reserve Act, supervision and control of each Reserve Bank is exercised by a board of directors. The Federal Reserve Act specifies the composition of the board of directors for each of the Reserve Banks. Each board is composed of nine members serving three-year terms: three directors, including those designated as chairman and deputy chairman, are appointed by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (Board of Governors) to represent the public, and six directors are elected by member banks. Banks that are members of the System include all nationally-chartered banks and any state-chartered banks that apply and are approved for membership. Member banks are divided into three classes according to size. Member banks in each class elect one director representing member banks and one representing the public. In any election of directors, each member bank receives one vote, regardless of the number of shares of Reserve Bank stock it holds.

In addition to the 12 Reserve Banks, the System also consists, in part, of the Board of Governors and the Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC). The Board of Governors, an independent federal agency, is charged by the Federal Reserve Act with a number of specific duties, including general supervision over the Reserve Banks. The FOMC is composed of members of the Board of Governors, the president of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York (FRBNY), and, on a rotating basis, four other Reserve Bank presidents.

(2) OPERATIONS AND SERVICES

The Reserve Banks perform a variety of services and operations. These functions include participating in formulating and conducting monetary policy; participating in the payment system, including transfers of funds, automated clearinghouse (ACH) operations, and check collection; distributing coin and currency; performing fiscal agency functions for the U.S. Department of the Treasury (Treasury), certain federal agencies, and other entities; serving as the federal government's bank; providing short-term loans to depository institutions; providing loans to participants in programs or facilities with broad-based eligibility in unusual and exigent circumstances; serving consumers and communities by providing educational materials and information regarding financial consumer protection rights and laws and information on community development programs and activities; and supervising bank holding companies, state member banks, savings and loan holding companies, U.S. offices of foreign banking organizations, and designated financial market utilities pursuant to authority delegated by the Board of Governors. Certain services are provided to foreign and international monetary authorities, primarily by the FRBNY.

The FOMC, in conducting monetary policy, establishes policy regarding domestic open market operations, oversees these operations, and issues authorizations and directives to the FRBNY to execute transactions. The FOMC authorizes and directs the FRBNY to conduct operations in domestic markets, including the direct purchase and sale of Treasury securities, government-sponsored enterprise (GSE) debt securities, and federal agency and GSE mortgage-backed securities (MBS); the purchase of these securities under agreements to resell; and the sale of these securities under agreements to repurchase. The FRBNY holds the resulting securities and agreements in a portfolio known as the System Open Market Account (SOMA). The FRBNY is authorized and directed to lend the Treasury securities and GSE debt securities that are held in the SOMA.

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Notes to Combined Financial Statements

To be prepared to counter disorderly conditions in foreign exchange markets or to meet other needs specified by the FOMC to carry out the System's central bank responsibilities, the FOMC has authorized and directed the FRBNY to execute spot and forward foreign exchange transactions in 14 foreign currencies, to hold balances in those currencies, and to invest such foreign currency holdings, while maintaining adequate liquidity. The FRBNY holds these securities and obligations in the SOMA. The FOMC has also authorized the FRBNY to maintain reciprocal currency arrangements with the Bank of Canada and the Bank of Mexico in the maximum amounts of \$2 billion and \$3 billion, respectively, and to warehouse foreign currencies for the Treasury and the Exchange Stabilization Fund in the maximum amount of \$5 billion.

Because of the global character of bank funding markets, the System has at times coordinated with other central banks to provide liquidity. The FOMC authorized and directed the FRBNY to establish U.S. dollar liquidity and reciprocal foreign currency liquidity swap lines with the Bank of Canada, the Bank of England, the European Central Bank, the Bank of Japan, and the Swiss National Bank. The FRBNY holds amounts outstanding under these swap lines in the SOMA. These swap lines, which were originally established as temporary arrangements, were converted to standing arrangements on October 31, 2013, and will remain in place until further notice.

Although the Reserve Banks are separate legal entities, they collaborate on the delivery of certain services to achieve greater efficiency and effectiveness. This collaboration takes the form of centralized operations and product or function offices that have responsibility for the delivery of certain services on behalf of the Reserve Banks. Various operational and management models are used and are supported by service agreements between the Reserve Banks. In some cases, costs incurred by a Reserve Bank for services provided to other Reserve Banks are not shared; in other cases, the Reserve Banks are reimbursed for costs incurred in providing services to other Reserve Banks.

(3) SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Accounting principles for entities with the unique powers and responsibilities of the nation's central bank have not been formulated by accounting standard-setting bodies. The Board of Governors has developed specialized accounting principles and practices that it considers to be appropriate for the nature and function of a central bank. These accounting principles and practices are documented in the Financial Accounting Manual for Federal Reserve Banks (FAM), which is issued by the Board of Governors. The Reserve Banks are required to adopt and apply accounting policies and practices that are consistent with the FAM. The combined financial statements and associated disclosures have been prepared in accordance with the FAM.

Limited differences exist between the accounting principles and practices in the FAM and accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP), due to the unique nature of the Reserve Banks' powers and responsibilities as part of the nation's central bank and given the System's unique responsibility to conduct monetary policy. The primary differences are the presentation of all SOMA securities holdings at amortized cost, adjusted for credit impairment, if any, the recording of all SOMA securities on a settlement-date basis, and the use of straight-line amortization for Treasury securities, GSE debt securities, and foreign currency denominated investments. Amortized cost, rather than the fair value presentation, more appropriately reflects the financial position associated with the Reserve Banks' securities holdings given the System's unique responsibility to conduct monetary policy. Although the application of fair value measurements to the securities holdings may result in values substantially greater or less than their carrying values, these unrealized changes in value have no direct effect on the quantity of reserves available to the banking system or on the ability of the Reserve Banks, as the central bank, to meet their financial obligations and responsibilities. Both the domestic and foreign components of the SOMA portfolio may involve transactions that result in gains or losses when holdings are sold before maturity. Decisions regarding securities and foreign currency transactions, including their purchase and sale, are motivated by monetary

Federal Reserve Banks

Notes to Combined Financial Statements

policy objectives rather than profit. Accordingly, fair values, earnings, and gains or losses resulting from the sale of such securities and currencies are incidental to open market operations and do not motivate decisions related to policy or open market activities. Accounting for these securities on a settlement-date basis, rather than the trade-date basis required by GAAP, better reflects the timing of the transaction's effect on the quantity of reserves in the banking system. The cost bases of Treasury securities, GSE debt securities, and foreign government debt instruments are adjusted for amortization of premiums or accretion of discounts on a straight-line basis, rather than using the interest method required by GAAP.

In addition, the Reserve Banks do not present a Combined Statement of Cash Flows as required by GAAP because the liquidity and cash position of the Reserve Banks are not a primary concern given the Reserve Banks' unique powers and responsibilities as a central bank. Other information regarding the Reserve Banks' activities is provided in, or may be derived from, the Combined Statements of Condition, Income and Comprehensive Income, and Changes in Capital, and the accompanying notes to the combined financial statements. Other than those described above, there are no significant differences between the policies outlined in the FAM and GAAP.

Preparing the combined financial statements in conformity with the FAM requires management to make certain estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent liabilities at the date of the combined financial statements, and the reported amounts of income and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Certain amounts relating to the prior year have been reclassified in the Combined Statements of Income and Comprehensive Income to conform to current year presentation. An amount, \$383 million, previously reported for the year ended December 31, 2014 as a component of "Operating Expense: Salaries and benefits" has been reclassified into a new line titled "Operating Expense: Net periodic pension expense."

Significant accounts and accounting policies are explained below.

a. Consolidation

The combined financial statements include the accounts and results of operations of the Reserve Banks as well as several variable interest entities (VIEs), which include Maiden Lane Limited Liability Company (LLC) (ML), Maiden Lane II LLC (ML II), Maiden Lane III LLC (ML III), and Term Asset-Backed Securities Loan Facility (TALF) LLC. The consolidation of the VIEs was assessed in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) Topic 810 (ASC 810), *Consolidation*, which requires a VIE to be consolidated by its controlling financial interest holder. Intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. See Note 6 for additional information on the VIEs. The combined financial statements of the Reserve Banks also include accounts and results of operations of Maiden and Nassau LLC, a Delaware limited liability company (LLC) wholly-owned by the FRBNY, which was formed to own and operate the FRBNY-owned 33 Maiden Lane building.

A Reserve Bank consolidates a VIE if it has a controlling financial interest, which is defined as the power to direct the significant economic activities of the entity and the obligation to absorb losses or the right to receive benefits of the entity that could potentially be significant to the VIE. To determine whether it is the controlling financial interest holder of a VIE, the Reserve Bank evaluates the VIE's design, capital structure, and relationships with the variable interest holders. The Reserve Bank reconsiders whether it has a controlling financial interest in a VIE, as required by ASC 810, at each reporting date or if there is an event that requires consideration.

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The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010 (Dodd-Frank Act) established the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection (Bureau) as an independent bureau within the System that has supervisory authority over some institutions previously supervised by the Reserve Banks in connection with those institutions' compliance with consumer protection statutes. Section 1017 of the Dodd-Frank Act provides that the financial statements of the Bureau are not to be consolidated with those of the Board of Governors or the System. The Board of Governors funds the Bureau through assessments on the Reserve Banks as required by the Dodd-Frank Act. The Reserve Banks reviewed the law and evaluated the design of and their relationship to the Bureau and determined that it should not be consolidated in the Banks' combined financial statements.

b. Gold and Special Drawing Rights Certificates

The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to issue gold certificates to the Reserve Banks. Upon authorization, the Reserve Banks acquire gold certificates by crediting equivalent amounts in dollars to the account established for the Treasury. The gold certificates held by the Reserve Banks are required to be backed by the gold owned by the Treasury. The Treasury may reacquire the gold certificates at any time, and the Reserve Banks must deliver them to the Treasury. At such time, the Treasury's account is charged, and the Reserve Banks' gold certificate accounts are reduced. The value of gold for purposes of backing the gold certificates is set by law at \$42 2/9 per fine troy ounce. Gold certificates are recorded by the Banks at original cost. The Board of Governors allocates the gold certificates among the Reserve Banks once a year based on each Reserve Bank's average Federal Reserve notes outstanding during the preceding 12 months.

Special drawing rights (SDR) are issued by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to its members in proportion to each member's quota in the IMF at the time of issuance. SDRs serve as a supplement to international monetary reserves and may be transferred from one national monetary authority to another. Under the law providing for U.S. participation in the SDR system, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to issue SDR certificates to the Reserve Banks. When SDR certificates are issued to the Reserve Banks, equivalent amounts in U.S. dollars are credited to the account established for the Treasury and the Reserve Banks' SDR certificate accounts are increased. The Reserve Banks are required to purchase SDR certificates, at the direction of the Treasury, for the purpose of financing SDR acquisitions or for financing exchange-stabilization operations. At the time SDR certificate transactions occur, the Board of Governors allocates the SDR certificates among the Reserve Banks based upon each Reserve Bank's Federal Reserve notes outstanding at the end of the preceding calendar year. SDR certificates are recorded by the Banks at original cost.

c. Coin

The amount reported as coin in the Combined Statements of Condition represents the face value of all United States coin held by the Reserve Banks. The Reserve Banks buy coin at face value from the U.S. Mint in order to fill depository institution orders.

d. Loans

Loans to depository institutions are reported at their outstanding principal balances and interest income is recognized on an accrual basis.

The interest income on TALF loans was recognized based on the contracted rate and is reported as a component of "Interest Income: Loans" in the Combined Statements of Income and Comprehensive Income.

Loans are impaired when current information and events indicate that it is probable that the Reserve Bank will not receive the principal and interest that are due in accordance with the contractual terms of the loan agreement. Impaired loans are evaluated to determine whether an allowance for loan loss is required. The Reserve Banks have

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developed procedures for assessing the adequacy of any allowance for loan losses using all available information to identify incurred losses. This assessment includes monitoring information obtained from banking supervisors, borrowers, and other sources to assess the credit condition of the borrowers and, as appropriate, evaluating collateral values. Generally, the Reserve Banks would discontinue recognizing interest income on impaired loans until the borrower's repayment performance demonstrates principal and interest would be received in accordance with the terms of the loan agreement. If the Reserve Banks discontinue recording interest on an impaired loan, cash payments are first applied to principal until the loan balance is reduced to zero; subsequent payments are applied as recoveries of amounts previously deemed uncollectible, if any, and then as interest income.

e. Securities Purchased Under Agreements to Resell, Securities Sold Under Agreements to Repurchase, and Securities Lending

The FRBNY may engage in purchases of securities with primary dealers under agreements to resell (repurchase transactions). These repurchase transactions are typically settled through a tri-party arrangement. In the United States, there are two commercial custodial banks that provide these services. In a tri-party arrangement, a commercial custodial bank manages the collateral clearing, settlement, pricing, and pledging, and provides cash and securities custodial services for and on behalf of the FRBNY and counterparty. The collateral pledged must exceed the principal amount of the transaction by a margin determined by the FRBNY for each class and maturity of acceptable collateral. Collateral designated by the FRBNY as acceptable under repurchase transactions primarily includes Treasury securities (including Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities, Separate Trading of Registered Interest and Principal of Securities (STRIPS) Treasury securities, and Treasury Floating Rate Notes); direct obligations of several federal and GSE-related agencies, including Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, and Federal Home Loan Banks; and pass-through federal agency and GSE MBS. The repurchase transactions are accounted for as financing transactions with the associated interest income recognized over the life of the transaction. These transactions are reported at their contractual amounts as "System Open Market Account: Securities purchased under agreements to resell" and the related accrued interest receivable is reported as a component of "System Open Market Account: Accrued interest receivable" in the Combined Statements of Condition.

