Federal Reserve Banks

Combined Financial Statements

As of and for the Years Ended
December 31, 2016 and 2015 and
Independent Auditors' Report

Federal Reserve Banks

Contents

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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 statements of condition of the Federal Reserve Banks (the "Reserve Banks") as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, and the related combined statements of operations and changes in capital for the years 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 audits.

We conducted our audits 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 audits provide 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, 2016 and 2015, and the results of its operations for the years then ended, on the basis of accounting described in Note 3.

KPMG LLP

Washington, DC
March 8, 2017

Abbreviations

ASC	**Accounting Standards Codification**
BEP	**Benefit Equalization Retirement Plan**
Bureau	**Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection**
CDS	**Credit default swaps**
CFE	**Collateralized financing entity**
CIP	**Committee on Investment Performance (related to System Retirement Plan)**
CMBS	**Commercial mortgage-backed securities**
DFMU	**Designated financial market utility**
FAM	***Financial Accounting Manual for Federal Reserve Banks***
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**
MAPD	**Medicare Advantage and Prescription Drug**
MBS	**Mortgage-backed securities**
ML	**Maiden Lane LLC**
MTM	**Mark-to-market**
RMBS	**Residential mortgage-backed securities**
OEB	**Office of Employee Benefits of the Federal Reserve System**
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**
TBA	**To be announced**
TDF	**Term Deposit Facility**
TRS	**Total return swap**
VIE	**Variable interest entity**

Combined Statements of Condition

As of December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015
(in millions)

		2016	2015
ASSETS			
Gold certificates		$ 11,037	$ 11,037
Special drawing rights certificates		5,200	5,200
Coin		1,873	1,890
Loans	Note 4	63	115
System Open Market Account:	Note 5		
Treasury securities, net (of which $25,195 and $18,960 is lent as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively)		2,567,422	2,580,676
Government-sponsored enterprise debt securities, net (of which $44 and $146 is lent as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively)		16,648	33,748
Federal agency and government-sponsored enterprise mortgage-backed securities, net		1,795,003	1,800,449
Foreign currency denominated investments, net		19,442	19,567
Central bank liquidity swaps		5,563	997
Accrued interest receivable		25,598	25,418
Other assets		8	14
Investments held by consolidated variable interest entity (of which $1,742 and $1,778 is measured at fair value as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively)	Note 6	1,742	1,778
Bank premises and equipment, net	Note 7	2,564	2,603
Items in process of collection		118	210
Other assets		1,056	1,063
Total assets		$ 4,453,337	$ 4,484,765
LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL			
Federal Reserve notes outstanding, net		$ 1,462,939	$ 1,379,551
System Open Market Account:	Note 5		
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase		725,210	712,401
Other liabilities		1,012	508
Liabilities of consolidated variable interest entity (of which $32 and $21 is measured at fair value as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively)	Note 6	33	57
Deposits:			
Depository institutions		1,759,675	1,977,166
Treasury, general account		399,190	333,447
Other deposits		58,413	36,532
Interest payable to depository institutions and others		403	252
Accrued benefit costs	Notes 9 and 10	3,118	2,892
Deferred credit items		922	246
Accrued remittances to the Treasury		1,725	1,953
Other liabilities		255	252
Total liabilities		4,412,895	4,445,257
Capital paid-in		30,442	29,508
Surplus (including accumulated other comprehensive loss of $3,985 and $3,802 at December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively)		10,000	10,000
Total capital		40,442	39,508
Total liabilities and capital		$ 4,453,337	$ 4,484,765

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

Combined Statements of Operations

For the years ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015
(in millions)

		2016	2015
INTEREST INCOME			
Loans	Note 4	$ 1	$ -
System Open Market Account:	Note 5		
Treasury securities, net		63,845	63,317
Government-sponsored enterprise debt securities, net		959	1,330
Federal agency and government-sponsored enterprise mortgage-backed securities, net		46,299	48,931
Foreign currency denominated investments, net		(7)	31
Central bank liquidity swaps		9	1
Investments held by consolidated variable interest entity	Note 6	9	4
Total interest income		111,115	113,614
INTEREST EXPENSE			
System Open Market Account:	Note 5		
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase		1,122	248
Other		4	2
Deposits:			
Depository institutions and others		12,020	6,846
Term Deposit Facility		24	89
Total interest expense		13,170	7,185
Net interest income		97,945	106,429
NON-INTEREST INCOME (LOSS)			
System Open Market Account:	Note 5		
Treasury securities losses, net		(15)	-
Federal agency and government-sponsored enterprise mortgage-backed securities gains, net		19	43
Foreign currency translation losses, net		(103)	(1,382)
Other		35	16
Investments held by consolidated variable interest entity (losses) gains, net	Note 6	(19)	35
Income from services		434	429
Reimbursable services to government agencies		677	650
Other		64	63
Total non-interest income (loss)		1,092	(146)
OPERATING EXPENSES			
Salaries and benefits		2,979	2,847
Occupancy		327	326
Equipment		175	182
Net periodic pension expense	Note 9	565	563
Other		624	577
Assessments:			
Board of Governors operating expenses and currency costs		1,410	1,394
Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection		596	490
Total operating expenses		6,676	6,379
Net income before providing for remittances to the Treasury		92,361	99,904
Earnings remittances to the Treasury:	Note 13		
Interest on Federal Reserve notes		-	91,143
Required by the Federal Reserve Act	Note 3o	91,467	25,956
Total earnings remittances to the Treasury		91,467	117,099
Net income (loss) after providing for remittances to the Treasury		894	(17,195)
Change in prior service costs related to benefit plans	Note 9 and 10	231	86
Change in actuarial (losses) gains related to benefit plans	Note 9 and 10	(414)	280
Total other comprehensive (loss) income		(183)	366
Comprehensive income (loss)		$ 711	$ (16,829)

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

Combined Statements of Changes in Capital

For the years ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015
(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, 2014 (571,435,966 shares)	$ 28,572	$ 32,740	$ (4,168)	$ 28,572	$ 57,144
Net change in capital stock issued (redeemed) (18,730,089 shares)	936	-	-	-	936
Comprehensive income:	-				
Net 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
Net change in capital stock issued (redeemed) (18,682,206 shares)	934	-	-	-	934
Comprehensive income:					
Net income	-	894	-	894	894
Other comprehensive loss	-	-	(183)	(183)	(183)
Dividends on capital stock	-	(711)	-	(711)	(711)
Net change in capital	934	183	(183)	-	934
Balance at December 31, 2016 (608,848,261 shares)	$ 30,442	$ 13,985	$ (3,985)	$ 10,000	$ 40,442

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 director 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 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, edge and agreement corporations, and certain financial market utilities that have been designated as systemically important. Certain services are provided to foreign official and international account holders, primarily by the FRBNY.

