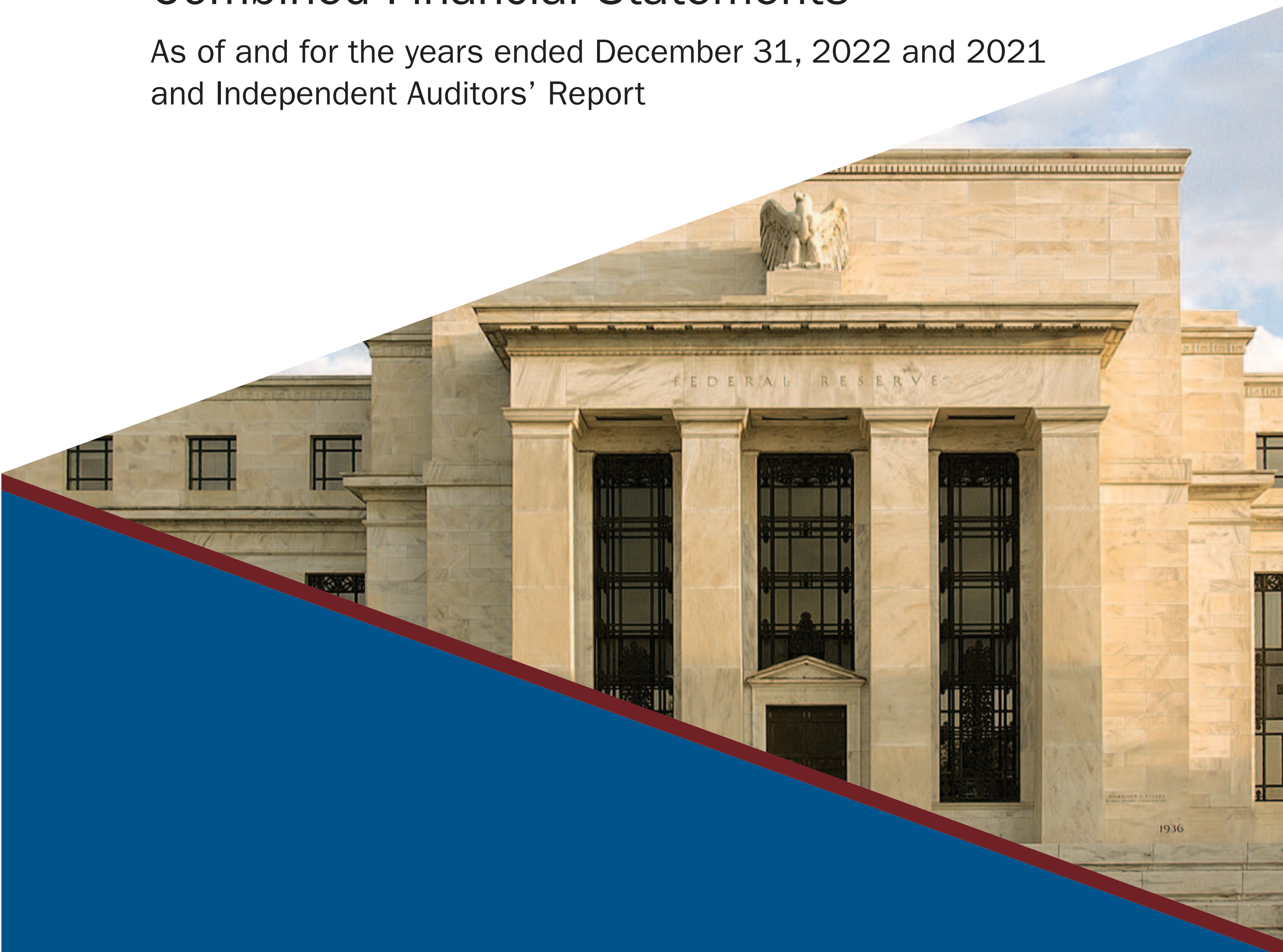
Federal Reserve Banks
Combined Financial Statements

As of and for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021
and Independent Auditors' Report



The Federal Reserve System is the central bank of the United States. It performs five key functions to promote the effective operation of the U.S. economy and, more generally, the public interest.