The FRBNY may engage in sales of securities under agreements to repurchase with primary dealers and with a set of expanded counterparties that includes banks, savings associations, GSEs, and domestic money market funds (Primary dealer and expanded counterparties reverse repurchase agreements). These reverse repurchase transactions are designed to have a margin of zero and are settled through a tri-party arrangement, similar to repurchase transactions. Reverse repurchase transactions may also be executed with foreign official and international account holders as part of a service offering. Reverse repurchase agreements are collateralized by a pledge of an amount of Treasury securities, GSE debt securities, or federal agency and GSE MBS that are held in the SOMA. Reverse repurchase transactions are accounted for as financing transactions, and the associated interest expense is recognized over the life of the transaction. These transactions are reported at their contractual amounts as "System Open Market Account: Securities sold under agreements to repurchase" and the related accrued interest payable is reported as a component of "System Open Market Account: Other liabilities" in the Combined Statements of Condition.

Treasury securities and GSE debt securities held in the SOMA may be lent to primary dealers, typically overnight, to facilitate the effective functioning of the domestic securities markets. The amortized cost basis of securities lent continues to be reported as "System Open Market Account: Treasury securities, net" and "System Open Market Account: Government-sponsored enterprise debt securities, net," as appropriate, in the Combined Statements of Condition. Securities lending transactions are fully collateralized by Treasury securities based on the fair values of the securities lent increased by a margin determined by the FRBNY. The FRBNY charges the primary dealer a fee

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for borrowing securities, and these fees are reported as a component of “Non-interest income (loss): System Open Market Account: Other” in the Combined Statements of Income and Comprehensive Income.

Activity related to securities purchased under agreements to resell, securities sold under agreements to repurchase, and securities lending is allocated to each of the Reserve Banks on a percentage basis derived from an annual settlement of the interdistrict settlement account that occurs in the second quarter of each year.

f. Treasury Securities, Government-Sponsored Enterprise Debt Securities, Federal Agency and Government-Sponsored Enterprise Mortgage-Backed Securities, and Foreign Currency Denominated Investments

Interest income on Treasury securities, GSE debt securities, and foreign currency denominated investments included in the SOMA is accrued using the straight-line method. Interest income on federal agency and GSE MBS is accrued using the interest method and includes amortization of premiums, accretion of discounts, and gains or losses associated with principal paydowns. Premiums and discounts related to federal agency and GSE MBS are amortized or accreted over the term of the security to stated maturity, and the amortization of premiums and accretion of discounts are accelerated when principal payments are received. Gains and losses resulting from sales of securities are determined by specific issue based on average cost. Treasury securities, GSE debt securities, and federal agency and GSE MBS are reported net of premiums and discounts in the Combined Statements of Condition and interest income on those securities is reported net of the amortization of premiums and accretion of discounts in the Combined Statements of Income and Comprehensive Income.

In addition to outright purchases of federal agency and GSE MBS that are held in the SOMA, the FRBNY enters into dollar roll transactions (dollar rolls), which primarily involve an initial transaction to purchase or sell “to be announced” (TBA) MBS for delivery in the current month combined with a simultaneous agreement to sell or purchase TBA MBS on a specified future date. During the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, the FRBNY executed dollar rolls to facilitate settlement of outstanding purchases of federal agency and GSE MBS. The FRBNY accounts for dollar rolls as individual purchases and sales, on a settlement-date basis. Accounting for these transactions as purchases and sales, rather than as financing transactions, is appropriate because the purchase or sale component of the MBS TBA dollar roll is paired off or assigned prior to settlement and, as a result, there is no transfer and return of securities. The FRBNY also conducts small-value exercises from time to time for the purpose of testing operational readiness. Small-value exercises may include sales of federal agency and GSE MBS. Net gains (losses) resulting from MBS transactions are reported as a component of “Non-interest income (loss): System Open Market Account: Federal agency and government-sponsored enterprise mortgage-backed securities gains, net” in the Combined Statements of Income and Comprehensive Income.

Foreign currency denominated investments, which can include foreign currency deposits, securities purchased under agreements to resell, and government debt instruments, are revalued daily at current foreign currency market exchange rates in order to report these assets in U.S. dollars. Foreign currency translation gains and losses that result from the daily revaluation of foreign currency denominated investments are reported as “Non-interest income (loss): System Open Market Account: Foreign currency translation losses, net” in the Combined Statements of Income and Comprehensive Income.

Because the FRBNY enters into commitments to buy Treasury securities, federal agency and GSE MBS, and foreign government debt instruments and records the related securities on a settlement-date basis in accordance with the FAM, the related outstanding commitments are not reflected in the Combined Statements of Condition.

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Notes to Combined Financial Statements

Activity related to Treasury securities, GSE debt securities, and federal agency and GSE MBS, including the premiums, discounts, and realized gains and losses, is allocated to each Reserve Bank on a percentage basis derived from an annual settlement of the interdistrict settlement account that occurs in the second quarter of each year. Activity related to foreign currency denominated investments, including the premiums, discounts, and realized and unrealized gains and losses, is allocated in the first quarter of each year to each Reserve Bank based on the ratio of each Reserve Bank's capital and surplus to the Reserve Banks' aggregate capital and surplus at the preceding December 31.

The FRBNY is authorized to hold foreign currency working balances and execute foreign exchange contracts to facilitate international payments and currency transactions it makes on behalf of foreign central bank and U.S. official institution customers. These foreign currency working balances and contracts are not related to FRBNY's monetary policy operations. Foreign currency working balances are reported as a component of "Other assets" in the Combined Statements of Condition and the related foreign currency translation gains and losses that result from the daily revaluation of the foreign currency working balances and contracts are reported as a component of "Non-interest income (loss): Other" in the Combined Statements of Income and Comprehensive Income.

g. Central Bank Liquidity Swaps

Central bank liquidity swaps, which are transacted between the FRBNY and a foreign central bank, can be structured as either U.S. dollar or foreign currency liquidity swap arrangements.

Central bank liquidity swaps activity, including the related income and expense, is allocated in the first quarter of each year to each Reserve Bank based on the ratio of each Reserve Bank's capital and surplus to aggregate capital and surplus at the preceding December 31. The foreign currency amounts associated with these central bank liquidity swap arrangements are revalued daily at current foreign currency market exchange rates.

U.S. dollar liquidity swaps

At the initiation of each U.S. dollar liquidity swap transaction, the foreign central bank transfers a specified amount of its currency to a restricted account for the FRBNY in exchange for U.S. dollars at the prevailing market exchange rate. Concurrent with this transaction, the FRBNY and the foreign central bank agree to a second transaction that obligates the foreign central bank to return the U.S. dollars and the FRBNY to return the foreign currency on a specified future date at the same exchange rate as the initial transaction. The foreign currency amounts that the FRBNY acquires are reported as "System Open Market Account: Central bank liquidity swaps" in the Combined Statements of Condition. Because the swap transaction will be unwound at the same U.S. dollar amount and exchange rate that were used in the initial transaction, the recorded value of the foreign currency amounts is not affected by changes in the market exchange rate.

The foreign central bank compensates the FRBNY based on the amount outstanding and the rate under the swap agreement. The FRBNY recognizes compensation during the term of the swap transaction, which is reported as "Interest income: System Open Market Account: Central bank liquidity swaps" in the Combined Statements of Income and Comprehensive Income.

Foreign currency liquidity swaps

Foreign currency liquidity swap transactions involve the transfer by the FRBNY, at the prevailing market exchange rate, of a specified amount of U.S. dollars to an account for the foreign central bank in exchange for its currency. The foreign currency amounts that the FRBNY receives are recorded as a liability.

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h. Consolidated VIEs – Investments and Liabilities

The investments held by consolidated VIEs consist primarily of short-term investments with maturities of greater than three months and less than one year, cash and cash equivalents, and swap contracts. Swap contracts consist of credit default swaps (CDS). Investments are reported as “Investments held by consolidated variable interest entities” in the Combined Statements of Condition. Changes in fair value of the investments are recorded in “Non-interest income (loss): Investments held by consolidated variable interest entities gains, net” in the Combined Statements of Income and Comprehensive Income.

Investments in debt securities are accounted for in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 320, *Investments – Debt and Equity Securities*, and the VIEs elected the fair value option for all eligible assets and liabilities in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 825 (ASC 825), *Financial Instruments*. Other financial instruments, including swap contracts, are recorded at fair value in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 815 (ASC 815), *Derivatives and Hedging*.

The liabilities of consolidated VIEs consist primarily of swap contracts, cash collateral on swap contracts, and accruals for operating expenses. Swap contracts are recorded at fair value in accordance with ASC 815. Liabilities are reported as “Liabilities of consolidated variable interest entities” in the Combined Statements of Condition. Changes in fair value of the liabilities are recorded in “Non-interest income (loss): Investments held by consolidated variable interest entities gains, net” in the Combined Statements of Income and Comprehensive Income.

i. Bank Premises, Equipment, and Software

Reserve Bank premises and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets, which range from 2 to 50 years. Major alterations, renovations, and improvements are capitalized at cost as additions to the asset accounts and are depreciated over the remaining useful life of the asset or, if appropriate, over the unique useful life of the alteration, renovation, or improvement. Maintenance, repairs, and minor replacements are charged to operating expense in the year incurred. Reserve Banks may transfer assets to other Reserve Banks or may lease property of other Reserve Banks.

Costs incurred to acquire software are capitalized based on the purchase price. Costs incurred during the application development stage to develop internal-use software are capitalized based on the cost of direct services and materials associated with designing, coding, installing, and testing the software. Capitalized software costs are amortized on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the software applications, which generally range from two to five years. Maintenance costs and minor replacements related to software are charged to operating expense in the year incurred. Leased assets that meet the criteria of ASC 840, *Leases* are capitalized and amortized over the shorter of the useful life of the asset or the term of the lease.

Capitalized assets, including software, buildings, leasehold improvements, furniture, and equipment, are impaired and an adjustment is recorded when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of assets or asset groups is not recoverable and significantly exceeds the assets’ fair value.

j. Federal Reserve Notes

Federal Reserve notes are the circulating currency of the United States. These notes, which are identified as issued to a specific Reserve Bank, must be fully collateralized. All of the Reserve Banks’ assets are eligible to be pledged as collateral. The collateral value is equal to the book value of the collateral tendered with the exception of securities, for which the collateral value is equal to the par value of the securities tendered. The par value of securities sold under agreements to repurchase is deducted from the eligible collateral value.

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The Board of Governors may, at any time, call upon a Reserve Bank for additional security to adequately collateralize outstanding Federal Reserve notes. To satisfy the obligation to provide sufficient collateral for outstanding Federal Reserve notes, the Reserve Banks have entered into an agreement that provides for certain assets of the Reserve Banks to be jointly pledged as collateral for the Federal Reserve notes issued to all Reserve Banks. In the event that this collateral is insufficient, the Federal Reserve Act provides that Federal Reserve notes become a first and paramount lien on all the assets of the Reserve Banks. Finally, Federal Reserve notes are obligations of the United States government.

“Federal Reserve notes outstanding, net” in the Combined Statements of Condition represents the Reserve Banks’ Federal Reserve notes outstanding, reduced by the Reserve Banks’ currency holdings of \$170 billion and \$171 billion at December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

At December 31, 2015 and 2014, all Federal Reserve notes outstanding, reduced by the Reserve Bank’s currency holdings, were fully collateralized. At December 31, 2015, all gold certificates, all special drawing rights certificates, and \$1,363 billion of domestic securities held in the SOMA were pledged as collateral. At December 31, 2015, no investments denominated in foreign currencies were pledged as collateral.

k. Deposits

Depository Institutions

Depository institutions’ deposits represent the reserve and service-related balances in the accounts that depository institutions hold at the Reserve Banks. Required reserve balances are those that a depository institution must hold to satisfy its reserve requirement. Reserve requirements are the amount of funds that a depository institution must hold in reserve against specified deposit liabilities. Excess reserves are those held by the depository institutions in excess of their required reserve balances. The interest rates paid on required reserve balances and excess balances are determined by the Board of Governors, based on an FOMC-established target range for the federal funds rate. Interest expense on depository institutions’ deposits is accrued daily at the appropriate rate. Interest payable is reported as a component of “Interest payable to depository institutions” in the Combined Statements of Condition.

The Term Deposit Facility (TDF) consists of deposits with specific maturities held by eligible institutions at the Reserve Banks. The Reserve Banks pay interest on these deposits at interest rates determined by auction. Interest expense on depository institutions’ deposits is accrued daily at the appropriate rate. Interest payable is reported as a component of “Interest payable to depository institutions” in the Combined Statements of Condition. There were no deposits held by the Reserve Bank under the TDF at December 31, 2015 and 2014.

Treasury

The Treasury general account is the primary operational account of the Treasury and is held at the FRBNY.

Other

Other deposits include foreign central bank and foreign government deposits held at the FRBNY. Other deposits also include cash collateral, deposits of designated financial market utilities, and GSE deposits held by the Reserve Banks.

l. Items in Process of Collection and Deferred Credit Items

Items in process of collection primarily represents amounts attributable to checks that have been deposited for collection and that, as of the balance sheet date, have not yet been presented to the paying bank. Deferred credit

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items represents the counterpart liability to items in process of collection. The amounts in this account arise from deferring credit for deposited items until the amounts are collected.

m. Capital Paid-in

The Federal Reserve Act requires that each member bank subscribe to the capital stock of the Reserve Bank in an amount equal to 6 percent of the capital and surplus of the member bank. These shares are nonvoting, with a par value of \$100, and may not be transferred or hypothecated. As a member bank's capital and surplus changes, its holdings of Reserve Bank stock must be adjusted. Currently, only one-half of the subscription is paid in, and the remainder is subject to call. A member bank is liable for Reserve Bank liabilities up to twice the par value of stock subscribed by it.

By law, each Reserve Bank is required to pay each member bank an annual dividend of 6 percent on the paid-in capital stock. This cumulative dividend is paid semiannually.