The FOMC, in conducting monetary policy, establishes policy regarding domestic open market operations and oversees these operations. The FOMC has selected the FRBNY to execute open market transactions for the System Open Market Account (SOMA) as provided in its annual authorization. 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 SOMA. The FRBNY is authorized and directed to lend the Treasury securities and GSE debt securities that are held in the SOMA.

To be prepared to meet the needs specified by the FOMC to carry out the System's central bank responsibilities, the FOMC has authorized and directed the FRBNY to execute standalone spot and forward foreign exchange transactions in the resultant 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 agreements in the SOMA. The FOMC has also authorized and directed 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 maintain standing U.S. dollar liquidity swap arrangements and standing foreign currency liquidity swap arrangements with the Bank of Canada, the Bank of England, the Bank of Japan, the European Central Bank, 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.

The FOMC has authorized and directed the FRBNY to conduct small-value exercises periodically for the purpose of testing operational readiness.

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.

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 Board has adopted accounting principles and practices in the FAM that differ from accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP). The more significant 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 of premiums and discounts 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 primarily motivated by monetary policy and financial stability 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, Operations, and Changes in Capital, and the accompanying notes to the combined financial statements. Other than those described above, the accounting policies described in the FAM are generally consistent with those in GAAP and the references to GAAP in the notes to the combined financial statements highlight those areas where the FAM is consistent with 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 assets and 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.

The Combined Statements of Operations have been renamed to better reflect the underlying nature of the activity reported and, in the prior year, had been titled the Combined Statements of Income and Comprehensive Income. Certain amounts relating to the prior year have been reclassified to conform to the current year presentation.

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 a variable interest entity (VIE), Maiden Lane Limited Liability Company (LLC) (ML). The consolidation of the VIE 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 VIE. The combined financial statements of the Reserve Banks also include accounts and results of operations of Maiden and Nassau LLC, a Delaware 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.

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 Reserve 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 Reserve 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 Reserve 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.

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 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 under agreements to resell (repurchase agreements) with primary dealers. Transactions under these repurchase agreements are typically settled through a tri-party arrangement. In the United States, there are currently 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 agreements 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 agreements are accounted for as financing transactions with the associated interest income recognized over the life of the transaction. These repurchase agreements 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 (reverse repurchase agreements) with primary dealers and with a set of expanded counterparties that includes banks, savings associations, GSEs, and domestic money market funds. Transactions under these reverse repurchase agreements are designed to have a margin of zero and are settled through a tri-party arrangement, similar to repurchase agreements. Reverse repurchase agreements 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 agreements are accounted for as financing transactions, and the associated interest expense is recognized over the life of the transaction. These reverse repurchase agreements 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 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 Operations.

Activity related to repurchase agreements, reverse repurchase agreements, 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 recorded when earned and includes amortization of premiums and discounts on 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 Operations.

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, 2016 and 2015, 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. 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 (losses), net” in the Combined Statements of Operations.

Foreign currency denominated investments, which can include foreign currency deposits, repurchase agreements, and government debt instruments, are revalued daily at current foreign currency market exchange rates in order to report these assets in U.S. dollars. Any negative interest associated with these foreign currency denominated investments is included as a component of “Interest income: System Open Market Account: Foreign currency denominated investments, net” in the Combined Statements of Operations. 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 Operations.

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.

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 to each Reserve Bank based on the ratio, generally updated in the first quarter of the year, 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 the 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 Operations.

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 generally allocated in the first quarter of each year to each Reserve Bank based on the ratio, updated in the first quarter of the year, of each Reserve Bank's capital and surplus to the Reserve Banks' aggregate capital and surplus at the preceding December 31.

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 Reserve Banks recognize 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 Operations.

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.

h. Consolidated VIE – Investments and Liabilities

The investments held by the consolidated VIE 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 entity" 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 entity (losses) gains, net" in the Combined Statements of Operations.

Investments in debt securities are accounted for in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 320, *Investments – Debt and Equity Securities*, and the VIE 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 the consolidated VIE 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 entity" 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 entity (losses) gains, net" in the Combined Statements of Operations.

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 FASB ASC Topic 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 reverse repurchase agreements is deducted from the eligible collateral value.

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 $175 billion and $170 billion at December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

At December 31, 2016 and 2015, all Federal Reserve notes outstanding, net, were fully collateralized. At December 31, 2016, all gold certificates, all SDR certificates, and $1,447 billion of domestic securities held in the SOMA were pledged as collateral. At December 31, 2016, 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 and others" 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 and others" in the Combined Statements of Condition. There were no deposits held by the Reserve Bank under the TDF at December 31, 2016 and 2015**.**

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 (DFMUs), and GSE deposits held by the Reserve Banks. The Reserve Banks pay interest on deposits held by DFMUs at the rate paid on balances maintained by depository institutions or another rate determined by the Board from time to time, not to exceed the general level of short term interest rates. Interest payable is reported as a component of "Interest payable to depository institutions and others" in the Combined Statements of Condition.

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 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.

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. Until January 1, 2016, each Reserve Bank was required by law to pay each member bank an annual dividend of 6 percent on the paid-in capital stock. Effective January 1, 2016, the FAST Act changed the dividend rate for member banks with more than $10 billion of consolidated assets 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 dividend is paid semiannually and is cumulative.

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 the 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. The amount reported as surplus by the Reserve Bank as of December 31, 2016 and 2015 represents the Reserve Bank's allocated portion of surplus.

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, requires that any amounts of the surplus funds of the Reserve Banks that exceed, or would exceed, the aggregate surplus 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 Operations. The amount of the remittances to the Treasury that are required by the FAST Act is reported as "Earnings remittances to the Treasury: Required by the Federal Reserve Act" in the Combined Statements of Operations. The amount due to the Treasury is reported as "Accrued remittances to the Treasury" in the Combined Statements of Condition. 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. This decrease in earnings remittances to the Treasury results in recording a deferred asset that represents the amount of net earnings a Reserve Bank will need to realize before remittances to the Treasury resume.