The Federal Reserve

- **conducts the nation's monetary policy** to promote maximum employment and stable prices in the U.S. economy;
- **promotes the stability of the financial system** and seeks to minimize and contain systemic risks through active monitoring and engagement in the U.S. and abroad;
- **promotes the safety and soundness of individual financial institutions** and monitors their impact on the financial system as a whole;
- **fosters payment and settlement system safety and efficiency** through services to the banking industry and U.S. government that facilitate U.S.-dollar transactions and payments; and
- **promotes consumer protection and community development** through consumer-focused supervision and examination, research and analysis of emerging consumer issues and trends, community economic development activities, and administration of consumer laws and regulations.

To learn more about us, visit www.federalreserve.gov/aboutthefed.htm.

Contents

KPMG LLP
750 East Pratt Street, 18th Floor
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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

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, 2022 and 2021, and the related combined statements of operations and changes in capital for the years then ended, and the related notes (collectively, the financial statements). 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 combined financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the combined financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall combined presentation of the financial statements. 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, 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, 2022 and 2021, and the results of its operations and changes in capital for the years then ended, on the basis of accounting described in Note 3.

KPMG LLP

Washington, DC
March 14, 2023

Abbreviations

ACH	Automated clearinghouse
ASC	Accounting Standards Codification
ASU	Accounting Standards Update
BEP	Benefit Equalization Retirement Plan
Bureau	Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection
CARES	Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security
CCF	Corporate Credit Facilities LLC
CMBS	Agency commercial mortgage-backed securities
CPFF II	CP Funding Facility II LLC
DFMU	Designated financial market utility
ESF	Exchange Stabilization Fund
FAM	Financial Accounting Manual for Federal Reserve Banks
FASB	Financial Accounting Standards Board
FIMA	Foreign and International Monetary Authorities
FOMC	Federal Open Market Committee
FRA	Federal Reserve Act
FRBB	Federal Reserve Bank of Boston
FRBNY	Federal Reserve Bank of New York
GAAP	Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America
GSE	Government-sponsored enterprise
LLC	Limited Liability Company
Main Street	MS Facilities LLC
MBS	Mortgage-backed securities
MLF	Municipal Liquidity Facility LLC
MMLF	Money Market Mutual Fund Liquidity Facility
OEB	Office of Employee Benefits of the Federal Reserve System
PDCF	Primary Dealer Credit Facility
PMCCF	Primary Market Corporate Credit Facility
PPP	Paycheck Protection Program
PPPLF	Paycheck Protection Program Liquidity Facility
RMBS	Agency residential mortgage-backed securities
SBA	Small Business Administration
SDR	Special drawing rights
SERP	Supplemental Retirement Plan for Select Officers of the Federal Reserve Banks
SMCCF	Secondary Market Corporate Credit Facility
SOMA	System Open Market Account
STRIPS	Separate Trading of Registered Interest and Principal of Securities
TALF II	Term Asset-Backed Securities Loan Facility II LLC
TBA	To be announced
TIPS	Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities
VIE	Variable interest entity

Combined Statements of Condition as of December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021
(in millions)

		2022	2021
ASSETS			
Gold certificates		$ 11,037	$ 11,037
Special drawing rights certificates		5,200	5,200
Coin		1,209	1,232
Loans:	Note 4		
Loans to depository institutions		5,276	555
Other loans		11,450	33,853
System Open Market Account:	Note 5		
Treasury securities, net (of which $51,590 and $40,737 is lent as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively)		5,729,247	5,917,426
Federal agency and government-sponsored enterprise mortgage-backed securities, net		2,697,583	2,685,268
Government-sponsored enterprise debt securities, net (of which $23 and $0 is lent as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively)		2,584	2,610
Foreign currency denominated investments, net		18,565	20,330
Central bank liquidity swaps		412	3,340
Accrued interest receivable		34,277	30,976
Other assets		1	1
Consolidated variable interest entities: Assets held, net (including $547 and $612 measured at fair value as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively)	Note 6	30,436	40,171
Prepaid pension benefit costs	Note 9	1,333	472
Other accrued interest receivable		68	89
Bank premises and equipment, net	Note 7	2,700	2,610
Items in process of collection		72	76
Deferred asset - remittances to the Treasury	Note 12	16,585	–
Other assets		1,319	1,153
Total assets		$ 8,569,354	$ 8,756,399
LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL			
Federal Reserve notes outstanding, net		$ 2,258,961	$ 2,187,139
System Open Market Account:	Note 5		
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase		2,889,555	2,183,041
Other liabilities		690	2,374
Deposits:			
Depository institutions		2,684,814	3,644,277
Treasury, general account		446,685	406,108
Other deposits		227,160	264,593
Interest payable to depository institutions and others		1,093	34
Consolidated variable interest entities: Other liabilities	Note 6	96	156
Accrued benefit costs	Notes 9, 10	1,940	2,831
Deferred credit items		611	659
Accrued remittances to the Treasury		–	4,384
Other liabilities		359	340
Total liabilities		8,511,964	8,695,936
Reserve Bank capital			
Capital paid-in		$ 35,014	$ 33,877
Surplus (including accumulated other comprehensive (loss) of $(960) and $(2,779) at December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively)		6,785	6,785
Total Reserve Bank capital		41,799	40,662
Consolidated variable interest entities formed to administer credit and liquidity facilities: Non-controlling interest	Note 6	15,591	19,801
Total Reserve Bank capital and consolidated variable interest entities non-controlling interest		57,390	60,463
Total liabilities and capital		$ 8,569,354	$ 8,756,399