The *Fixing America's Surface Transportation Act* (FAST Act), which was enacted on December 4, 2015, amended section 7 of the Federal Reserve Act related to Reserve Bank surplus and the payment of dividends to member banks. The FAST Act changed the dividend rate for member banks with more than \$10 billion of consolidated assets, effective January 1, 2016, to the smaller of 6 percent or the rate equal to the high yield of the 10-year Treasury note auctioned at the last auction held prior to the payment of the dividend. The FAST Act did not change the 6 percent dividend rate for member banks with \$10 billion or less of total consolidated assets. The provisions of the FAST Act related to dividend payments did not affect the amounts reported by the Bank for the year ended December 31, 2015, but are expected to reduce the amount of dividend payments made to member banks in future years.

n. Surplus

Before the enactment of the FAST Act, the Board of Governors required the Reserve Banks to maintain a surplus equal to the amount of capital paid-in. On a daily basis, surplus was adjusted to equate the balance to capital paid-in. Effective December 4, 2015, the FAST Act limits aggregate Reserve Bank surplus to \$10 billion. Reserve Bank surplus is allocated among Reserve Banks based on the ratio of each Bank's capital paid-in to total Reserve Bank capital paid-in as of December 31 of each year.

Accumulated other comprehensive income is reported as a component of "Surplus" in the Combined Statements of Condition and the Combined Statements of Changes in Capital. Additional information regarding the classifications of accumulated other comprehensive income is provided in Notes 9, 10, and 11.

o. Earnings Remittances to the Treasury

Before the enactment of the FAST Act, the Board of Governors required the Reserve Banks to transfer excess earnings to the Treasury as interest on Federal Reserve notes after providing for the costs of operations, payment of dividends, and reservation of an amount necessary to equate surplus with capital paid-in. The Federal Reserve Act, as amended by the FAST Act effective December 4, 2015, now requires that any amounts of the surplus funds of the Reserve Banks that exceed, or would exceed, the aggregate limitation of \$10 billion shall be transferred to the Board of Governors for transfer to the Treasury. The Reserve Banks remit excess earnings to the Treasury after providing for the cost of operations, payment of dividends, and reservation of an amount necessary to maintain surplus at the Bank's allocated portion of the \$10 billion aggregate surplus limitation. Remittances to the Treasury are made on a weekly basis. The amount of the remittances to the Treasury that were required under the Board of Governor's policy is reported as "Earnings remittances to the Treasury: Interest on Federal Reserve notes" in the Combined Statements of Income and Comprehensive Income. The amount of remittances to the Treasury that are

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required by the FAST Act is reported as “Earnings remittances to the Treasury: Required by the Federal Reserve Act, as amended by the FAST Act” in the Combined Statements of Income and Comprehensive Income. See Note 13 for additional information on earnings remittances to the Treasury.

Under the previous Board of Governor’s policy, if earnings during the year were not sufficient to provide for the costs of operations, payment of dividends, and equating surplus and capital paid-in, remittances to the Treasury were suspended, and under the FAST Act, if earnings during the year are not sufficient to provide for the costs of operations, payment of dividends, and maintaining surplus at an amount equal to the Bank’s allocated portion of the \$10 billion aggregate surplus limitation, remittances to the Treasury are suspended. A deferred asset is recorded that represents the amount of net earnings a Reserve Bank will need to realize before remittances to the Treasury resume. As of December 31, 2014, such adjustments resulted in recording a deferred asset in the amount of \$667 million, which is reported as “Deferred asset – remittances to the Treasury” in the Combined Statements of Condition. This deferred asset is periodically reviewed for impairment, and as of December 31, 2014, no impairment existed.

p. Income and Costs Related to Treasury Services

When directed by the Secretary of the Treasury, the Reserve Banks are required by the Federal Reserve Act to serve as fiscal agent and depository of the United States Government. By statute, the Treasury has appropriations to pay for these services. During the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, the Reserve Banks were reimbursed for all services provided to the Treasury as its fiscal agent.

q. Assessments

The Board of Governors assesses the Reserve Banks to fund its operations and the operations of the Bureau. These assessments are allocated to each Reserve Bank based on each Reserve Bank’s capital and surplus balances. The Board of Governors also assesses each Reserve Bank for expenses related to producing, issuing, and retiring Federal Reserve notes based on each Reserve Bank’s share of the number of notes comprising the System’s net liability for Federal Reserve notes on December 31 of the prior year.

The Dodd-Frank Act requires that, after the transfer of its responsibilities to the Bureau on July 21, 2011, the Board of Governors fund the Bureau in an amount not to exceed a fixed percentage of the total operating expenses of the System as reported in the Board of Governors’ 2009 annual report, which totaled \$4.98 billion. After 2013, the amount will be adjusted annually in accordance with the provisions of the Dodd-Frank Act. The percentage of total operating expenses of the System for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 was 12.42 percent (\$618.7 million) and 12.22 percent (\$608.4 million), respectively. The Reserve Banks’ assessment for Bureau funding is reported as “Assessments: Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection” in the Combined Statements of Income and Comprehensive Income.

r. Fair Value

Investments and liabilities of the one remaining consolidated VIE and assets of the Retirement Plan for Employees of the System are measured at fair value in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 820 (ASC 820), *Fair Value Measurement*. ASC 820 defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. ASC 820 establishes a three-level fair value hierarchy that distinguishes between assumptions developed using market data obtained from independent sources (observable inputs) and the Reserve Banks’ assumptions developed using the best information available in the circumstances (unobservable inputs). The three levels established by ASC 820 are described as follows:

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- Level 1 – Valuation is based on quoted prices for identical instruments traded in active markets.
- Level 2 – Valuation is based on quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are not active, and model-based valuation techniques for which all significant assumptions are observable in the market.
- Level 3 – Valuation is based on model-based techniques that use significant inputs and assumptions not observable in the market. These unobservable inputs and assumptions reflect the Reserve Banks' estimates of inputs and assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the assets and liabilities. Valuation techniques include the use of option pricing models, discounted cash flow models, and similar techniques.

The inputs or methodology used for valuing assets and liabilities are not necessarily an indication of the risk associated with those assets and liabilities.

s. Taxes

The Reserve Banks are exempt from federal, state, and local taxes, except for taxes on real property. The Reserve Banks' real property taxes were \$51 million and \$48 million for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively, and are reported as a component of "Operating expenses: Occupancy" in the Combined Statements of Income and Comprehensive Income.

t. Restructuring Charges

The Reserve Banks recognize restructuring charges for exit or disposal costs incurred as part of the closure of business activities in a particular location, the relocation of business activities from one location to another, or a fundamental reorganization that affects the nature of operations. Restructuring charges may include costs associated with employee separations, contract terminations, and asset impairments. Expenses are recognized in the period in which the Reserve Banks commit to a formalized restructuring plan or executes the specific actions contemplated in the plan and all criteria for financial statement recognition have been met.

In 2014, the Treasury announced plans to consolidate the provision of substantially all fiscal agent services for the U.S. Treasury at the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland (FRBC), the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City (FRBKC), the FRBNY, and the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis (FRBSL). The implementation plan associated with this consolidation is expected to be completed in 2018.

Note 12 describes the Reserve Banks' restructuring initiatives and provides information about the costs and liabilities associated with employee separations and contract terminations. The costs associated with the impairment of certain Reserve Bank assets are discussed in Note 7. Costs and liabilities associated with enhanced pension benefits in connection with the restructuring activities for all of the Reserve Banks are recorded on the books of the FRBNY and discussed in Note 9. Costs and liabilities associated with enhanced postretirement benefits are discussed in Note 10.

u. Recently Issued Accounting Standards

In April 2014, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2014-08, *Presentation of Financial Statements (Topic 205) and Property, Plant, and Equipment (Topic 360): Reporting Discontinued Operations and Disclosures of Disposals of Components of an Entity*. This update changes the requirements for reporting discontinued operations, which may include a component of an entity or a group of components of an entity, or a business or nonprofit activity. This update is effective for the Reserve Banks for the year ended December 31, 2015, and did not have a material effect on the Reserve Banks' combined financial statements.

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In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-09, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606)*. This update was issued to create common revenue recognition guidance for U.S. GAAP and International Financial Reporting Standards. The guidance is applicable to all contracts for the transfer of goods or services regardless of industry or type of transaction. This update requires recognition of revenue in a manner that reflects the consideration that the entity expects to receive in return for the transfer of goods or services to customers. In August 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-14, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606): Deferral of the Effective Date* that delayed the required effective date of this accounting by one year. This revenue recognition accounting guidance is effective for the Reserve Banks for the year ending December 31, 2019, although the Reserve Banks may elect to adopt guidance earlier. The Reserve Banks are continuing to evaluate the effect of this new guidance on the combined financial statements.

In June 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-11, *Transfer and Servicing (Topic 860): Repurchase-to-Maturity Transactions, Repurchase Financings, and Disclosures*. This update requires certain changes in the accounting for repurchase-to-maturity transactions and repurchase financing transactions. Additionally, this update provides guidance for the disclosures for certain transfers of financial assets accounted for as sales, where the transferor retains substantially all of the exposure to economic return on the transferred financial asset; and repurchase agreements, securities lending transactions, and repurchase-to-maturity transactions that are accounted for as secured borrowings. This update is effective for the Reserve Banks for the year ended December 31, 2015. The update did not have any effect on the Reserve Banks' accounting for these transactions. The relevant required disclosures have been included in the Note 3e and Note 5 to the Reserve Banks' combined financial statements.

In August 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-13, *Consolidation (Topic 810): Measuring the Financial Assets and the Financial Liabilities of a Consolidated Collateralized Financing Entity*. This update provides guidance for the measurement of the financial assets and financial liabilities of a collateralized financing entity (CFE). A reporting entity that consolidates a CFE may elect to measure the financial assets and financial liabilities of that CFE using either the fair value or a measurement alternative as prescribed in the accounting pronouncement. This update is effective for the Reserve Banks for the year ending December 31, 2016, and is not expected to have a material effect on the Reserve Banks' combined financial statements.

In February 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-02, *Consolidation (Topic 810): Amendments to the Consolidation Analysis*. This update revised the consolidation model for reporting entities that are required to evaluate whether they should consolidate certain legal entities. More specifically, the update modified the evaluation of whether limited liability companies are VIEs or voting interest entities, and revised the consolidation analysis of reporting entities involved with VIEs, particularly those with fee arrangements and related party relationships. This update is effective for the Reserve Banks for the year ending December 31, 2016, and is not expected to have a material effect on the Reserve Banks' combined financial statements.

In April 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-05, *Intangibles - Goodwill and Other - Internal Use Software (Subtopic 350-40)*. The amendments in this update provide guidance to customers about whether a cloud computing arrangement includes a software license. If a cloud computing arrangement includes a software license, then the customer should account for the software license element of the arrangement consistent with the acquisition of other software licenses. If a cloud computing arrangement does not include a software license, the customer should account for the arrangement as a service contract. Consequently, all software licenses within the scope of subtopic 350-40 will be accounted for consistent with other licenses of intangible assets. This update is effective for the Reserve Banks for the year ending December 31, 2016, and is not expected to have a material effect on the Reserve Banks' combined financial statements.

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In May 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-07, *Fair Value Measurement (Topic 820): Disclosures for Investments in Certain Entities That Calculate Net Asset Value per Share (or Its Equivalent)*. This update removes the requirement to categorize investments that are measured using net asset value within the fair value hierarchy. The update also changes disclosure requirements for investments measured using net asset value. Some of the investments held in the defined benefit retirement plans (Note 9) are currently measured using net asset value. This update is effective for the Reserve Banks for the year ending December 31, 2017, although early adoption is permitted. The Reserve Banks are continuing to evaluate the effect of this new guidance on the combined financial statements.

In July 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-12, *Plan Accounting: Defined Benefit Pension Plans (Topic 960), Defined Contribution Pension Plans (Topic 962), Health and Welfare Benefit Plans (Topic 965): (Part I) Fully Benefit-Responsive Investment Contracts, (Part II) Plan Investment Disclosures, (Part III) Measurement Date Practical Expedient (consensuses of the FASB Emerging Issues Task Force)*. Previously, plans were required to disclose (1) individual investments representing 5 percent or more of net assets available for benefits and (2) net appreciation or depreciation for investments by general type. The amendments in Part II of this update (1) eliminate the required disclosure related to individual investments and (2) removes the requirement to disaggregate net appreciation or depreciation for investments by general type. This update is effective for the Reserve Banks for the year ending December 31, 2016, and is not expected to have a material effect on the Reserve Banks' combined financial statements.

In January 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-01, *Financial Instruments – Overall (Subtopic 825-10): Recognition and Measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities*. The amendments in this update eliminate the requirement to disclose methods and significant assumptions used to estimate the fair value for financial instruments measured at amortized cost on the balance sheet. This update is effective for the Reserve Banks for the year ending December 31, 2019. The Reserve Banks are continuing to evaluate the effect of this new guidance on the combined financial statements.

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-02, *Leases (Topic 842)*. This update revises the model to assess how a lease should be classified and provides guidance for lessees, requiring lessees to present right-of-use assets and lease liabilities on the balance sheet. The update is effective for the Reserve Banks for the year ended December 31, 2020, although earlier adoption is permitted. The Reserve Banks are continuing to evaluate the effect of this new guidance on their combined financial statements.

(4) LOANS

Loans to Depository Institutions

The Reserve Banks offer primary, secondary, and seasonal loans to eligible borrowers (depository institutions that maintain reservable transaction accounts or nonpersonal time deposits and have established discount window borrowing privileges). Each program has its own interest rate and interest is accrued using the applicable interest rate established at least every 14 days by the Reserve Banks' board of directors, subject to review and determination by the Board of Governors. Primary and secondary loans are extended on a short-term basis, typically overnight, whereas seasonal loans may be extended for a period of up to nine months.