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 depositary of the United States Government. By statute, the Treasury has appropriations to pay for these services. During the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, 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 Governor's 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, 2016 and 2015 was 12.68 percent ($631.7 million) and 12.42 percent ($618.7 million), respectively. The Reserve Banks' assessment for Bureau funding is reported as "Assessments: Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection" in the Combined Statements of Operations.

r. Fair Value

Investments and liabilities of the 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:

- 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 for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively, and are reported as a component of "Operating expenses: Occupancy" in the Combined Statements of Operations.

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 execute 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 consolidation is expected to be completed in future years.

Note 12 describes the Reserve Banks' restructuring initiatives and provides information about the costs and liabilities associated with employee separations and contract terminations. 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. Accounting Policy Change and Recently Issued Accounting Standards

The Board of Governors approved, effective January 2017, accounting for Treasury securities, GSE debt securities, and foreign government debt instruments held in the SOMA using the effective interest method. Previously the cost bases of these securities were adjusted for amortization of premiums or accretion of discounts on a straight-line basis. This change will be applied prospectively. This update is not expected to have a material effect on the Reserve Banks' combined financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2017.

Other than the significant differences described in Note 3, the accounting policies described in the FAM are generally consistent with those in GAAP. The following items represent recent GAAP accounting standards and describe how the FAM was or will be revised to be consistent with these standards.

In May 2014, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update (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*, which delayed the required effective date of this accounting by one year. In March 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-08, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606): Principal versus Agent Considerations (Reporting Revenue Gross versus Net),* which provided clarity regarding what constitutes the transfer of a good or service. In April 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-10, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606): Identifying Performance Obligations and Licensing.* This update provides further criteria to help identify whether goods or services within a contract are separately identifiable and, consequently, should be deemed distinct revenue streams. In May 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-12, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606): Narrow-Scope Improvements and Practical Expedients*, which provides guidance on assessing collectability, noncash consideration, and how contract modifications and completed contracts should be treated during the transition to new accounting guidance. 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 the guidance earlier. The Reserve Banks are continuing to evaluate the effect of this new guidance on the 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 ended December 31, 2016, and did not 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 LLCs 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 ended December 31, 2016, and did not 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 prospectively for the Reserve Banks for the year ended December 31, 2016, and did not have a material effect on the Reserve Banks' combined financial statements.

In May 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-07, *Fair Value Measurement (Topic 820): Disclosure 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. This 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, 2016, and did not have a material effect on the Reserve Banks' combined financial statements.

In June 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-10, *Technical Corrections and Improvements*. This update covers a wide range of topics in the accounting standard codification and addresses differences between original guidance and the codification. It provides clarification of certain guidance including reference corrections and makes minor improvements to accounting standards. As part of ASU 2015-10 the disclosures for the Retirement Plan's investments in collective trusts and certain real estate investments were reclassified in the fair value hierarchy in Note 9 of the financial statements. This update is effective for the Reserve Banks for the year ended December 31, 2016. This reclassification did not have an impact on Retirement Plan assets and did not have a material effect on the Reserve Banks' combined financial statements. The relevant disclosures have been included in Note 9.

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 Reserve Banks' 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 the Reserve Banks' combined financial statements.

In June 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-13, *Financial Instruments – Credit Losses (Topic 326): Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments*. This update revises the methodology for assessing expected credit losses and requires consideration of reasonable and supportable information to inform credit loss estimates. The update is effective for the Reserve Banks for the year ending December 31, 2021, although earlier adoption is permitted. The Reserve Banks are continuing to evaluate the effect of this new guidance on the Reserve Banks' 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; corporate bonds; commercial paper; and bank-issued assets, such as 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, 2016 and 2015 was as follows (in millions):

	Within 15 days	16 days to 90 days	Total
December 31, 2016	$ 58	$ 5	$ 63
December 31, 2015	$ 104	$ 11	$ 115

At December 31, 2016 and 2015, 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, 2016 and 2015. Interest income attributable to loans to depository institutions was $1 million during the year ended December 31, 2016. Interest income attributable to loans to depository institutions was immaterial during the year ended December 31, 2015.

(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.

Pursuant to FOMC directives, the FRBNY has continued to reinvest principal payments from its holdings of GSE debt securities and federal agency and GSE MBS in federal agency and GSE MBS and to roll over maturing Treasury securities at auction. During the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, the FRBNY continued the reinvestments and rollovers.

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, 2016 and 2015 was as follows (in millions):

	2016			
	Par	Unamortized premiums	Unaccreted discounts	Total amortized cost
Treasury securities				
Notes	$ 1,638,172	$ 14,782	$ (5,615)	$ 1,647,339
Bonds	825,444	103,708	(9,069)	920,083
Total Treasury securities	$ 2,463,616	$ 118,490	$ (14,684)	$ 2,567,422
GSE debt securities	$ 16,180	$ 468	$ -	$ 16,648
Federal agency and GSE MBS	$ 1,741,391	$ 54,006	$ (394)	$ 1,795,003

	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	$ 2,461,552	$ 134,952	$ (15,828)	$ 2,580,676
GSE debt securities	$ 32,944	$ 804	$ -	$ 33,748
Federal agency and GSE MBS	$ 1,747,461	$ 53,730	$ (742)	$ 1,800,449

There were no material transactions related to repurchase agreements during the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015.

During the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2016, the FRBNY entered into reverse repurchase agreements as part of its monetary policy activities. From September 23, 2013 through December 16, 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. Since then these operations have been undertaken as necessary to maintain the federal funds rate in a target range. In addition, reverse repurchase agreements are entered into as part of a service offering to foreign official and international account holders. Financial information related to reverse repurchase agreements for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 was as follows (in millions):

	2016	2015
Primary dealers and expanded counterparties:		
Contract amount outstanding, end of year	$ 468,355	$ 474,592
Average daily amount outstanding, during the year	105,648	125,656
Maximum balance outstanding, during the year	474,592	474,592
Securities pledged (par value), end of year	443,799	437,961
Securities pledged (fair value), end of year	469,282	475,422
Foreign official and international accounts:		
Contract amount outstanding, end of year	$ 256,855	$ 237,809
Average daily amount outstanding, during the year	241,848	157,929
Maximum balance outstanding, during the year	265,041	237,809
Securities pledged (par value), end of year	249,417	230,333
Securities pledged (fair value), end of year	256,897	237,825
Total contract amount outstanding, end of year	$ 725,210	$ 712,401
Supplemental information - interest expense:		
Primary dealers and expanded counterparties	$ 303	$ 84
Foreign official and international accounts	819	164
Total interest expense - securities sold under agreements to repurchase	$ 1,122	$ 248

Securities pledged as collateral, at December 31, 2016 and 2015, consisted solely of Treasury securities. The contract amount outstanding as of December 31, 2016 of reverse repurchase agreements that were transacted with primary dealers and expanded counterparties had a term of one business day and matured on January 3, 2017. The contract amount outstanding as of December 31, 2016 of reverse repurchase agreements that were transacted with foreign official and international account holders had a term of one business day and matured on January 3, 2017.