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

Combined Statements of Operations for the years ended December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021
(in millions)

		2022	2021
INTEREST INCOME			
Loans:	Note 4		
Loans to depository institutions		$ 87	$ 2
Other loans		67	227
System Open Market Account:	Note 5		
Securities purchased under agreements to resell		–	1
Treasury securities, net		115,872	92,610
Federal agency and government-sponsored enterprise mortgage-backed securities, net		53,959	29,619
Government-sponsored enterprise debt securities, net		133	134
Foreign currency denominated investments, net		(3)	(45)
Central bank liquidity swaps		18	7
Total interest income		170,133	122,555
INTEREST EXPENSE			
System Open Market Account:	Note 5		
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase		$ 41,967	$ 414
Other		5	2
Depository institutions and others		60,405	5,333
Total interest expense		102,377	5,749
Net interest income		67,756	116,806
OTHER ITEMS OF INCOME (LOSS)			
System Open Market Account:	Note 5		
Treasury securities losses, net		$ (5)	$ –
Federal agency and government-sponsored enterprise mortgage-backed securities losses, net		(234)	(35)
Foreign currency translation losses, net		(1,762)	(1,856)
Other		82	45
Income from services		466	456
Reimbursable services to government agencies		846	787
Other components of net benefit costs	Notes 9, 10	787	366
Other		40	50
Total other items of income (loss)		220	(187)
OPERATING EXPENSES			
Salaries and benefits		$ 3,943	$ 3,792
System pension service cost	Note 9	946	954
Occupancy		319	318
Equipment		250	231
Other		932	811
Assessments:			
Board of Governors operating expenses and currency costs		2,069	2,005
Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection		722	628
Total operating expenses		9,181	8,739
Reserve Bank net income from operations		58,795	107,880
Consolidated variable interest entities: Income, net	Note 6	1,742	975
Consolidated variable interest entities: Non-controlling (income), net	Note 6	(1,701)	(927)
Reserve Bank and consolidated variable interest entities net income before providing remittances to the Treasury		58,836	107,928
Earnings remittances to the Treasury, net	Note 12	59,446	109,025
Net loss after providing for remittances to the Treasury		(610)	(1,097)
Change in prior service costs related to benefit plans	Notes 9, 10, 11	(29)	(91)
Change in actuarial gains related to benefit plans	Notes 9, 10, 11	1,848	1,731
Total other comprehensive income		1,819	1,640
Comprehensive income		$ 1,209	$ 543

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

Combined Statements of Changes in Capital for the years ended December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021

(in millions, except share data)