Primary, secondary, and seasonal loans are collateralized to the satisfaction of each Reserve Bank to reduce credit risk. Assets eligible to collateralize these loans include consumer, business, and real estate loans; Treasury securities; GSE debt securities; foreign sovereign debt; municipal, corporate, and state and local government obligations; asset-backed securities (ABS); corporate bonds; commercial paper; and bank-issued assets, such as

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certificates of deposit, bank notes, and deposit notes. Collateral is assigned a lending value that is deemed appropriate by the Reserve Bank, which is typically fair value reduced by a margin. Loans to depository institutions are monitored daily to ensure that borrowers continue to meet eligibility requirements for these programs. If a borrower no longer qualifies for these programs, the Reserve Bank will generally request full repayment of the outstanding loan or, for primary or seasonal loans, may convert the loan to a secondary credit loan. Collateral levels are reviewed daily against outstanding obligations, and borrowers that no longer have sufficient collateral to support outstanding loans are required to provide additional collateral or to make partial or full repayment.

The remaining maturity distribution of loans to depository institutions outstanding as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, was as follows (in millions):

	<u>Within 15 days</u>	<u>16 days to 90 days</u>	<u>Total</u>
December 31, 2015	\$ 104	\$ 11	\$ 115
December 31, 2014	\$ 140	\$ 5	\$ 145

At December 31, 2015 and 2014, the Reserve Banks did not have any loans that were impaired, restructured, past due, or on non-accrual status, and no allowance for loan losses was required. There were no impaired loans during the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014. Interest income attributable to loans to depository institutions was immaterial during the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014.

TALF

The TALF assisted financial markets in accommodating the credit needs of consumers and businesses of all sizes by facilitating the issuance of ABS collateralized by a variety of consumer and business loans. Each TALF loan had an original maturity of three years, except loans secured by Small Business Administration (SBA) Pool Certificates, loans secured by SBA Development Company Participation Certificates, or ABS backed by student loans or commercial mortgage loans, which had an original maturity of five years if the borrower so elected. The loans were secured by eligible collateral, with the FRBNY having lent an amount equal to the value of the collateral, as determined by the FRBNY, less a margin.

The TALF loans were extended on a nonrecourse basis. If the borrower did not repay the loan, the FRBNY would have enforced its rights in the collateral and might have sold the collateral to TALF LLC, a Delaware LLC, established for the purpose of purchasing such assets. Pursuant to a put agreement with the FRBNY, TALF LLC had committed to purchase assets that secure a TALF loan at a price equal to the principal amount outstanding plus accrued but unpaid interest, regardless of the fair value of the collateral.

On October 29, 2014, the final outstanding TALF loan was repaid in full. Over the life of the program, all TALF loans were repaid in full at or before their respective maturity dates, and as such, the FRBNY did not incur a loss on any TALF loan. Subsequent to the repayment of the final outstanding TALF loan, the FRBNY terminated the put agreement with TALF LLC. Refer to Note 6 for additional information related to TALF LLC.

TALF had no loans outstanding as of December 31, 2015 and 2014. Interest income attributable to TALF loans was \$2 million during the year ended December 31, 2014.

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(5) SYSTEM OPEN MARKET ACCOUNT

a. Domestic Securities Holdings

The FRBNY conducts domestic open market operations and, on behalf of the Reserve Banks, holds the resulting securities in the SOMA.

During the year ended December 31, 2014, the FRBNY continued the purchase of Treasury securities and federal agency and GSE MBS under the large-scale asset purchase programs as directed by the FOMC, although at a reduced pace than in previous years. In October 2014, the FOMC concluded its asset purchase program while maintaining its existing policy of reinvesting principal payments from its holdings of GSE debt securities and federal agency and GSE MBS and of rolling over maturing Treasury securities at auction. During the year ended December 31, 2015, the FRBNY continued the reinvestments.

The total of Treasury securities, GSE debt securities, and federal agency and GSE MBS, net, excluding accrued interest, held in the SOMA at December 31 was as follows (in millions):

	2015			
	Par	Unamortized premiums	Unaccreted discounts	Total amortized cost
Treasury securities				
Notes	\$ 1,634,772	\$ 20,937	\$ (6,481)	\$ 1,649,228
Bonds	826,780	114,015	(9,347)	931,448
Total Treasury securities	<u>\$ 2,461,552</u>	<u>\$ 134,952</u>	<u>\$ (15,828)</u>	<u>\$ 2,580,676</u>
GSE debt securities	<u>\$ 32,944</u>	<u>\$ 804</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 33,748</u>
Federal agency and GSE MBS	<u>\$ 1,747,461</u>	<u>\$ 53,730</u>	<u>\$ (742)</u>	<u>\$ 1,800,449</u>
	2014			
	Par	Unamortized premiums	Unaccreted discounts	Total amortized cost
Treasury securities				
Notes	\$ 1,634,949	\$ 27,670	\$ (7,718)	\$ 1,654,901
Bonds	826,414	124,621	(9,695)	941,340
Total Treasury securities	<u>\$ 2,461,363</u>	<u>\$ 152,291</u>	<u>\$ (17,413)</u>	<u>\$ 2,596,241</u>
GSE debt securities	<u>\$ 38,677</u>	<u>\$ 1,313</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 39,990</u>
Federal agency and GSE MBS	<u>\$ 1,736,833</u>	<u>\$ 53,231</u>	<u>\$ (981)</u>	<u>\$ 1,789,083</u>

The FRBNY enters into transactions for the purchase of securities under agreements to resell and transactions to sell securities under agreements to repurchase as part of its monetary policy activities. Prior to December 17, 2015, these operations were for the purpose of further assessing the appropriate structure of such operations in supporting the implementation of monetary policy during normalization. From December 17, 2015, these operations have been undertaken as necessary to maintain the federal funds rate in a target range. In addition, transactions to sell securities

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Notes to Combined Financial Statements

under agreements to repurchase are entered into as part of a service offering to foreign official and international account holders.

There were no material transactions related to securities purchased under agreements to resell during the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014. Financial information related to securities sold under agreements to repurchase for the years ended December 31 was as follows (in millions):

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
<u>Primary dealers and expanded counterparties:</u>		
Contract amount outstanding, end of year	\$ 474,592	\$ 396,705
Average daily amount outstanding, during the year	125,656	130,281
Maximum balance outstanding, during the year	474,592	396,705
Securities pledged (par value), end of year	437,961	365,235
Securities pledged (fair value), end of year	475,422	398,540
<u>Foreign official and international accounts:</u>		
Contract amount outstanding, end of year	\$ 237,809	\$ 113,132
Average daily amount outstanding, during the year	157,929	102,968
Maximum balance outstanding, during the year	237,809	122,232
Securities pledged (par value), end of year	230,333	108,355
Securities pledged (fair value), end of year	237,825	113,132
 Total contract amount outstanding, end of year	 <u>\$ 712,401</u>	 <u>\$ 509,837</u>
 Supplemental information - interest expense:		
Primary dealers and expanded counterparties	\$ 84	\$ 68
Foreign official and international accounts	<u>164</u>	<u>44</u>
Total interest expense - securities sold under agreements to repurchase	<u>\$ 248</u>	<u>\$ 112</u>

Securities pledged as collateral, at December 31, 2015 and 2014, consisted solely of Treasury securities. The contract amount outstanding as of December 31, 2015 of securities sold under agreements to repurchase that were transacted with primary dealers and expanded counterparties had a term of one business day and matured on January 4, 2016. The contract amount outstanding as of December 31, 2015 of securities sold under agreements to repurchase that were transacted with foreign official and international accounts had a term of one business day and matured on January 4, 2016.

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The remaining maturity distribution of Treasury securities, GSE debt securities, federal agency and GSE MBS bought outright, and securities sold under agreements to repurchase at December 31, 2015 and 2014 was as follows (in millions):

	Within 15 days	16 days to 90 days	91 days to 1 year	Over 1 year to 5 years	Over 5 years to 10 years	Over 10 years	Total
December 31, 2015:							
Treasury securities (par value)	\$ -	\$ 38,619	\$ 177,496	\$ 1,118,349	\$ 489,226	\$ 637,862	\$ 2,461,552
GSE debt securities (par value)	-	3,687	13,077	13,833	-	2,347	32,944
Federal agency and GSE MBS (par value) ¹	-	-	-	467	9,014	1,737,980	1,747,461
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase (contract amount)	712,401	-	-	-	-	-	712,401
December 31, 2014:							
Treasury securities (par value)	\$ -	\$ 4	\$ 3,516	\$ 1,112,927	\$ 686,627	\$ 658,289	\$ 2,461,363
GSE debt securities (par value)	1,089	711	3,933	30,597	-	2,347	38,677
Federal agency and GSE MBS (par value) ¹	-	-	-	13	6,453	1,730,367	1,736,833
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase (contract amount)	509,837	-	-	-	-	-	509,837

¹The par amount shown for federal agency and GSE MBS is the remaining principal balance of the securities.

Federal agency and GSE MBS are reported at stated maturity in the table above. The estimated weighted average life of these securities, which differs from the stated maturity primarily because it factors in scheduled payments and prepayment assumptions, was approximately 6.5 and 5.7 years as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

The amortized cost and par value of Treasury securities and GSE debt securities that were loaned from the SOMA under securities lending agreements, at December 31 were as follows (in millions):

	2015	2014
Treasury securities (amortized cost)	\$ 18,960	\$ 11,144
Treasury securities (par value)	18,055	10,105
GSE debt securities (amortized cost)	146	633
GSE debt securities (par value)	137	616

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Securities pledged as collateral by the counterparties in the securities lending arrangements at December 31, 2015 and 2014, consisted solely of Treasury securities. The securities lending agreements outstanding as of December 31, 2015 had a term of one business day and matured on January 4, 2016.

The FRBNY enters into commitments to buy and sell Treasury securities and records the related securities on a settlement-date basis. As of December 31, 2015, there were no outstanding commitments.

The FRBNY enters into commitments to buy and sell federal agency and GSE MBS and records the related securities on a settlement-date basis. As of December 31, 2015, the total purchase price of the federal agency and GSE MBS under outstanding purchase commitments was \$22,187 million, none of which was related to dollar rolls. MBS commitments, which had contractual settlement dates extending through January 2016, are principally for the purchase of TBA MBS for which the number and identity of the pools that will be delivered to fulfill the commitment are unknown at the time of the trade. As of December 31, 2015, there were no outstanding sales commitments for federal agency and GSE MBS. These commitments are subject to varying degrees of off-balance-sheet market risk and counterparty credit risk that result from their future settlement. The FRBNY requires the posting of cash collateral for MBS commitments as part of its risk management practices used to mitigate the counterparty credit risk.

Other assets consists primarily of cash and short-term investments related to the federal agency and GSE MBS portfolio. Other liabilities, which are primarily related to federal agency and GSE MBS purchases and sales, includes the FRBNY's obligation to return cash margin posted by counterparties as collateral under commitments to purchase and sell federal agency and GSE MBS. In addition, other liabilities includes obligations that arise from the failure of a seller to deliver MBS to the FRBNY on the settlement date. Although the FRBNY has ownership of and records its investments in the MBS as of the contractual settlement date, it is not obligated to make payment until the securities are delivered, and the amount included in other liabilities represents FRBNY's obligation to pay for the securities when delivered. The amount of other assets and other liabilities held in the SOMA at December 31 was as follows (in millions):

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
Other assets:		
MBS portfolio related cash and short term investments	\$ 13	\$ 28
Other	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Total other assets	<u>\$ 14</u>	<u>\$ 29</u>
Other liabilities:		
Cash margin	\$ 486	\$ 793
Obligations from MBS transaction fails	16	30
Other	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>
Total other liabilities	<u>\$ 508</u>	<u>\$ 830</u>

Accrued interest receivable on domestic securities holdings was \$25,354 million and \$25,561 million as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. These amounts are reported as a component of "System Open Market Account: Accrued interest receivable" in the Combined Statements of Condition.

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Notes to Combined Financial Statements

Information about transactions related to Treasury securities, GSE debt securities, and federal agency and GSE MBS during the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, is summarized as follows (in millions):

	Notes	Bonds	Total Treasury securities	GSE debt securities	Federal agency and GSE MBS
Balance at December 31, 2013	\$ 1,495,115	\$ 864,319	\$ 2,359,434	\$ 59,122	\$ 1,533,860
Purchases ¹	165,306	85,826	251,132	-	466,384
Sales ¹	-	-	-	-	(29)
Realized gains, net ²	-	-	-	-	-
Principal payments and maturities	(475)	-	(475)	(18,544)	(203,933)
Amortization of premiums and accretion of discounts, net	(5,545)	(10,132)	(15,677)	(588)	(7,199)
Inflation adjustment on inflation-indexed securities	500	1,327	1,827	-	-
Balance at December 31, 2014	\$ 1,654,901	\$ 941,340	\$ 2,596,241	\$ 39,990	\$ 1,789,083
Purchases ¹	2,736	761	3,497	-	356,976
Sales ¹	-	-	-	-	(464)
Realized gains, net ²	-	-	-	-	16
Principal payments and maturities	(2,977)	(543)	(3,520)	(5,733)	(333,441)
Amortization of premiums and accretion of discounts, net	(5,485)	(10,253)	(15,738)	(509)	(11,721)
Inflation adjustment on inflation-indexed securities	53	143	196	-	-
Balance at December 31, 2015	\$ 1,649,228	\$ 931,448	\$ 2,580,676	\$ 33,748	\$ 1,800,449
Year-ended December 31, 2014					
Supplemental information - par value of transactions:					
Purchases ³	\$ 167,497	\$ 83,739	\$ 251,236	\$ -	\$ 450,633
Sales	-	-	-	-	(29)
Year-ended December 31, 2015					
Supplemental information - par value of transactions:					
Purchases ³	\$ 2,747	\$ 766	\$ 3,513	\$ -	\$ 344,505
Sales	-	-	-	-	(435)

¹ Purchases and sales may include payments and receipts related to principal, premiums, discounts, and inflation compensation adjustments to the basis of inflation-indexed securities. The amount reported as sales includes the realized gains and losses on such transactions. Purchases and sales exclude MBS TBA transactions that are settled on a net basis.