The remaining maturity distribution of Treasury securities, GSE debt securities, federal agency and GSE MBS bought outright, and reverse repurchase agreements at December 31, 2016 and 2015 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, 2016:							
Treasury securities (par value)	$ 14,807	$ 41,249	$ 150,766	$ 1,224,348	$ 399,277	$ 633,169	$ 2,463,616
GSE debt securities (par value)	-	2,851	8,938	2,044	-	2,347	16,180
Federal agency and GSE MBS (par value)[1]	-	-	-	77	10,584	1,730,730	1,741,391
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase (contract amount)	725,210	-	-	-	-	-	725,210
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

[1] The 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 7.2 and 6.5 years as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, 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, 2016 and 2015 were as follows (in millions):

	2016	2015
Treasury securities (amortized cost)	$ 25,195	$ 18,960
Treasury securities (par value)	24,698	18,055
GSE debt securities (amortized cost)	44	146
GSE debt securities (par value)	44	137

Securities pledged as collateral by the counterparties in the securities lending arrangements at December 31, 2016 and 2015 consisted solely of Treasury securities. The securities lending agreements outstanding as of December 31, 2016 had a term of one business day and matured on January 3, 2017.

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, 2016, the total purchase price of the Treasury securities under outstanding commitments was $11,679 million. These commitments had contractual settlement dates extending through January 3, 2017.

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, 2016, the total purchase price of the federal agency and GSE MBS under outstanding purchase commitments was $35,787 million, none of which was related to dollar rolls. These commitments, which had contractual settlement dates extending through January 2017, are 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, 2016, there were no outstanding sales commitments for federal agency and GSE MBS. MBS 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 the 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, 2016 and 2015 was as follows (in millions):

	2016	2015
Other assets:		
MBS portfolio related cash and short term investments	$ 7	$ 13
Other	1	1
Total other assets	$ 8	$ 14
Other liabilities:		
Cash margin	$ 983	$ 486
Obligations from MBS transaction fails	9	16
Other	20	6
Total other liabilities	$ 1,012	$ 508

Accrued interest receivable on domestic securities holdings held in the SOMA was $25,517 million and $25,354 million as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. These amounts are reported as a component of "System Open Market Account: Accrued interest receivable" in the Combined Statements of Condition.

Information about transactions related to Treasury securities, GSE debt securities, and federal agency and GSE MBS held in the SOMA during the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, is summarized as follows (in millions):

	Notes	Bonds	Total Treasury securities	GSE debt securities	Federal agency and GSE MBS
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 (losses), 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
Purchases[1]	190,992	13,882	204,874	-	387,210
Sales[1]	(534)	(62)	(596)	-	(213)
Realized gains (losses), net[2]	(22)	7	(15)	-	6
Principal payments and maturities	(187,843)	(16,597)	(204,440)	(16,764)	(379,065)
Amortization of premiums and accretion of discounts, net	(5,049)	(10,033)	(15,082)	(336)	(13,384)
Inflation adjustment on inflation-indexed securities	567	1,438	2,005	-	-
Balance at December 31, 2016	$ 1,647,339	$ 920,083	$ 2,567,422	$ 16,648	$ 1,795,003
Year-ended December 31, 2015					
Supplemental information - par value of transactions:					
Purchases[3]	$ 2,747	$ 766	$ 3,513	$ -	$ 344,505
Sales	-	-	-	-	(435)
Year-ended December 31, 2016					
Supplemental information - par value of transactions:					
Purchases[3]	$ 191,231	$ 13,868	$ 205,099	$ -	$ 373,197
Sales	(555)	(45)	(600)	-	(203)

[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 (losses), net is the offset of 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 France, Germany, the Netherlands, 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 repurchase agreements to purchase government debt securities for which the accepted collateral is the debt instruments issued by a foreign government.

At December 31, 2016 and 2015, there were no repurchase agreements outstanding and, consequently, no related foreign securities held as collateral.

Information about foreign currency denominated investments recorded at amortized cost and valued at foreign currency market exchange rates held in the SOMA at December 31, 2016 and 2015 was as follows (in millions):

	2016	2015
Euro:		
Foreign currency deposits	$ 4,205	$ 6,218
French government debt instruments	3,892	3,325
German government debt instruments	1,884	2,261
Dutch government debt instruments	1,462	-
Japanese yen:		
Foreign currency deposits	4,668	2,568
Japanese government debt instruments	3,331	5,195
Total	$ 19,442	$ 19,567

Net interest income earned on foreign currency denominated investments held in the SOMA for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 was as follows (in millions):

	2016	2015
Net interest income:[1]		
Euro	$ (11)	$ 24
Japanese yen	4	7
Total net interest income	$ (7)	$ 31

[1] As a result of negative interest rates in certain foreign currency denominated investments held in the SOMA, interest income on foreign currency denominated investments, net contains negative interest of $32 million and $13 million for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

Accrued interest receivable on foreign currency denominated investments, net was $79 million and $64 million as of December 31, 2016 and 2015. 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, 2016 and 2015 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	Total
December 31, 2016:						
Euro	$ 4,253	$ 334	$ 1,170	$ 3,174	$ 2,512	$ 11,443
Japanese yen	4,840	342	1,341	1,476	-	7,999
Total	$ 9,093	$ 676	$ 2,511	$ 4,650	$ 2,512	$ 19,442
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	$ 4,870	$ 4,790	$ 2,655	$ 6,899	$ 353	$ 19,567

There were no foreign exchange contracts related to foreign currency operations outstanding as of December 31, 2016.