	Reserve Bank Capital						
		Surplus					
	Capital paid-in	Net income retained	Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	Total surplus	Total Reserve Bank capital	Consolidated variable interest entities: Non-controlling interest	Total Reserve Bank capital and consolidated variable interest entities non-controlling interest
Balance at December 31, 2020							
(647,525,381 shares of Reserve Bank capital stock)	$ 32,376	$ 11,244	$ (4,419)	$ 6,825	$ 39,201	$ 110,646	$ 149,847
Net change in capital stock issued (30,008,722 shares)	1,501	–	–	–	1,501	–	1,501
Comprehensive income:							
Reserve Bank net loss after providing for remittances to the Treasury	–	(1,145)	–	(1,145)	(1,145)	–	(1,145)
Consolidated variable interest entities: Income, net	–	48	–	48	48	927	975
Other comprehensive income	–	–	1,640	1,640	1,640	–	1,640
Dividends on capital stock	–	(583)	–	(583)	(583)	–	(583)
Consolidated variable interest entities: Non-controlling interest - capital contribution (distribution)	–	–	–	–	–	(91,243)	(91,243)
Consolidated variable interest entities: Non-controlling interest - (earnings distribution)	–	–	–	–	–	(529)	(529)
Net change in Reserve Bank capital and non-controlling interest	1,501	(1,680)	1,640	(40)	1,461	(90,845)	(89,384)
Balance at December 31, 2021							
(677,534,103 shares of Reserve Bank capital stock)	33,877	9,564	(2,779)	6,785	40,662	19,801	60,463
Net change in capital stock issued (22,747,439 shares)	$ 1,137	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ 1,137	$ –	$ 1,137
Comprehensive income:							
Reserve Bank net loss after providing for remittances to the Treasury	–	(651)	–	(651)	(651)	–	(651)
Consolidated variable interest entities: Income, net	–	41	–	41	41	1,701	1,742
Other comprehensive income	–	–	1,819	1,819	1,819	–	1,819
Dividends on capital stock	–	(1,209)	–	(1,209)	(1,209)	–	(1,209)
Consolidated variable interest entities: Non-controlling interest - capital contribution (distribution)	–	–	–	–	–	(5,911)	(5,911)
Consolidated variable interest entities: Non-controlling interest - (earnings distribution)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Net change in Reserve Bank capital and non-controlling interest	1,137	(1,819)	1,819	–	1,137	(4,210)	(3,073)
Balance at December 31, 2022							
(700,281,542 shares of Reserve Bank capital stock)	$ 35,014	$ 7,745	$ (960)	$ 6,785	$ 41,799	$ 15,591	$ 57,390

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

Notes to Combined Financial Statements

(1) STRUCTURE

The Federal Reserve Banks are part of the Federal Reserve System (System) created by Congress under the Federal Reserve Act of 1913 (FRA), 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 FRA, supervision and control of each Reserve Bank is exercised by a board of directors. The FRA 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 national banks and 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 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 FRA with a number of specific duties, including general supervision over the Reserve Banks. The FOMC is composed of members of the Board of Governors, the president of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York (FRBNY), and, on a rotating basis, four other Reserve Bank presidents.

(2) OPERATIONS AND SERVICES

The Reserve Banks perform a variety of services and operations. These functions include participating in formulating and conducting monetary policy; participating in the payment system, including transfers of funds, automated clearinghouse (ACH) operations, and check collection; distributing coin and currency; performing fiscal agency functions for the U.S. Department of the Treasury (Treasury), certain federal agencies, and other entities; serving as the federal government's bank; providing short-term loans to depository institutions; providing loans to participants in programs or facilities with broad-based eligibility in unusual and exigent circumstances; serving consumers and communities by providing educational materials and information regarding financial consumer protection rights and laws and information on community development programs and activities; and supervising bank holding companies, state member banks, savings and loan holding companies, U.S. offices of foreign banking organizations, Edge Act 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 on behalf of the Reserve Banks as provided in its annual authorization. As such, the FRBNY holds the resulting securities and agreements in a portfolio known as the System Open Market Account (SOMA). The FOMC authorizes and directs the FRBNY to conduct operations in domestic markets, including the direct purchase and sale of Treasury securities, federal agency and government-sponsored enterprise (GSE) residential mortgage-backed securities (RMBS), federal agency and GSE commercial mortgage-backed securities (CMBS), and GSE debt securities; the purchase of these securities under agreements to resell; the sale of these securities under agreements to repurchase; and the exchange, at market prices, of these securities that are maturing. 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 authorized and directed the FRBNY to execute standalone spot and forward foreign exchange transactions in certain 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.