² Realized gains, net offset the amount of realized gains and losses included in the reported sales amount.

³ Includes inflation compensation.

b. Foreign Currency Denominated Investments

The FRBNY conducts foreign currency operations and, on behalf of the Reserve Banks, holds the resulting foreign currency denominated investments in the SOMA.

The FRBNY holds foreign currency deposits with foreign central banks and the Bank for International Settlements and invests in foreign government debt instruments of Germany, France, and Japan. These foreign government debt instruments are backed by the full faith and credit of the issuing foreign governments. In addition, the FRBNY may enter into transactions to purchase Euro-denominated government debt securities under agreements to resell for which the accepted collateral is the debt instruments issued by the governments of Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, and Spain, which are backed by the full faith and credit of those issuing governments.

At December 31, 2015 and 2014, there were no securities purchased under agreements to resell outstanding and, consequently, no related foreign securities held as collateral.

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Information about foreign currency denominated investments valued at amortized cost and at foreign currency market exchange rates at December 31 was as follows (in millions):

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
Euro:		
Foreign currency deposits	\$ 6,218	\$ 6,936
German government debt instruments	2,261	2,494
French government debt instruments	3,325	3,687
Japanese yen:		
Foreign currency deposits	2,568	2,576
Japanese government debt instruments	5,195	5,207
Total	<u>\$ 19,567</u>	<u>\$ 20,900</u>

Accrued interest receivable on foreign currency denominated investments was \$64 million and \$83 million as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. These amounts are reported as a component of “System Open Market Account: Accrued interest receivable” in the Combined Statements of Condition.

The remaining maturity distribution of foreign currency denominated investments at December 31, 2015 and 2014, was as follows (in millions):

	<u>Within 15 days</u>	<u>16 days to 90 days</u>	<u>91 days to 1 year</u>	<u>Over 1 year to 5 years</u>	<u>Over 5 years to 10 years</u>	<u>Total</u>
December 31, 2015:						
Euro	\$ 2,136	\$ 4,440	\$ 1,051	\$ 3,824	\$ 353	\$ 11,804
Japanese yen	2,734	350	1,604	3,075	-	7,763
Total	<u>\$ 4,870</u>	<u>\$ 4,790</u>	<u>\$ 2,655</u>	<u>\$ 6,899</u>	<u>\$ 353</u>	<u>\$ 19,567</u>
December 31, 2014:						
Euro	\$ 3,635	\$ 2,809	\$ 1,644	\$ 5,029	\$ -	\$ 13,117
Japanese yen	2,755	392	1,540	3,096	-	7,783
Total	<u>\$ 6,390</u>	<u>\$ 3,201</u>	<u>\$ 3,184</u>	<u>\$ 8,125</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 20,900</u>

There were no foreign exchange contracts related to foreign currency operations outstanding as of December 31, 2015.

The FRBNY enters into commitments to buy foreign government debt instruments and records the related securities on a settlement-date basis. As of December 31, 2015, there were no outstanding commitments to purchase foreign government debt instruments. During 2015, there were purchases and maturities of foreign government debt instruments of \$3,288 million and \$3,155 million, respectively. There were no sales of foreign government debt instruments in 2015.

In connection with its foreign currency activities, the FRBNY may enter into transactions that are subject to varying degrees of off-balance-sheet market risk and counterparty credit risk that result from their future settlement. The FRBNY controls these risks by obtaining credit approvals, establishing transaction limits, receiving collateral in some cases, and performing monitoring procedures.

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Foreign currency working balances held and foreign exchange contracts executed by the Bank to facilitate international payments and currency transactions made on behalf of foreign central banks and U.S. official institution customers were not material as of December 31, 2015 and 2014.

c. Central Bank Liquidity Swaps

U.S. Dollar Liquidity Swaps

The total foreign currency held under U.S. dollar liquidity swaps in the SOMA at December 31, 2015 and 2014, was \$997 million and \$1,528 million, respectively.

The remaining maturity distribution of U.S. dollar liquidity swaps that were allocated to the Reserve Banks at December 31 was as follows (in millions):

	2015	2014
	Within 15 days	Within 15 days
Euro	\$ 925	\$ -
Japanese yen	72	1,528
Total	\$ 997	\$ 1,528

Foreign Currency Liquidity Swaps

At December 31, 2015 and 2014, there was no balance outstanding related to foreign currency liquidity swaps.

d. Fair Value of SOMA Assets and Liabilities

The fair value amounts below are presented solely for informational purposes and are not intended to comply with the fair value disclosures required by ASC 820. Although the fair value of SOMA security holdings can be substantially greater than or less than the recorded value at any point in time, these unrealized gains or losses have no effect on the ability of the Reserve Banks, as the central bank, to meet their financial obligations and responsibilities. Because SOMA securities are recorded at amortized cost, cumulative unrealized gains (losses) are not recognized in the Combined Statements of Condition and the changes in cumulative unrealized gains (losses) are not recognized in the Combined Statements of Income and Comprehensive Income.

The fair value of the Treasury securities, GSE debt securities, federal agency and GSE MBS, and foreign government debt instruments held in the SOMA is subject to market risk, arising from movements in market variables such as interest rates and credit risk. The fair value of federal agency and GSE MBS is also affected by the expected rate of prepayments of mortgage loans underlying the securities. The fair value of foreign government debt instruments is also affected by currency risk. Based on evaluations performed as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, there are no credit impairments of SOMA securities holdings.

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Notes to Combined Financial Statements

The following table presents the amortized cost, fair value, and cumulative unrealized gains (losses) on the Treasury securities, GSE debt securities, and federal agency and GSE MBS held in the SOMA at December 31 (in millions):

	2015			2014		
	Amortized cost	Fair value	Cumulative unrealized gains	Amortized cost	Fair value	Cumulative unrealized gains
Treasury securities:						
Notes	\$ 1,649,228	\$ 1,669,395	\$ 20,167	\$ 1,654,901	\$ 1,683,377	\$ 28,476
Bonds	931,448	1,006,514	75,066	941,340	1,052,916	111,576
Total Treasury securities	\$ 2,580,676	\$ 2,675,909	\$ 95,233	\$ 2,596,241	\$ 2,736,293	\$ 140,052
GSE debt securities	33,748	35,165	1,417	39,990	42,499	2,509
Federal agency and GSE MBS	1,800,449	1,810,256	9,807	1,789,083	1,820,544	31,461
Total domestic SOMA portfolio securities holdings	\$ 4,414,873	\$ 4,521,330	\$ 106,457	\$ 4,425,314	\$ 4,599,336	\$ 174,022
Memorandum - Commitments for:						
Purchases of Treasury securities	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Purchases of Federal agency and GSE MBS	22,187	22,170	(17)	28,692	28,803	111
Sales of Federal agency and GSE MBS	-	-	-	-	-	-

The fair value of Treasury securities and GSE debt securities was determined using pricing services that provide market consensus prices based on indicative quotes from various market participants. The fair value of federal agency and GSE MBS was determined using a pricing service that utilizes a model-based approach that considers observable inputs for similar securities.

The cost bases of securities purchased under agreements to resell, securities sold under agreements to repurchase, central bank liquidity swaps and other investments held in the SOMA domestic portfolio approximate fair value. Due to the short-term nature of these agreements and the defined amount that will be received upon settlement, the cost basis is estimated to approximate fair value.

At December 31, 2015 and 2014, the fair value of foreign currency denominated investments was \$19,630 million and \$20,996 million, respectively. The fair value of foreign government debt instruments was determined using pricing services that provide market consensus prices based on indicative quotes from various market participants. The fair value of foreign currency deposits and securities purchased under agreements to resell was determined by reference to market interest rates.

Federal Reserve Banks Notes to Combined Financial Statements

The following table provides additional information on the amortized cost and fair values of the federal agency and GSE MBS portfolio at December 31 (in millions):

Distribution of MBS holdings by coupon rate	2015		2014	
	Amortized cost	Fair value	Amortized cost	Fair value
Total SOMA:				
2.0%	\$ 11,198	\$ 10,993	\$ 12,788	\$ 12,618
2.5%	116,527	115,018	114,609	113,468
3.0%	554,430	543,270	513,289	506,280
3.5%	579,403	581,940	481,305	489,390
4.0%	361,149	368,576	428,047	441,204
4.5%	115,914	124,043	155,867	167,844
5.0%	48,931	52,523	65,544	70,719
5.5%	11,138	11,989	15,232	16,414
6.0%	1,542	1,666	2,110	2,287
6.5%	217	238	292	320
Total	\$ 1,800,449	\$ 1,810,256	\$ 1,789,083	\$ 1,820,544

The following table presents the realized gains and the change in the cumulative unrealized gains (losses) related to SOMA domestic securities holdings during the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 (in millions):

	2015		2014	
	Realized gains ¹	Change in cumulative unrealized gains (losses) ²	Realized gains ¹	Change in cumulative unrealized gains (losses) ²
Treasury securities	\$ -	\$ (44,819)	\$ -	\$ 158,150
GSE debt securities	-	(1,092)	-	(605)
Federal agency and GSE MBS	43	(21,654)	81	69,749
Total	\$ 43	\$ (67,565)	\$ 81	\$ 227,294

¹ Realized gains are reported in "Non-interest income: System Open Market Account: Federal agency and government-sponsored enterprise mortgage-backed securities gains, net" in the Combined Statements of Income and Comprehensive Income.

² Because SOMA securities are recorded at amortized cost, the change in the cumulative unrealized gains (losses) is not reported in the Combined Statements of Income and Comprehensive Income.

The amount of change in cumulative unrealized gains (losses) position, net, related to foreign currency denominated investments was a loss of \$33 million and a gain of \$18 million for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

Treasury securities, GSE debt securities, federal agency and GSE MBS, and foreign government debt instruments are classified as Level 2 within the ASC 820 hierarchy because the fair values are based on indicative quotes and other observable inputs obtained from independent pricing services. The fair value hierarchy level of SOMA financial assets is not necessarily an indication of the risk associated with those assets.

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Notes to Combined Financial Statements

(6) CONSOLIDATED VARIABLE INTEREST ENTITIES

a. Description of Consolidated VIEs

i. Maiden Lane LLC

To facilitate the merger of The Bear Stearns Companies, Inc. (Bear Stearns) and JPMorgan Chase & Co. (JPMC), the FRBNY extended credit to ML in June 2008. ML is a Delaware LLC formed by the FRBNY to acquire certain assets of Bear Stearns and to manage those assets. The assets acquired by ML were valued at \$29.9 billion as of March 14, 2008, the date that the FRBNY committed to the transaction, and largely consisted of federal agency and GSE MBS, non-agency residential mortgage-back securities (RMBS), commercial and residential mortgage loans, and derivatives and associated hedges.

The FRBNY extended a senior loan of approximately \$28.8 billion and JPMC extended a subordinated loan of \$1.15 billion to finance the acquisition of the assets, both of which were repaid in full plus interest in 2012. The FRBNY has continued and will continue to sell the remaining assets from the ML portfolio as market conditions warrant and if the sales represent good value for the public. In accordance with the ML agreements, proceeds from future asset sales will be distributed to the FRBNY as contingent interest after all derivative instruments in ML have been terminated and paid or sold from the portfolio.

ii. Maiden Lane II LLC

The FRBNY extended credit to ML II, a Delaware LLC formed to purchase non-agency RMBS from the reinvestment pool of the securities lending portfolios of several regulated U.S. insurance subsidiaries of American International Group, Inc. (AIG). ML II purchased from the AIG subsidiaries non-agency RMBS with an approximate fair value of \$20.8 billion as of October 31, 2008. ML II financed this purchase by borrowing \$19.5 billion from the FRBNY and through the deferral of \$1.0 billion of the purchase price payable to the AIG subsidiaries. Both the loan and the fixed deferred purchase price were paid in full plus interest in 2012.

On March 19, 2012, ML II was dissolved and the FRBNY began the process of winding up in accordance with and as required by Delaware law and the agreements governing ML II. As part of that process, during the year ended December 31, 2014, after paying expenses, ML II distributed its remaining assets to the FRBNY and to AIG and its subsidiaries in accordance with the agreement. Distributions were made to the FRBNY in the form of contingent interest totaling \$53 million and to AIG and its subsidiaries in the form of variable deferred purchase price totaling \$11 million during the year ended December 31, 2014. On November 12, 2014, a certificate of cancellation was filed in the office of the Delaware Secretary of State, thereby terminating the legal existence of ML II.

iii. Maiden Lane III LLC

The FRBNY extended credit to ML III, a Delaware LLC formed to purchase ABS collateralized debt obligations (CDOs) from certain third-party counterparties of AIG Financial Products Corp (AIGFP). ML III borrowed approximately \$24.3 billion from the FRBNY, and AIG provided an equity contribution of \$5.0 billion to ML III. The proceeds were used to purchase ABS CDOs with a fair value of \$29.6 billion as of October 31, 2008. The counterparties received \$26.8 billion net of principal and interest received and finance charges paid on the ABS CDOs. The LLC also made a payment to AIGFP of \$2.5 billion representing the over collateralization previously posted by AIGFP and retained by counterparties in respect of terminated CDS as compared to the LLC's fair value acquisition prices calculated as of October 31, 2008. The aggregate amount of principal and interest proceeds from CDOs received after the announcement date, but prior to the settlement dates, net of financing costs, amounted to approximately \$0.3 billion and therefore reduced the amount of funding required at settlement by \$0.3 billion, from \$29.6 billion to \$29.3 billion. Both the loan and the equity contribution were repaid in full plus interest in 2012.