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, 2016, there were no outstanding commitments to purchase foreign government debt instruments. During 2016, there were purchases and maturities of foreign government debt instruments of $3,524 million, and $3,767 million, respectively. There were no sales of foreign government debt instruments in 2016.

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.

Foreign currency working balances held and foreign exchange contracts executed by the Reserve Banks to facilitate international payments and currency transactions made on behalf of foreign central banks and U.S. official institution customers were immaterial as of December 31, 2016 and 2015.

c. Central Bank Liquidity Swaps

U.S. Dollar Liquidity Swaps

The total foreign currency held under U.S. dollar liquidity swaps held in the SOMA at December 31, 2016 and 2015 was $5,563 million and $997 million, respectively.

The remaining maturity distribution of U.S. dollar liquidity swaps that were allocated to the Reserve Banks at December 31, 2016 and 2015 was as follows (in millions):

	2016	2015
	Within 15 days	Within 15 days
Euro	$ 4,340	$ 925
Japanese yen	1,223	72
Total	$ 5,563	$ 997

Foreign Currency Liquidity Swaps

At December 31, 2016 and 2015, 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 Operations.

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, 2016 and 2015, there are no credit impairments of SOMA securities holdings.

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, 2016 and 2015 (in millions):

	2016			2015		
	Amortized cost	Fair value	Cumulative unrealized gains (losses), net	Amortized cost	Fair value	Cumulative unrealized gains (losses), net
Treasury securities:						
Notes	$ 1,647,339	$ 1,657,026	$ 9,687	$ 1,649,228	$ 1,669,395	$ 20,167
Bonds	920,083	983,680	63,597	931,448	1,006,514	75,066
Total Treasury securities	2,567,422	2,640,706	73,284	2,580,676	2,675,909	95,233
GSE debt securities	16,648	17,442	794	33,748	35,165	1,417
Federal agency and GSE MBS	1,795,003	1,787,484	(7,519)	1,800,449	1,810,256	9,807
Total domestic SOMA portfolio securities holdings	$ 4,379,073	$ 4,445,632	$ 66,559	$ 4,414,873	$ 4,521,330	$ 106,457
Memorandum - Commitments for:						
Purchases of Treasury securities	$ 11,679	$ 11,719	$ 40	$ -	$ -	$ -
Purchases of Federal agency and GSE MBS	35,787	35,974	187	22,187	22,170	(17)
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 repurchase agreements, reverse repurchase agreements, central bank liquidity swaps, and other investments held in the SOMA 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, 2016 and 2015, the fair value of foreign currency denominated investments held in the SOMA was $19,510 million and $19,630 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 was determined by reference to market interest rates.

The following table provides additional information on the amortized cost and fair values of the federal agency and GSE MBS portfolio held in the SOMA at December 31, 2016 and 2015 (in millions):

Distribution of MBS holdings by coupon rate	2016 Amortized cost	2016 Fair value	2015 Amortized cost	2015 Fair value
Total SOMA:				
2.0%	$ 10,556	$ 10,243	$ 11,198	$ 10,993
2.5%	121,326	118,641	116,527	115,018
3.0%	693,524	676,572	554,430	543,270
3.5%	561,271	560,510	579,403	581,940
4.0%	275,650	279,877	361,149	368,576
4.5%	86,351	92,111	115,914	124,043
5.0%	36,708	39,159	48,931	52,523
5.5%	8,298	8,939	11,138	11,989
6.0%	1,155	1,253	1,542	1,666
6.5%	164	179	217	238
Total	$ 1,795,003	$ 1,787,484	$ 1,800,449	$ 1,810,256

The following table presents the realized gains (losses) and the change in the cumulative unrealized gains (losses) related to SOMA domestic securities holdings during the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 (in millions):

	2016 Realized gains (losses), net[1, 2]	2016 Change in cumulative unrealized gains (losses)[3]	2015 Realized gains (losses), net[1, 2]	2015 Change in cumulative unrealized gains (losses)[3]
Treasury securities	$ (15)	$ (21,949)	$ -	$ (44,819)
GSE debt securities	-	(623)	-	(1,092)
Federal agency and GSE MBS	19	(17,326)	43	(21,654)
Total	$ 4	$ (39,898)	$ 43	$ (67,565)

[1] Realized losses for Treasury securities are reported in "Non-interest income (loss): System Open Market Account: Treasury Securities losses, net" in the Combined Statements of Operations.

[2] Realized gains for federal agency and GSE MBS are reported in "Non-interest income (loss): System Open Market Account: Federal Agency and government-sponsored enterprise mortgage-backed securities gains, net" in the Combined Statements of Operations.

[3] Because SOMA securities are recorded at amortized cost, the change in the cumulative unrealized gains (losses) is not reported in the Combined Statements of Operations.

The amount of change in cumulative unrealized gains (losses) position, net related to foreign currency denominated investments was a gain of $5 million and a loss of $33 million for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, 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.

(6) CONSOLIDATED VARIABLE INTEREST ENTITY

a. Description of Consolidated VIE

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 Bank 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.

b. Summary Information for Consolidated VIE

The classification of significant assets and liabilities of ML at December 31, 2016 and 2015 is summarized in the following table (in millions):

	2016	2015
Assets:		
Short-term investments	$ 1,618	$ 1,496
Swap contracts	28	56
Other investments	17	13
Subtotal	1,663	1,565
Cash, cash equivalents, accrued interest receivable, and other receivables	79	213
Total investments held by consolidated VIE	$ 1,742	$ 1,778
Liabilities:		
Swap contracts	$ 32	$ 21
Cash collateral on swap contracts	1	36
Total liabilities of consolidated VIE	$ 33	$ 57

The FRBNY's approximate maximum exposure to loss at December 31, 2016 and 2015 was $1,663 million and $1,565 million, respectively. These estimates incorporate potential losses associated with the investments recorded on the FRBNY's balance sheet. Additionally, information concerning the notional exposure on swap contracts is contained in the derivatives instruments section of this Note.