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 and temporary U.S. dollar liquidity swap arrangements and standing foreign currency liquidity swap arrangements with various foreign banks. The FRBNY holds amounts outstanding under these liquidity swap lines in the SOMA. In March 2020, the FOMC established temporary swap U.S. dollar liquidity lines to allow central banks to borrow U.S. currency against collateral in their respective jurisdictions. The temporary swap lines expired on December 31, 2021.

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

In response to the coronavirus pandemic that began in 2020, the Board of Governors authorized the operation of several lending facilities under section 13(3) of the FRA. The authority granted to these lending facilities to extend or purchase eligible assets has ended.

On April 8, 2020, each Federal Reserve Bank established and commenced operation of the Paycheck Protection Program Liquidity Facility (PPPLF). The PPPLF offered a source of liquidity to financial institution lenders that lend to small businesses through the Small Business Administration's (SBA) Paycheck Protection Program (PPP). The PPPLF's authority to extend new loans ended July 30, 2021, and the facility will continue to operate until all loans are paid off and operations cease.

The Board of Governors authorized the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston (FRBB) to operate the following two lending facilities:

- On April 9, 2020, the Main Street Lending Program (MSLP) was established to support lending to small and medium-sized businesses and non-profit organizations that were in sound financial condition before the onset of the coronavirus pandemic. The MSLP lending program involved the purchase of participations in loans originated by eligible lenders. The MSLP includes five facilities: Main Street New Loan Facility, Main Street Expanded Loan Facility, Main Street Priority Loan Facility, Non-profit Organization New Loan Facility, and Non-profit Organization Expanded Loan Facility. The MS Facilities LLC (Main Street) was established to administer the facilities. The Treasury, using funds appropriated to the Exchange Stabilization Fund (ESF) through the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act, made an equity investment in Main Street. The facilities' authority to purchase loan participations ended January 8, 2021, and the FRBB will continue to manage operations until the closure of Main Street.

- On March 18, 2020, the Money Market Mutual Fund Liquidity Facility (MMLF) was established to provide funding to U.S. depository institutions and bank holding companies to finance their purchases of certain types of assets from money market mutual funds under certain conditions. The MMLF's authority to extend loans ended March 31, 2021. All loans were subsequently repaid.

The Board of Governors authorized the FRBNY to operate the following lending facilities:

- On March 22, 2020, the Term Asset-Backed Securities Loan Facility (TALF) was established to provide loans to U.S. companies secured by certain AAA-rated asset-backed securities (ABS) backed by consumer and business loans. Term Asset-Backed Securities Loan Facility II Limited Liability Company (LLC) (TALF II) was established to administer the facility. The Treasury, using funds appropriated to the ESF through the CARES Act, made an equity investment in TALF II. The TALF's authority to extend loans ended December 31, 2020, and the FRBNY will continue to manage operations until the closure of TALF II.

- On April 8, 2020, the Municipal Liquidity Facility was established to support lending to state, city, and county governments, certain multistate entities, and other issuers of municipal securities. Municipal Liquidity Facility LLC (MLF) was established to administer the facility. The Treasury, using funds appropriated to the ESF through the CARES Act, made an equity investment in MLF. The facility's authority to purchase eligible assets ended December 31, 2020, and the FRBNY will continue to manage operations until the closure of MLF.

- On March 17, 2020, the Commercial Paper Funding Facility (CPFF) was established to provide liquidity to short-term funding markets through U.S. dollar-denominated commercial paper issuances. CP Funding Facility II LLC (CPFF II) was established to administer the CPFF. The Treasury, using the ESF, made an equity investment in CPFF II. The CPFF's authority to purchase commercial paper ended March 31, 2021, and CPFF II was terminated on July 8, 2021.

- On March 23, 2020, the Corporate Credit Facilities LLC (CCF) was established to administer the Primary Market Corporate Credit Facility (PMCCF), which was established to support credit to large employers through bond and loan issuances, and the Secondary Market Corporate Credit Facility (SMCCF), which was established to support credit to large employers by providing liquidity for outstanding corporate bonds. The Treasury, using funds appropriated to the ESF through the CARES Act, made an equity investment in CCF. The authority of the PMCCF and SMCCF to purchase eligible assets ended December 31, 2020. CCF was terminated on December 17, 2021.

Additional information related to the lending facilities that the Reserve Banks participate in is provided in Notes 4 and 6.

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 among 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 of Governors 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, and the recording of all SOMA securities on a settlement-date basis. 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.