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On September 10, 2012, ML III was dissolved, and the FRBNY began the process of winding up in accordance with and as required by Delaware law and the agreements governing ML III. As part of that process, during the year ended December 31, 2014, after paying expenses, ML III distributed its remaining assets to the FRBNY and to AIG in accordance with the agreement. Distributions were made to the FRBNY in the form of contingent interest totaling \$14 million and to AIG in the form of excess amounts totaling \$7 million during the year ended December 31, 2014. On November 12, 2014, a certificate of cancellation was filed in the office of the Delaware Secretary of State, thereby terminating the legal existence of ML III.

iv. TALF LLC

As discussed in Note 4, TALF LLC was formed in connection with the implementation of the TALF. TALF LLC was established for the limited purpose of purchasing any ABS that might be surrendered to the FRBNY by borrowers under the TALF or, in certain limited circumstances, TALF loans. Funding for TALF LLC's purchases of these securities was derived first through the fees received by TALF LLC from the FRBNY for this commitment and any interest earned on its investments. If that funding had proved insufficient for the purchases TALF LLC had committed to make under the put agreement, the Treasury and the FRBNY had committed to lend to TALF LLC. On March 25, 2009, the Treasury provided initial funding to TALF LLC of \$100 million. On January 15, 2013, the Treasury and the FRBNY agreed to eliminate their funding commitments to TALF LLC. Pursuant to this agreement on February 6, 2013, TALF LLC repaid in full the outstanding principal and accrued interest on the Treasury loan.

On October 31, 2014, TALF LLC was dissolved and the FRBNY began the process of winding up in accordance with and as required by Delaware law and the agreements governing TALF LLC. As part of that process, during the year ended December 31, 2014, after paying expenses, TALF LLC distributed its remaining assets to the Treasury and to the FRBNY in accordance with the agreement. Distributions were made in the form of contingent interest to the Treasury totaling \$98 million and to the FRBNY totaling \$11 million during the year ended December 31, 2014. On November 26, 2014, a certificate of cancellation was filed in the office of the Delaware Secretary of State, thereby terminating the legal existence of TALF LLC.

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b. Summary Information for Consolidated VIEs

The classification of significant assets and liabilities of ML at December 31, 2015 and 2014 is summarized in the following table (in millions):

	ML	
	2015	2014
Assets:		
Short-term investments	\$ 1,496	\$ 1,399
Swap contracts	56	124
Other investments	13	11
Subtotal	<u>1,565</u>	<u>1,534</u>
Cash, cash equivalents, accrued interest receivable, and other receivables	213	277
Total investments held by consolidated VIEs	<u>\$ 1,778</u>	<u>\$ 1,811</u>
Liabilities:		
Swap contracts	\$ 21	\$ 41
Cash collateral on swap contracts	36	85
Other liabilities	-	1
Total liabilities of consolidated VIEs	<u>\$ 57</u>	<u>\$ 127</u>

There were no assets and liabilities remaining in the ML II, ML III, and TALF LLC at December 31, 2015 and 2014.

The FRBNY's approximate maximum exposure to loss at December 31, 2015 and 2014, was \$1,565 million and \$1,534 million, respectively. These estimates incorporate potential losses associated with the investments recorded on the Bank's balance sheet. Additionally, information concerning the notional exposure on swap contracts is contained in the derivatives credit risk section of this Note.

The net income attributable to ML for the year ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, was as follows (in millions):

	ML	
	2015	2014
Interest income: Investments held by consolidated VIEs	\$ 4	\$ 77
Non-interest income:		
Realized portfolio holdings gains, net	32	1
Unrealized portfolio holdings gains, net	3	36
Non-interest income: Consolidated VIEs gains, net	<u>35</u>	<u>37</u>
Total net interest income and non-interest income	39	114
Less: Professional fees	3	4
Net income attributable to consolidated VIEs	<u>\$ 36</u>	<u>\$ 110</u>

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i. Debt Securities

ML has investments in short-term instruments with maturities of greater than three months and less than one year when acquired. As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, ML's short-term instruments consisted of U.S. Treasury bills.

Other investments primarily consist of non-agency RMBS and commercial mortgage-backed securities (CMBS).

ii. Derivative Instruments

Derivative contracts are instruments, such as swap contracts, that derive their value from underlying assets, indexes, reference rates, or a combination of these factors. The ML portfolio is composed of derivative financial instruments included in a total return swap (TRS) agreement with JPMC. ML and JPMC entered into the TRS with reference obligations representing CDS primarily on CMBS and RMBS, with various market participants, including JPMC.

On an ongoing basis, ML pledges collateral for credit or liquidity related shortfalls. Separately, ML and JPMC engage in bilateral posting of collateral to cover the net mark-to-market (MTM) variations in the swap portfolio. ML only nets the collateral received from JPMC from the bilateral MTM posting for the reference obligations for which JPMC is the counterparty.

The values of ML's cash and cash equivalents include cash collateral associated with the TRS of \$72 million and \$128 million as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. In addition, ML has pledged \$52 million and \$87 million of U.S. Treasury bills to JPMC as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

ML has entered into an International Swaps and Derivatives Association, Inc. master netting agreement with JPMC in connection with the TRS. This agreement provides ML with the right to liquidate securities held as collateral and to offset receivables and payables with JPMC in the event of default. This agreement also establishes the method for determining the net amount of receivables and payables that ML is entitled to receive from or owes to each counterparty to the swaps that underlie the TRS based upon the fair value of the relevant CDS.

For the derivative balances reported in the Combined Statements of Condition, ML offsets its asset and liability positions held with the same counterparty. In addition, ML offsets the cash collateral held with JPMC against any net liabilities of JPMC with ML under the TRS. As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, there were no amounts subject to an enforceable master netting agreement that were not offset in the Combined Statements of Condition.

The maximum potential amount of future payments the seller of credit protection could be required to make to the buyer of credit protection under a CDS is equal to the notional amount of the contract. For ML, the maximum potential payout (notional) associated with credit protection sold was \$162 million and \$219 million as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively, and the maximum potential recovery (notional) associated with credit protection bought was \$195 million and \$413 million as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. The change in notional amounts is representative of the volume of activity for the year ended December 31, 2015.

There were 128 and 210 CDS contracts outstanding in the ML portfolio as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. The majority of the CDS held by ML had remaining maturities of greater than five years and reference obligations with non-investment grade (BB+ or lower) credit ratings as of December 31, 2015 and 2014.

c. Fair Value Measurement

ML has adopted ASC 820 and ASC 825 and has elected the fair value option for all holdings. The accounting and classification of these investments appropriately reflect the ML's and the FRBNY's intent with respect to the

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purpose of the investments and most closely reflect the amount of the assets available to liquidate the entity's obligations.

Determination of Fair Value

ML values its investments and cash equivalents on the basis of last available bid prices or current market quotations provided by dealers or pricing services selected under the supervision of the FRBNY's designated investment manager. To determine the value of a particular investment, pricing services may use certain information with respect to market transactions in such investments or comparable investments, various relationships observed in the market between investments, quotations from dealers, and pricing metrics and calculated yield measures based on valuation methodologies commonly employed in the market for such investments. The fair value of swap contracts is provided by JPMC as calculation agent and is reviewed by the investment manager.

Market quotations may not represent fair value in certain instances in which the investment manager and the VIEs believe that facts and circumstances applicable to an issuer, a seller, a purchaser, or the market for a particular investment cause such market quotations to not reflect the fair value of an investment. In such cases or when market quotations are unavailable, the investment manager applies proprietary valuation models that use collateral performance scenarios and pricing metrics derived from the reported performance of investments with similar characteristics as well as available market data to determine fair value.

Due to the uncertainty inherent in determining the fair value of investments that do not have a readily available fair value, the fair value of these investments may differ from the values that may ultimately be realized and paid.

The following tables present the financial instruments recorded in VIEs at fair value as of December 31, 2015 by ASC 820 hierarchy (in millions):

	<u>Level 1¹</u>	<u>Level 2¹</u>	<u>Level 3</u>	<u>Netting²</u>	<u>Total fair value</u>
Assets:					
Short-term investments	\$ 1,496	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,496
Cash equivalents ³	213	-	-	-	213
Swap contracts	-	-	130	(74)	56
Other investments	-	12	1	-	13
Total assets	<u>\$ 1,709</u>	<u>\$ 12</u>	<u>\$ 131</u>	<u>\$ (74)</u>	<u>\$ 1,778</u>
Liabilities:					
Swap contracts	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 59</u>	<u>\$ (38)</u>	<u>\$ 21</u>

¹ There were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 and no material transfers between Levels 2 and 3 during the year ended December 31, 2015.

² Derivative receivables and payables and the related cash collateral received and paid are shown net when a master netting agreement exists.

³ Cash equivalents consist primarily of money market funds.

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The following tables present the financial instruments recorded in VIEs at fair value as of December 31, 2014 by ASC 820 hierarchy (in millions):

	<u>Level 1¹</u>	<u>Level 2¹</u>	<u>Level 3</u>	<u>Netting²</u>	<u>Total fair value</u>
Assets:					
Short-term investments	\$ 1,399	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,399
Cash equivalents ³	274	-	-	-	274
Swap contracts	-	-	240	(116)	124
Other investments	-	6	5	-	11
Total assets	<u>\$ 1,673</u>	<u>\$ 6</u>	<u>\$ 245</u>	<u>\$ (116)</u>	<u>\$ 1,808</u>
Liabilities:					
Swap contracts	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 115</u>	<u>\$ (74)</u>	<u>\$ 41</u>

¹ There were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the year ended December 31, 2014.

² Derivative receivables and payables and the related cash collateral received and paid are shown net when a master netting agreement exists.

³ Cash equivalents consist primarily of money market funds.

As of December 31, 2015, both the Level 3 assets and liabilities held in the Combined Statements of Condition as “Investments held by consolidated variable interest entities” and “Liabilities of consolidated variable interest entities,” respectively, and the associated unrealized gains and losses related to those assets and liabilities are immaterial.

The table below presents a reconciliation of all assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) as of December 31, 2014 (in millions). Unrealized gains and losses related to those assets and liabilities still held at December 31, 2014 are reported as a component of “Investments held by consolidated variable interest entities” and “Liabilities of consolidated variable interest entities,” respectively, in the Combined Statements of Condition.

	<u>Fair value December 31, 2013</u>	<u>Purchases, sales, issuances, and settlements, net</u>	<u>Net realized/ unrealized gains (losses)</u>	<u>Gross transfers in^{1,2}</u>	<u>Gross transfers out^{1,2}</u>	<u>Fair value December 31, 2014</u>	<u>Change in unrealized gains (losses) related to financial instruments held at December 31, 2014</u>
Assets:							
Commercial mortgage loans	\$ 507	\$ (523)	\$ 16	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Other investments	8	4	(4)	-	(3)	5	(4)
Total assets	<u>\$ 515</u>	<u>\$ (519)</u>	<u>\$ 12</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (3)</u>	<u>\$ 5</u>	<u>\$ (4)</u>
Swap contracts, net	<u>\$ 152</u>	<u>\$ (48)</u>	<u>\$ 21</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 125</u>	<u>\$ 13</u>

¹ The amount of transfers is based on the fair values of the transferred assets at the beginning of the reporting period.

² Other investments, with a December 31, 2013 fair value of \$3 million, were transferred from Level 2 to Level 3 because they are valued at December 31, 2014 based on non-observable inputs (Level 3). These investments were valued in the prior year based on quoted prices for identical or similar assets in non-active markets or model-based techniques for which all significant inputs are observable (Level 2).

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The following table presents the gross components of purchases, sales, issuances, and settlements, net, shown for the year ended December 31, 2014 (in millions):

	Purchases	Sales	Issuances	Settlements ¹	Purchases, sales, issuances, and settlements, net
Assets:					
Commercial mortgage loans	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (523)	\$ (523)
Other investments	1	-	-	3	4
Total assets	<u>\$ 1</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (520)</u>	<u>\$ (519)</u>
Swap contracts, net	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (24)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (24)</u>	<u>\$ (48)</u>

¹ Includes paydowns.

As of December 31, 2014, the only material Level 3 assets or liabilities for the VIEs were the swap contracts held by ML. For the swap contracts, there are various valuation methodologies, but in each case, the fair value of the instrument underlying the swap is a significant input used to derive the fair value of the swap. The key unobservable inputs used to value those underlying instruments are credit spreads when the underlying instrument is a market index or performance data (i.e. discount rates, prepayment rates, default rates, and loss severity) when the underlying instrument is a debt security.

(7) BANK PREMISES, EQUIPMENT, AND SOFTWARE

Bank premises and equipment at December 31 were as follows (in millions):

	2015	2014
Bank premises and equipment:		
Land and land improvements	\$ 404	\$ 397
Buildings	2,811	2,748
Building machinery and equipment	578	564
Construction in progress	39	33
Furniture and equipment	1,048	1,032
Subtotal	<u>4,880</u>	<u>4,774</u>
Accumulated depreciation	<u>(2,277)</u>	<u>(2,144)</u>
Bank premises and equipment, net	<u>2,603</u>	<u>2,630</u>
Depreciation expense, for the years ended December 31	<u>\$ 217</u>	<u>\$ 206</u>

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Bank premises and equipment at December 31 included the following amounts for capitalized leases (in millions):

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
Leased premises and equipment under capital leases	\$ 25	\$ 26
Accumulated depreciation	(21)	(20)
Leased premises and equipment under capital leases, net	<u>\$ 4</u>	<u>\$ 6</u>
Depreciation expense related to leased premises and equipment under capital leases, for the years ended December 31	<u>\$ 4</u>	<u>\$ 6</u>

The Reserve Banks lease space to outside tenants with remaining lease terms ranging from 1 to 12 years. Rental income from such leases was \$39 million and \$37 million for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively, and is reported as a component of “Non-interest income: Other” in the Combined Statements of Income and Comprehensive Income. Future minimum lease payments that the Reserve Banks will receive under non-cancelable lease agreements in existence at December 31, 2015, are as follows (in millions):

2016	\$ 34
2017	30
2018	27
2019	25
2020	21
Thereafter	<u>63</u>
Total	<u>\$ 200</u>

The Reserve Banks had capitalized software assets, net of amortization, of \$416 million and \$376 million at December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. Amortization expense was \$95 million and \$117 million for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. Capitalized software assets are reported as a component of “Other assets” in the Combined Statements of Condition and the related amortization is reported as a component of “Operating expenses: Other” in the Combined Statements of Income and Comprehensive Income.