The net income (loss) attributable to ML for the year ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 was as follows (in millions):

	2016	2015
Interest income: Investments held by consolidated VIEs	$ 9	$ 4
Non-interest income:		
Realized portfolio holdings gains, net	13	32
Unrealized portfolio holdings (losses) gains, net	(32)	3
Non-interest income (loss): Consolidated VIEs (losses) gains, net	(19)	35
Total net interest income and non-interest (loss) income	(10)	39
Less: Professional fees	2	3
Net (loss) income attributable to consolidated VIEs	$ (12)	$ 36

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, 2016 and 2015, 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 $12 million and $72 million as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. In addition, ML has pledged $46 million and $52 million of U.S. Treasury bills to JPMC as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, 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 and required to pay to the counterparties of 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, 2016 and 2015, 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 $143 million and $162 million as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively, and the maximum potential recovery (notional) associated with credit protection bought was $124 million and $195 million as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. The change in notional amounts is representative of the volume of activity for the year ended December 31, 2016.

There were 98 and 128 CDS contracts outstanding in the ML portfolio as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. Substantially all 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, 2016 and 2015.

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 ML's and the FRBNY's intent with respect to the 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 VIE 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 the VIE at fair value as of December 31, 2016 by ASC 820 hierarchy (in millions):

	Level 1[1]	Level 2[1]	Level 3[1]	Netting[2]	Total fair value
Assets:					
Short-term investments	$ 1,618	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 1,618
Cash equivalents[3]	79	-	-	-	79
Swap contracts	-	-	72	(44)	28
Other investments	-	11	6	-	17
Total assets	$ 1,697	$ 11	$ 78	$ (44)	$ 1,742
Liabilities:					
Swap contracts	$ -	$ -	$ 64	$ (32)	$ 32

[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, 2016.

[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.

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

	Level 1[1]	Level 2[1]	Level 3[1]	Netting[2]	Total fair value
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	$ 1,709	$ 12	$ 131	$ (74)	$ 1,778
Liabilities:					
Swap contracts	$ -	$ -	$ 59	$ (38)	$ 21

[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.

As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, both the Level 3 assets and liabilities held in the Combined Statements of Condition as “Investments held by consolidated variable interest entity” and “Liabilities of consolidated variable interest entity,” respectively, and the associated unrealized gains and losses related to those assets and liabilities are immaterial.

(7) BANK PREMISES, EQUIPMENT, AND SOFTWARE

Bank premises and equipment at December 31, 2016 and 2015 were as follows (in millions):

	2016	2015
Bank premises and equipment:		
Land and land improvements	$ 405	$ 404
Buildings	2,861	2,811
Building machinery and equipment	609	578
Construction in progress	37	39
Furniture and equipment	1,053	1,048
Subtotal	4,965	4,880
Accumulated depreciation	(2,401)	(2,277)
Bank premises and equipment, net	$ 2,564	$ 2,603
Depreciation expense, for the years ended December 31	$ 220	$ 217

Bank premises and equipment at December 31, 2016 and 2015 included the following amounts for capitalized leases (in millions):

	2016	2015
Leased premises and equipment under capital leases	$ 31	$ 25
Accumulated depreciation	(24)	(21)
Leased premises and equipment under capital leases, net	$ 7	$ 4
Depreciation expense related to leased premises and equipment under capital leases, for the years ended December 31	$ 3	$ 4

The Reserve Banks lease space to outside tenants with remaining lease terms ranging from 1 to 11 years. Rental income from such leases was $40 million and $39 million for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively, and is reported as a component of “Non-interest income: Other” in the Combined Statements of Operations. Future minimum lease payments that the Reserve Banks will receive under non-cancelable lease agreements in existence at December 31, 2016, are as follows (in millions):

2017	$ 34
2018	30
2019	27
2020	24
2021	19
Thereafter	54
Total	$ 188

The Reserve Banks had capitalized software assets, net of amortization, of $440 million and $416 million at December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. Amortization expense was $110 million and $95 million for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, 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 Operations.

(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, 2016, the Reserve Banks were obligated under non-cancelable leases for premises and equipment with remaining terms ranging from 1 to approximately 13 years. These leases provide for increased lease payments based upon increases in real estate taxes, operating costs, or selected price indexes.

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 $14 million and $15 million for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, 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, 2016, are as follows (in millions):

	Operating leases
2017	$ 5
2018	5
2019	5
2020	3
2021	3
Thereafter	11
Future minimum lease payments	$ 32

At December 31, 2016, the Reserve Banks, had unrecorded unconditional purchase commitments and long-term obligations extending through the year 2022 with a remaining fixed commitment of $126 million. Purchases of $26 million and $31 million were made against these commitments during 2016 and 2015, 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):

2017	$ -
2018	24
2019	25
2020	25
2021	26

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 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, 2016 and 2015, 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 its Consolidated Statements of Operations. 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 for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 (in millions):

	2016	2015
Estimated actuarial present value of projected benefit obligation at January 1	$ 13,270	$ 13,641
Service cost-benefits earned during the period	475	487
Interest cost on projected benefit obligation	604	571
Actuarial loss (gain)	698	(1,044)
Contributions by plan participants	3	5
Special termination benefits	4	6
Benefits paid	(412)	(396)
Estimated actuarial present value of projected benefit obligation at December 31	$ 14,642	$ 13,270

In October 2014, the Society of Actuaries released new mortality tables (RP-2014) and in 2016, 2015, and 2014 new mortality projection scales (MP-2016, MP-2015, and MP-2014, respectively) for use in the valuation of benefits liabilities. The System analyzed each of these updates to the mortality tables and compared them to the System’s actual mortality experience. Based on these analyses, the System adopted the RP-2014 mortality tables and MP-2014 mortality projection scales, adjusted for the System’s recent mortality experience and the retirement rates of System retirees in 2015. The adjusted tables and scales resulted in an estimated net decrease of the System Plan projected benefit obligation of approximately $471 million in 2015. The System’s most recent mortality and retirement experience was also reviewed and no adjustments were made in 2016.

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

Following is a reconciliation showing the beginning and ending balance of the System Plan assets, the funded status, and the accrued pension benefit costs for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 (in millions):

	2016	2015
Estimated plan assets at January 1 (of which $12,477 and $12,608 is measured at fair value as of January 1, 2016 and 2015, respectively)	$ 12,500	$ 12,669
Actual return on plan assets	992	(258)
Contributions by the employers	616	480
Contributions by plan participants	3	5
Benefits paid	(412)	(396)
Estimated plan assets at December 31 (of which $13,671 and $12,477 is measured at fair value as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively)	$ 13,699	$ 12,500
Funded status and accrued pension benefit costs	$ (943)	$ (770)
Amounts included in accumulated other comprehensive loss are shown below:		
Prior service cost	$ (170)	$ (263)
Net actuarial loss	(3,674)	(3,333)
Total accumulated other comprehensive loss	$ (3,844)	$ (3,596)

The FRBNY on behalf of the System, funded $580 million and $480 million during the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. 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, 2016, the FRBNY received contributions from the Bureau of $36 million, which were related to service costs for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015.