The Reserve Banks had no material impairment losses in 2015. In 2014, software assets related to a multiyear ACH technology initiative were impaired and written off due to the suspension of development efforts. The resulting asset impairment loss of \$23 million for the year ended December 31, 2014 is reported as a component of “Operating expenses: Other” in the Combined Statement of Income and Comprehensive Income.

(8) COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

In conducting its operations, the Reserve Banks enter into contractual commitments, normally with fixed expiration dates or termination provisions, at specific rates and for specific purposes.

At December 31, 2015, the Reserve Banks were obligated under non-cancelable leases for premises and equipment with remaining terms ranging from 1 to approximately 14 years. These leases provide for increased lease payments based upon increases in real estate taxes, operating costs, or selected price indexes.

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Rental expense under operating leases for certain operating facilities, warehouses, and data processing and office equipment (including taxes, insurance, and maintenance when included in rent), net of sublease rentals, was \$15 million and \$13 million for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

Future minimum lease payments under non-cancelable operating leases, net of sublease rentals, with remaining terms of one year or more, at December 31, 2015, are as follows (in millions):

	<u>Operating leases</u>
2016	\$ 5
2017	5
2018	5
2019	4
2020	2
Thereafter	<u>11</u>
Future minimum lease payments	<u>\$ 32</u>

At December 31, 2015, the Reserve Banks had unrecorded unconditional purchase commitments and long-term obligations extending through the year 2022 with a remaining fixed commitment of \$150 million. Purchases of \$31 million and \$44 million were made against these commitments during 2015 and 2014, respectively. These commitments are for maintenance of currency processing machines and have variable and/or fixed components. The variable portion of the commitments is for additional services above the fixed contractual service limits. The fixed payments for the next five years under these commitments are as follows (in millions):

2016	\$ -
2017	24
2018	24
2019	25
2020	25

The Reserve Banks are involved in certain legal actions and claims arising in the ordinary course of business. Although it is difficult to predict the ultimate outcome of these actions, in management's opinion, based on discussions with counsel, the legal actions and claims will be resolved without material adverse effect on the financial position or results of operations of the Reserve Banks.

(9) RETIREMENT AND THRIFT PLANS

Retirement Plans

The Reserve Banks currently offer three defined benefit retirement plans to its employees, based on length of service and level of compensation. Substantially all of the employees of the Reserve Banks, Board of Governors, and Office of Employee Benefits of the Federal Reserve System (OEB) participate in the Retirement Plan for Employees of

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the Federal Reserve System (System Plan).¹ Under the Dodd-Frank Act, newly hired Bureau employees are eligible to participate in the System Plan and, during the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, certain costs associated with the System Plan were reimbursed by the Bureau. In addition, employees at certain compensation levels participate in the Benefit Equalization Retirement Plan (BEP) and certain Reserve Bank officers participate in the Supplemental Retirement Plan for Select Officers of the Federal Reserve Banks (SERP).

The FRBNY, on behalf of the System, recognizes the net asset or net liability and costs associated with the System Plan in its consolidated financial statements. The net costs related to the System Plan, as well as the costs related to the BEP and SERP, are reported as a component of “Operating Expenses: Net periodic pension expense” in the Combined Statements of Income and Comprehensive Income. Accrued pension benefit costs are reported as a component of “Prepaid pension benefit costs” if the funded status is a net asset or “Accrued benefit costs” if the funded status is a net liability in the Combined Statements of Condition.

Following is a reconciliation of the beginning and ending balances of the System Plan benefit obligation (in millions):

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
Estimated actuarial present value of projected benefit obligation at January 1	\$ 13,641	\$ 10,476
Service cost-benefits earned during the period	487	355
Interest cost on projected benefit obligation	571	530
Actuarial loss (gain)	(1,044)	2,630
Contributions by plan participants	5	5
Special termination benefits	6	15
Benefits paid	<u>(396)</u>	<u>(370)</u>
Estimated actuarial present value of projected benefit obligation at December 31	<u>\$ 13,270</u>	<u>\$ 13,641</u>

In October 2014, the Society of Actuaries released new mortality tables (RP-2014) and in October 2015 and 2014 new mortality projection scales (MP-2015 and MP 2014, respectively) for use in the valuation of benefits liabilities. The adoption of these new mortality tables and new mortality projection scales, adjusted for the System’s recent mortality experience and the retirement rates of System retirees, resulted in an estimated net decrease of the System Plan projected benefit obligation of approximately \$471 million and an increase of \$935 million in 2015 and 2014, respectively.

¹ The OEB was established by the System to administer selected System benefit plans.

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Following is a reconciliation showing the beginning and ending balance of the System Plan assets, the funded status, and the accrued pension benefit costs (in millions):

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
Estimated plan assets at January 1 (of which \$12,608 and \$10,687 is measured at fair value as of January 1, 2015 and 2014, respectively)	\$ 12,669	\$ 10,808
Actual return on plan assets	(258)	1,734
Contributions by the employers	480	492
Contributions by plan participants	5	5
Benefits paid	<u>(396)</u>	<u>(370)</u>
Estimated plan assets at December 31 (of which \$12,477 and \$12,608 is measured at fair value as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively)	<u>\$ 12,500</u>	<u>\$ 12,669</u>
Funded status and accrued pension benefit costs	<u>\$ (770)</u>	<u>\$ (972)</u>
Amounts included in accumulated other comprehensive loss are shown below:		
Prior service cost	\$ (263)	\$ (356)
Net actuarial loss	<u>(3,333)</u>	<u>(3,484)</u>
Total accumulated other comprehensive loss	<u>\$ (3,596)</u>	<u>\$ (3,840)</u>

The FRBNY, on behalf of the System, funded \$480 million for each of the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014. The Bureau is required by the Dodd-Frank Act to fund the System plan for each Bureau employee based on an established formula. During the year ended December 31, 2015, the FRBNY provided for contributions from the Bureau of \$26 million, which was received by FRBNY in February 2016. During the year ended December 31, 2014, the Bank provided for and received contributions of \$12 million.

The accumulated benefit obligation for the System Plan, which differs from the estimated actuarial present value of projected benefit obligation because it is based on current rather than future compensation levels, was \$11,727 million and \$11,985 million at December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

The weighted-average assumptions used in developing the accumulated pension benefit obligation for the System Plan as of December 31 were as follows:

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
Discount rate	4.42%	4.05%
Rate of compensation increase	4.00%	4.00%

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Net periodic benefit expenses for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, were actuarially determined using a January 1 measurement date. The weighted-average assumptions used in developing net periodic benefit expenses for the System Plan for the years were as follows:

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
Discount rate	4.05%	4.92%
Expected asset return	6.75%	7.00%
Rate of compensation increase	4.00%	4.50%

Discount rates reflect yields available on high-quality corporate bonds that would generate the cash flows necessary to pay the System Plan's benefits when due. The expected long-term rate of return on assets is an estimate that is based on a combination of factors, including the System Plan's asset allocation strategy and historical returns; surveys of expected rates of return for other entities' plans and for various asset classes; a projected return for equities and fixed income investments based on real interest rates, inflation expectations, and equity risk premiums; and surveys of expected returns in equity and fixed income markets.

The components of net periodic pension benefit expense (credit) for the System Plan for the years ended December 31 are shown below (in millions):

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
Service cost - benefits earned during the period	\$ 487	\$ 355
Interest cost on projected benefit obligation	571	530
Amortization of prior service cost	93	100
Amortization of net loss	223	101
Expected return on plan assets	<u>(857)</u>	<u>(759)</u>
Net periodic pension benefit expense	517	327
Special termination benefits	6	15
Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection contributions	-	(12)
Total periodic pension benefit expense	<u>\$ 523</u>	<u>\$ 330</u>

Estimated amounts that will be amortized from accumulated other comprehensive loss into net periodic pension benefit expense in 2016 are shown below (in millions):

Prior service cost	\$ 93
Net actuarial loss	<u>200</u>
Total	<u>\$ 293</u>

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The recognition of special termination losses is primarily the result of enhanced retirement benefits provided to employees during the restructuring described in Note 12. Following is a summary of expected benefit payments, excluding enhanced retirement benefits (in millions):

2016	\$	444
2017		475
2018		508
2019		540
2020		574
2021 - 2025		<u>3,395</u>
Total	\$	<u>5,936</u>

The System's Committee on Plan Administration is responsible for oversight of the operations of the Retirement Plan, which includes the Retirement Plan trust and for determining the amounts necessary to maintain the Retirement Plan on an actuarially sound basis and the amounts that employers must contribute to pay the expenses of OEB and the Retirement Plan.

The System's Committee on Investment Performance (CIP) is responsible for establishing investment policies, selecting investment managers, and monitoring the investment managers' compliance with its policies. At December 31, 2015, the System Plan's assets were held in 14 investment vehicles: 3 actively-managed long-duration fixed income portfolios, a passively-managed long-duration fixed income portfolio, an indexed U.S. equity fund, an indexed non-U.S. developed-markets equity fund, an indexed emerging-markets equity fund, 2 private equity limited partnerships, a private equity separate account, 2 core real estate funds, a real estate limited partnership, and a money market fund.

The diversification of the System Plan's investments is designed to limit concentration of risk and the risk of loss related to an individual asset class. The three actively-managed long-duration fixed income portfolios are separate accounts benchmarked to a custom benchmark of 55 percent Barclays Long Credit Index and 45 percent Citigroup 15+ years U.S. Treasury STRIPS Index. This custom benchmark was selected as a proxy to match the liabilities of the Plan and the guidelines for these portfolios are designed to limit portfolio deviations from the benchmark. The passively-managed long-duration fixed-income portfolio is invested in 2 commingled funds and is benchmarked to 55 percent Barclays Long Credit Index and 45 percent Barclays 20+ STRIPS Index. The indexed U.S. equity fund is intended to track the overall U.S. equity market across market capitalizations and is benchmarked to the Dow Jones U.S. Total Stock Market Index. The indexed non-U.S. developed-markets equity fund is intended to track the Morgan Stanley Capital International (MSCI) World ex-US Investible Markets Index (IMI), which includes stocks from 23 markets deemed by MSCI to be "developed markets." The indexed emerging-markets equity fund is intended to track the MSCI Emerging Markets IMI Index, which includes stocks from 21 markets deemed by MSCI to be "emerging markets." The 3 indexed equity funds include stocks from across the market capitalization spectrum (i.e., large-, mid- and small-cap stocks). The 2 private equity limited partnership invest globally across various private equity strategies and the private equity separate account invests in various private equity investments globally across various strategies. The private equity separate account invests in various private equity funds and coinvestment opportunities globally in private companies and targets returns in excess of public markets over a complete market cycle. The two U.S. core real estate funds invest in high quality, well leased, low leverage commercial real estate throughout the U.S. The Real estate limited partnership invests in non-core U.S. commercial real estate including development and repositioning of assets. Finally, the money market fund, which invests in

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short term Treasury and agency debt and repurchase agreements backed by Treasury and agency debt, is the repository for cash balances and adheres to a constant dollar methodology.

Permitted and prohibited investments, including the use of derivatives, are defined in either the trust agreement (for the passively-managed long-duration fixed income portfolio) or the investment guidelines (for the remaining investments). The CIP reviews the trust agreement and approves all investment guidelines as part of the selection of each investment to ensure that they are consistent with the CIP's investment objectives for the System Plan's assets.

The System Plan's policy weight and actual asset allocations at December 31, by asset category, are as follows:

	2015	Actual asset allocations	
	Policy weight	2015	2014
Fixed income	50.0%	48.6%	51.2%
U.S. equities	24.7%	25.4%	25.8%
International equities	17.4%	17.8%	17.6%
Emerging markets equities	4.5%	4.5%	4.9%
Private equity	1.7%	1.3%	0.0%
Real estate	1.7%	1.7%	0.0%
Cash	0.0%	0.7%	0.5%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Employer contributions to the System Plan may be determined using different assumptions than those required for financial reporting. The System Plan's anticipated funding level for 2016 is \$480 million. In 2016, the Reserve Banks plan to make monthly contributions of \$40 million and will reevaluate the monthly contributions upon completion of the 2016 actuarial valuation. The Reserve Banks' projected benefit obligation, funded status, and net pension expenses for the BEP and the SERP at December 31, 2015 and 2014, and for the years then ended, were not material.

Determination of Fair Value

The System Plan's publicly available investments are valued on the basis of the last available bid prices or current market quotations provided by dealers, or pricing services. To determine the value of a particular investment, pricing services may use information on transactions in such investments, quotations from dealers, pricing metrics, market transactions in comparable investments, relationships observed in the market between investments, and calculated yield measures based on valuation methodologies commonly employed in the market for such investments.

Commingled funds are valued using the net asset value as a practical expedient, as determined by the respective issuer of the fund based on the fair value of the underlying investments. Private equity and real estate investments are valued using the net asset value, as a practical expedient, which is based on the fair value of the underlying investments. The net asset value is adjusted for contributions, distributions, and both realized and unrealized gains and losses incurred during the period. The realized and unrealized gains and losses are based on reported valuation changes.

Because of the uncertainty inherent in determining the fair value of investments that do not have a readily available fair value, the fair value of these investments may differ significantly from the values that would have been reported

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if a readily available fair value had existed for these investments and may differ materially from the values that may ultimately be realized.