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 $12,869 million and $11,727 million at December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

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

	2016	2015
Discount rate	4.15%	4.42%
Rate of compensation increase	4.00%	4.00%

Net periodic benefit expenses for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 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:

	2016	2015
Discount rate	4.42%	4.05%
Expected asset return	6.75%	6.75%
Rate of compensation increase	4.00%	4.00%

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, 2016 and 2015 are shown below (in millions):

	2016	2015
Service cost - benefits earned during the period	$ 475	$ 487
Interest cost on projected benefit obligation	604	571
Amortization of prior service cost	93	93
Amortization of net loss	211	223
Expected return on plan assets	(847)	(857)
Net periodic pension benefit expense	536	517
Special termination benefits	4	6
Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection contributions	(36)	-
Total periodic pension benefit expense	$ 504	$ 523

Estimated amounts that will be amortized from accumulated other comprehensive loss into net periodic pension benefit expense in 2017 are shown below (in millions):

Prior service cost	$ 88
Net actuarial loss	217
Total	$ 305

The recognition of special termination benefits 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):

2017	$ 468
2018	503
2019	536
2020	571
2021	607
2022 - 2026	3,589
Total	$ 6,274

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, 2016, the System Plan's assets were held in 20 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, 4 private equity limited partnerships, a private equity separate account, 3 core real estate funds, 4 real estate limited partnerships, 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 CRSP U.S. Total 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 4 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 (both primary and secondary interest) and co-investment opportunities globally in private companies and targets returns in excess of public markets over a complete market cycle. The 3 core real estate funds invest in high quality, well leased, low leverage commercial real estate throughout the U.S. The 4 real estate limited partnership invests in non-core U.S. and international commercial real estate including development and repositioning of assets. Finally, the money market fund, which invests in 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, 2016 and 2015 by asset category, are as follows:

	2016	Actual asset allocations	
	Policy weight	2016	2015
Fixed income	50.0%	48.9%	48.6%
U.S. equities	24.0%	24.6%	25.4%
International equities	16.0%	16.3%	17.8%
Emerging markets equities	4.6%	4.7%	4.5%
Private equity	2.7%	2.4%	1.3%
Real estate	2.7%	2.6%	1.7%
Cash	0.0%	0.5%	0.7%
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 2017 is $720 million. In 2017, the FRBNY plans to make monthly contributions of $60 million and will reevaluate the monthly contributions upon completion of the 2017 actuarial valuation. The Reserve Banks' projected benefit obligation, funded status, and net pension expenses for the BEP and the SERP at December 31, 2016 and 2015, and for the years then ended, were immaterial.

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.

Collective trust funds are valued using the net asset value, calculated daily, based on the fair value of the underlying investments. Private equity and certain 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 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, 2016 and 2015 by ASC 820 hierarchy (in millions)

	2016			
Description	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total[1]
Short-term investments	$ 101	$ -	$ -	$ 101
Treasury and Federal agency securities	40	2,232	-	2,272
Corporate bonds	-	2,469	-	2,469
Other fixed income securities	-	353	-	353
Collective trusts	7,749	-	-	7,749
Investments measured at net asset value[2]	-	-	-	724
Total investments at fair value[3]	$ 7,890	$ 5,054	$ -	$ 13,668

[1] There were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 and no material transfers between Level 2 and 3 during the year ended December 31, 2016.

[2] Certain investments that are measured at fair value using the net asset value per share (or its equivalent) practical expedient have not been categorized in the fair value hierarchy.

[3] In addition to the total investments at fair value, the System Plan holds future margin receivable of $1 million and future margin payables of $2 million at December 31, 2016.

	2015			
Description	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total[1]
Short-term investments[2]	$ 152	$ -	$ -	$ 152
Treasury and Federal agency securities	64	2,182	-	2,246
Corporate bonds	-	2,130	-	2,130
Other fixed income securities	-	373	-	373
Collective trusts	7,205	-	-	7,205
Investments measured at net asset value[2, 3]	-	-	-	371
Total investments at fair value[4]	$ 7,421	$ 4,685	$ -	$ 12,477

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

[2] Certain short-term investments, collective trusts, private equity, and real estate investments have been reclassified to conform with current year presentation, in accordance with the adoption of ASU 2015-07 and ASU 2015-10.

[3] Certain investments that are measured at fair value using the net asset value per share (or its equivalent) practical expedient have not been categorized in the fair value hierarchy. Commingled funds have been renamed to collective trusts for current year presentation.

[4] In addition to the total investments at fair value, the System Plan holds future margin receivable of $1 million at December 31, 2015.

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.

At December 31, 2016 and 2015, a portion of short-term investments was available for futures trading. There were $7 million and $3 million of Treasury securities pledged as collateral for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, 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 provides an automatic employer contribution of 1 percent of eligible pay. The Reserve Banks' Thrift Plan contributions totaled $129 million and $121 million for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively, and are reported as a component of "Operating expenses: Salaries and benefits" in the Combined Statements of Operations.

(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 Banks 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 for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 (in millions):

	2016	2015
Accumulated postretirement benefit obligation at January 1	$ 1,744	$ 1,769
Service cost benefits earned during the period	72	76
Interest cost on accumulated benefit obligation	75	72
Net actuarial loss (gain)	86	(105)
Curtailment (gain)	(8)	-
Special termination benefits	1	-
Contributions by plan participants	27	23
Benefits paid	(104)	(93)
Medicare Part D subsidies	5	5
Plan amendments	(147)	(3)
Accumulated postretirement benefit obligation at December 31	$ 1,751	$ 1,744

At December 31, 2016 and 2015, the weighted-average discount rate assumptions used in developing the postretirement benefit obligation were 4.07 percent and 4.31 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.

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 for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 (in millions):

	2016	2015
Fair value of plan assets at January 1	$ -	$ -
Contributions by the employer	72	65
Contributions by plan participants	27	23
Benefits paid	(104)	(93)
Medicare Part D subsidies	5	5
Fair value of plan assets at December 31	$ -	$ -
Unfunded obligation and accrued postretirement benefit cost	$ 1,751	$ 1,744

Amounts included in accumulated other comprehensive loss are shown below:

	2016	2015
Prior service cost	$ 158	$ 20
Net actuarial (loss)	(300)	(227)
Deferred curtailment gain	1	1
Total accumulated other comprehensive loss	$ (141)	$ (206)

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, 2016 and 2015 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:

	2016	2015
Health-care cost trend rate assumed for next year	6.60%	7.00%
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	2022

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, 2016 (in millions):

	One percentage point increase	One percentage point decrease
Effect on aggregate of service and interest cost components of net periodic postretirement benefit costs	$ 27	$ (22)
Effect on accumulated postretirement benefit obligation	234	(199)

The following is a summary of the components of net periodic postretirement benefit expense for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 (in millions):

	2016	2015
Service cost-benefits earned during the period	$ 72	$ 76
Interest cost on accumulated benefit obligation	75	72
Amortization of prior service cost	(9)	(10)
Amortization of net actuarial loss	5	24
Total periodic expense	143	162
Special termination benefits loss	1	-
Net periodic postretirement benefit expense	$ 144	$ 162

Estimated amounts that will be amortized from accumulated other comprehensive loss into net periodic postretirement benefit expense in 2017 are shown below:

Prior service credit	$ (33)
Net actuarial loss	17
Total	$ (16)

Net postretirement benefit costs are actuarially determined using a January 1 measurement date. At January 1, 2016 and 2015, the weighted-average discount rate assumptions used to determine net periodic postretirement benefit costs were 4.31 percent and 3.96 percent, respectively.

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

A curtailment gain was recorded in 2016 related to the employees who transferred employment from the Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis to the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta. This curtailment gain is recorded to accumulated other comprehensive loss and offsets previously recorded actuarial losses.

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 Bank’s 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.

During 2016, the Reserve Banks adopted an amendment to their health benefits program that added a Medicare Advantage and Prescription Drug (MAPD) plan to the program effective January 1, 2017. The MAPD plan is a fully insured product that combines into one integrated benefit Medicare and Medicare Supplement coverages, as well as prescription drug coverage. The plan amendment resulted in a decrease in the Bank’s accumulated postretirement benefit obligation in the amount of $155 million as of December 31, 2016, with an equivalent change in the prior service component of accumulated other comprehensive income.

Federal Medicare Part D subsidy receipts were $5 million and $4 million in the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. Expected receipts in 2017, related to benefits paid in the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, are $2 million and $3 million, respectively.

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

	Without subsidy	With subsidy
2017	$ 74	$ 72
2018	81	80
2019	86	84
2020	90	88
2021	94	92
2022 - 2026	540	529
Total	$ 965	$ 945

Postemployment Benefits

The Reserve Banks offer 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, 2016 and 2015 were $136 million and $148 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 2016 and 2015 operating expenses were $9 million and $12 million, respectively, and are recorded as a component of "Operating expenses: Salaries and benefits" in the Combined Statements of Operations.

(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, 2016 and 2015 (in millions):

	2016			2015		
	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	$ (3,596)	$ (206)	$ (3,802)	$ (3,840)	$ (328)	$ (4,168)
Change in funded status of benefit plans:						
Prior service costs arising during the year	-	147	147	-	3	3
Amortization of prior service cost	93 [1]	(9) [2]	84	93 [1]	(10) [2]	83
Change in prior service costs related to benefit plans	93	138	231	93	(7)	86
Net actuarial gain (loss) arising during the year	(552)	(86)	(638)	(72)	105	33
Curtailment effect actuarial gain	-	8	8	-	-	-
Amortization of net actuarial (loss) gain	211 [1]	5 [2]	216	223 [1]	24 [2]	247
Change in actuarial (losses) gains related to benefit plans	(341)	(73)	(414)	151	129	280
Change in funded status of benefit plans - other comprehensive (loss) income	(248)	65	(183)	244	122	366
Balance at December 31	$ (3,844)	$ (141)	$ (3,985)	$ (3,596)	$ (206)	$ (3,802)

[1] Reclassification is reported as a component of "Operating expenses: Net periodic pension expense" in the Combined Statements of Operations.

[2] Reclassification is reported as a component of "Operating expenses: Salaries and benefits" in the Combined Statements of Operations.

Additional detail regarding the classification of accumulated other comprehensive loss is included in Notes 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 10 to 4. The new infrastructure will involve consolidation of substantially all operations to the FRBC, the FRBKC, the FRBNY, and the FRBSL.

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

	2014 and prior restructuring plans	Total
Information related to restructuring plans as of December 31, 2016:		
Total expected costs related to restructuring activity	$ 19	$ 19
Estimated future costs related to restructuring activity	1	1
Expected completion date	2020	
Reconciliation of liability balances:		
Balance at December 31, 2014	$ 16	$ 16
Employee separation costs	3	3
Other costs	2	2
Adjustments	(3)	(3)
Payments	(2)	(2)
Balance at December 31, 2015	$ 16	$ 16
Employee separation costs	1	1
Other costs	1	1
Adjustments	(3)	(3)
Payments	(3)	(3)
Balance at December 31, 2016	$ 12	$ 12

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 Operations.

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

Adjustments to the accrued liability are primarily due to changes of the appropriate expense category in the Combined Statements of Operations.

Costs associated with enhanced pension benefits for all Reserve Banks are recorded on the books of the as discussed in Note 9. Costs associated with enhanced postretirement benefits are disclosed in Note 10.

(13) DISTRIBUTION OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

The following table presents the distribution of the Bank's comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 (in millions):

	2016	2015
Dividends on capital stock	$ 711	$ 1,743
Transfer to (from) surplus	-	(18,572)
Earnings remittances to the Treasury:		
Interest on Federal Reserve notes	-	91,143
Required by the Federal Reserve Act	91,467	25,956
Total distribution	$ 92,178	$ 100,270

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 each Reserve Bank's 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" in the Reserve Banks' Combined Statements of Operations, and in the table above.

(14) SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

There were no subsequent events that require adjustments to or disclosures in the combined financial statements as of December 31, 2016. Subsequent events were evaluated through March 8, 2017, which is the date that the combined financial statements were available to be issued.