The following tables present the financial instruments recorded at fair value as of December 31 by ASC 820 hierarchy (in millions):

Description	2015			
	Level 1 ¹	Level 2 ¹	Level 3	Total
Short-term investments ²	\$ 34	\$ 118	\$ -	\$ 152
Treasury and Federal agency securities	64	2,182	-	2,246
Corporate bonds	-	2,130	-	2,130
Other fixed income securities	-	373	-	373
Commingled funds	-	7,205	-	7,205
Private equity	-	-	157	157
Real estate	-	-	214	214
Total	\$ 98	\$ 12,008	\$ 371	\$ 12,477

¹ There were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the year.

² Short-term investments include cash equivalents of \$88 million.

Description	2014			
	Level 1 ¹	Level 2 ¹	Level 3	Total
Short-term investments ²	\$ 27	\$ 94	\$ -	\$ 121
Treasury and Federal agency securities	111	2,179	-	2,290
Corporate bonds	-	2,109	-	2,109
Other fixed income securities	-	443	-	443
Commingled funds	-	7,598	-	7,598
Private equity	-	-	47	47
Real estate	-	-	-	-
Total	\$ 138	\$ 12,423	\$ 47	\$ 12,608

¹ There were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the year.

² Short-term investments includes cash equivalents of \$63 million.

The System Plan enters into futures contracts, traded on regulated exchanges, to manage certain risks and to maintain appropriate market exposure in meeting the investment objectives of the System Plan. The System Plan bears the market risk that arises from any unfavorable changes in the value of the securities or indexes underlying these futures contracts. The use of futures contracts involves, to varying degrees, elements of market risk in excess of the amount recorded in the Combined Statements of Condition. The guidelines established by the CIP further reduce risk by limiting the net futures positions, for most fund managers, to 15 percent of the market value of the advisor's portfolio.

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At December 31, 2015 and 2014, a portion of short-term investments was available for futures trading. There were \$3 million and \$1 million of Treasury securities pledged as collateral for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

Thrift Plan

Employees of the Reserve Banks participate in the defined contribution Thrift Plan for Employees of the Federal Reserve System (Thrift Plan). The Reserve Banks match 100 percent of the first 6 percent of employee contributions from the date of hire and provide an automatic employer contribution of 1 percent of eligible pay. The Reserve Banks' Thrift Plan contributions totaled \$121 million and \$113 million for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively, and are reported as a component of "Operating expenses: Salaries and benefits" in the Combined Statements of Income and Comprehensive Income.

(10) POSTRETIREMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN RETIREMENT PLANS AND POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

Postretirement Benefits Other Than Retirement Plans

In addition to the Reserve Banks' retirement plans, employees who have met certain age and length-of-service requirements are eligible for both medical and life insurance benefits during retirement.

The Reserve Bank and plan participants fund benefits payable under the medical and life insurance plans as due and the plans have no assets.

Following is a reconciliation of the beginning and ending balances of the benefit obligation (in millions):

	2015	2014
Accumulated postretirement benefit obligation at January 1	\$ 1,769	\$ 1,538
Service cost benefits earned during the period	76	63
Interest cost on accumulated benefit obligation	72	75
Net actuarial loss (gain)	(105)	164
Curtailed loss (gain)	-	(2)
Contributions by plan participants	23	25
Benefits paid	(93)	(92)
Medicare Part D subsidies	5	5
Plan amendments	(3)	(7)
Accumulated postretirement benefit obligation at December 31	<u>\$ 1,744</u>	<u>\$ 1,769</u>

At December 31, 2015 and 2014, the weighted-average discount rate assumptions used in developing the postretirement benefit obligation were 4.31 percent and 3.96 percent, respectively.

Discount rates reflect yields available on high-quality corporate bonds that would generate the cash flows necessary to pay the plan's benefits when due. The System Plan discount rate assumption setting convention uses an unrounded rate.

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Following is a reconciliation of the beginning and ending balance of the plan assets, and the unfunded postretirement benefit obligation and accrued postretirement benefit costs (in millions):

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
Fair value of plan assets at January 1	\$ -	\$ -
Contributions by the employer	65	62
Contributions by plan participants	23	25
Benefits paid	(93)	(92)
Medicare Part D subsidies	5	5
Fair value of plan assets at December 31	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Unfunded obligation and accrued postretirement benefit cost	<u>\$ 1,744</u>	<u>\$ 1,769</u>

Amounts included in accumulated other comprehensive loss are shown below:

Prior service cost	\$ 20	\$ 26
Net actuarial (loss)	(227)	(355)
Deferred curtailment gain	1	1
Total accumulated other comprehensive loss	<u>\$ (206)</u>	<u>\$ (328)</u>

Accrued postretirement benefit costs are reported as a component of “Accrued benefit costs” in the Combined Statements of Condition.

For measurement purposes, the assumed health-care cost trend rates at December 31 are provided in the table below. The current health-care cost trend rate for next year is expected to decline ratably each year until achieving the ultimate trend rate in 2022:

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
Health-care cost trend rate assumed for next year	7.00%	6.60%
Rate to which the cost trend rate is assumed to decline (the ultimate trend rate)	4.75%	4.75%
Year that the rate reaches the ultimate trend rate	2022	2019

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Assumed health-care cost trend rates have a significant effect on the amounts reported for health-care plans. A one percentage point change in assumed health-care cost trend rates would have the following effects for the year ended December 31, 2015 (in millions):

	<u>One percentage point increase</u>	<u>One percentage point decrease</u>
Effect on aggregate of service and interest cost components		
of net periodic postretirement benefit costs	\$ 26	\$ (21)
Effect on accumulated postretirement benefit obligation	218	(187)

The following is a summary of the components of net periodic postretirement benefit expense for the years ended December 31 (in millions):

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
Service cost-benefits earned during the period	\$ 76	\$ 63
Interest cost on accumulated benefit obligation	72	75
Amortization of prior service cost	(10)	(10)
Amortization of net actuarial loss	24	10
Net periodic postretirement benefit expense	<u>\$ 162</u>	<u>\$ 138</u>

Estimated amounts that will be amortized from accumulated other comprehensive loss into net periodic postretirement benefit expense in 2016 are shown below:

Prior service cost	\$ (9)
Net actuarial loss	<u>8</u>
Total	<u>\$ (1)</u>

Net postretirement benefit costs are actuarially determined using a January 1 measurement date. At January 1, 2015 and 2014, the weighted-average discount rate assumptions used to determine net periodic postretirement benefit costs were 3.96 percent and 4.79 percent, respectively.

Net periodic postretirement benefit expense is reported as a component of “Operating expenses: Salaries and benefits” in the Combined Statements of Income and Comprehensive Income.

The Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement and Modernization Act of 2003 established a prescription drug benefit under Medicare (Medicare Part D) and a federal subsidy to sponsors of retiree health-care benefit plans that provide benefits that are at least actuarially equivalent to Medicare Part D. The benefits provided under the Reserve Banks’ plan to certain participants are at least actuarially equivalent to the Medicare Part D prescription drug benefit. The estimated effects of the subsidy are reflected in actuarial (gain)/loss in the accumulated postretirement benefit obligation and net periodic postretirement benefit expense.

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Federal Medicare Part D subsidy receipts were \$4 million and \$5 million in the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. Expected receipts in 2016, related to benefits paid in the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, are \$3 million.

Following is a summary of expected postretirement benefit payments (in millions):

	<u>Without subsidy</u>	<u>With subsidy</u>
2016	\$ 79	\$ 74
2017	84	78
2018	89	83
2019	94	87
2020	98	91
2021 - 2025	<u>574</u>	<u>528</u>
Total	<u>\$ 1,018</u>	<u>\$ 941</u>

Postemployment Benefits

The Reserve Banks offers benefits to former qualifying or inactive employees. Postemployment benefit costs are actuarially determined using a December 31 measurement date and include the cost of providing disability; medical, dental, and vision insurance; and survivor income benefits. The accrued postemployment benefit costs recognized by the Reserve Banks at December 31, 2015 and 2014, were \$148 million and \$156 million, respectively. This cost is included as a component of "Accrued benefit costs" in the Combined Statements of Condition. Net periodic postemployment benefit expense (credit) included in 2015 and 2014 operating expenses were \$12 million and \$29 million, respectively, and are recorded as a component of "Operating expenses: Salaries and benefits" in the Combined Statements of Income and Comprehensive Income.

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(11) ACCUMULATED OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Following is a reconciliation of beginning and ending balances of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) as of December 31 (in millions):

	2015			2014		
	Amount related to defined benefit retirement plan	Amount related to postretirement benefits other than retirement plans	Total accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	Amount related to defined benefit retirement plan	Amount related to postretirement benefits other than retirement plans	Total accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)
Balance at January 1	\$ (3,840)	\$ (328)	\$ (4,168)	\$ (2,384)	\$ (172)	\$ (2,556)
Change in funded status of benefit plans:						
Prior service costs arising during the year	-	3	3	-	7	7
Amortization of prior service cost	93 ¹	(10) ²	83	100 ¹	(10) ²	90
Change in prior service costs related to benefit plans	93	(7)	86	100	(3)	97
Net actuarial gain (loss) arising during the year	(72)	105	33	(1,657)	(164)	(1,821)
Deferred curtailment gain	-	-	-	-	1	1
Amortization of net actuarial loss	223 ¹	24 ²	247	101 ¹	10 ²	111
Change in actuarial gain (losses) related to benefit plans	151	129	280	(1,556)	(153)	(1,709)
Change in funded status of benefit plans - other comprehensive income (loss)	244	122	366	(1,456)	(156)	(1,612)
Balance at December 31	\$ (3,596)	\$ (206)	\$ (3,802)	\$ (3,840)	\$ (328)	\$ (4,168)

¹ Reclassification is reported as a component of "Operating Expenses: Net periodic pension expense" in the Combined Statements of Income and Comprehensive Income.

² Reclassification is reported as a component of "Operating Expenses: Salaries and benefits" in the Combined Statements of Income and Comprehensive Income.

Additional detail regarding the classification of accumulated other comprehensive loss is included in Note 9 and 10.

(12) BUSINESS RESTRUCTURING CHARGES

In 2014, the Treasury announced a plan to consolidate the number of Reserve Banks providing fiscal agent services to the Treasury from ten to four. The new infrastructure will involve consolidation of substantially all operations to the FRBC, the FRBKC, the FRBNY, and the FRBSL.

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Following is a summary of financial information related to the restructuring plans (in millions):

	2015 restructuring plans	2014 restructuring plans	Total
Information related to restructuring plans as of			
December 31, 2015:			
Total expected costs related to restructuring activity	\$ 1	\$ 22	\$ 23
Estimated future costs related to restructuring activity	-	3	3
Expected completion date	2017	2018	
Reconciliation of liability balances:			
Balance at December 31, 2013	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Employee separation costs	-	14	14
Other costs	-	1	1
Adjustments	-	1	1
Payments	-	-	-
Balance at December 31, 2014	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 16</u>	<u>\$ 16</u>
Employee separation costs	1	3	4
Other costs	-	2	2
Adjustments	-	(3)	(3)
Payments	-	(2)	(2)
Balance at December 31, 2015	<u>\$ 1</u>	<u>\$ 16</u>	<u>\$ 17</u>

Employee separation costs are primarily severance costs for identified staff reductions associated with the announced restructuring plans. Separation costs that are provided under terms of ongoing benefit arrangements are recorded based on the accumulated benefit earned by the employee. Separation costs that are provided under the terms of one-time benefit arrangements are generally measured based on the expected benefit as of the termination date and recorded ratably over the period to termination. Restructuring costs related to employee separations are reported as a component of “Operating expenses: Salaries and benefits” in the Combined Statements of Income and Comprehensive Income.

Other costs include retention pay and are shown as a component of “Operating Expenses: Salaries and benefits” in the Combined Statements of Income and Comprehensive Income.

Adjustments to the accrued liability are primarily due to changes in the estimated restructuring costs and are shown as a component of the appropriate expense category in the Combined Statements of Income and Comprehensive Income.

Restructuring costs associated with the impairment of certain Reserve Bank assets, including software, buildings, leasehold improvements, furniture, and equipment, are discussed in Note 7. Costs associated with enhanced pension benefits for all Reserve Banks are recorded on the books of the FRBNY as discussed in Note 9. Costs associated with enhanced postretirement benefits are disclosed in Note 10.

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(13) DISTRIBUTION OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

The following table presents the distribution of the Bank's comprehensive income for the years ended December 31 (in millions):

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
Dividends on capital stock	\$ 1,743	\$ 1,686
Transfer to (from) surplus	(18,572)	1,065
Earnings remittances to the Treasury		
Interest on Federal Reserve notes	91,143	96,902
Required by the Federal Reserve Act, as amended by the FAST Act	<u>25,956</u>	<u>-</u>
Total distribution	<u>\$ 100,270</u>	<u>\$ 99,653</u>

Before the enactment of the FAST Act, the amount reported as transfer to (from) surplus represented the amount necessary to equate surplus with capital paid-in, in accordance with the Board of Governor's policy. Subsequent to the enactment of the FAST Act, the amount reported as transfer to (from) surplus represents the amount necessary to maintain surplus at an amount equal to the Reserve Banks' allocated portion of the aggregate surplus limitation.

On December 28, 2015, the Reserve Banks reduced the aggregate surplus to the \$10 billion limit in the FAST Act by remitting \$19.3 billion to the Treasury, which is reported as a component of "Earnings remittances to the Treasury: Required by the Federal Reserve Act, as amended by the FAST Act" in the Reserve Banks' Combined Statements of Income and Comprehensive Income, and in the table above.

(14) SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The FAST Act includes provisions that, effective on January 1, 2016, will change the rate of dividends paid to member banks by the Reserve Banks. See Note 3m for additional information on these FAST Act provisions.

There were no other subsequent events that require adjustments to or disclosures in the combined financial statements as of December 31, 2015. Subsequent events were evaluated through March 8, 2016, which is the date that the combined financial statements were available to be issued.