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 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 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.

Significant accounts and accounting policies are explained below.

a. Consolidation

The combined financial statements include the accounts and results of operations of the Reserve Banks as well as several variable interest entities (VIEs), which include the following LLCs: CPFF II, CCF, Main Street, MLF, and TALF II. The consolidation of the VIEs were assessed in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) Topic 810 (ASC 810), Consolidation, which requires VIEs to be consolidated by its controlling financial interest holder. The Reserve Banks are the managing member and the Treasury is the preferred equity member of the LLCs. Intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. See Note 6 for additional information on the VIEs. The assets and liabilities of each LLC have been accounted for and consolidated with the assets and liabilities of the Reserve Banks. The consolidated financial statements of the Reserve Banks include accounts and results of operations of Maiden & Nassau LLC, a Delaware LLC wholly owned by the FRBNY, which was formed to own and operate the 33 Maiden Lane building.

The Reserve Banks consolidate a VIE if the Reserve Banks have 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 Banks evaluate the VIEs' design, capital structure, and relationships with the variable interest holders. The Reserve Banks reconsider whether it has a controlling financial interest in a VIE, as required by FASB ASC 810, Consolidation, 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 and other loans, which consist of the PPPLF, Money Market Mutual Fund Liquidity Facility (MMLF), and Primary Dealer Credit Facility (PDCF), 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 Banks 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) under the standard monetary policy repurchase agreement operations and domestic standing repurchase agreement facility with primary dealers and eligible counterparties (repo operations), and foreign official and international account holders under the Foreign and International Monetary Authorities (FIMA) Repo Facility. Repo operations transactions are settled through a tri-party arrangement, in which 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 the 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 repo operations primarily include Treasury securities (including Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities (TIPS), Separate Trading of Registered Interest and Principal of Securities (STRIPS), and Treasury Floating Rate Notes); direct obligations of several federal agencies and GSEs, including Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, and Federal Home Loan Banks; and pass-through federal agency and GSE mortgage-backed securities (MBS). The FIMA Repo Facility is managed by the FRBNY, and acceptable collateral includes Treasury securities only. 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. Interest income is reported as “System Open Market Account: Securities purchased under agreements to resell” in the Combined Statements of Operations.

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 repo operations. 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, federal agency and GSE MBS, or GSE debt securities 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. Interest expense is reported as “System Open Market Account: Securities sold under agreements to repurchase” in the Combined Statements of Operations.

Treasury securities and GSE debt securities held in the SOMA may be lent to primary dealers, typically overnight, to facilitate the effective conduct of open market operations. 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 “Other items of 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, Federal Agency and Government-Sponsored Enterprise Residential and Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities, Government-Sponsored Enterprise Debt Securities, and Foreign Currency Denominated Investments

Interest income on Treasury securities, federal agency and GSE MBS, GSE debt securities, and foreign currency denominated investments included in the SOMA is recorded when earned and includes inflation compensation on TIPS and amortization of premiums and accretion of discounts using the effective interest method. Interest income on federal agency and GSE MBS also includes 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, federal agency and GSE MBS, and GSE debt securities 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 RMBS 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, 2022 and 2021, 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 TBA MBS 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 “Other items of income (loss): System Open Market Account: Federal agency and government-sponsored enterprise mortgage-backed securities 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 "Other items of 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, federal agency and GSE MBS, and GSE debt securities 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 on a percentage basis, adjusted annually in the second quarter of each year, calculated as the ratio of each Reserve Bank's capital and surplus to the Reserve Banks' aggregate capital and surplus at the preceding December 31.

The Reserve Banks are authorized to hold foreign currency working balances and execute foreign exchange transactions to facilitate international payments and currency transactions it makes with or on behalf of foreign central bank and U.S. official institution customers. These foreign currency working balances and transactions are not related to the Reserve Banks' 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 "Other items of 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 allocated to each Reserve Bank based on a percentage basis, adjusted annually in the second quarter of each year, calculated as the ratio 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 interest rate under the swap agreement. The amount of compensation received during the term of the swap transaction 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 liquidity swap is recorded as a liability in the amount of foreign currency that the FRBNY receives.

h. Consolidated Variable Interest Entities: Assets Held, Net

The consolidated VIEs hold assets that result from the associated purchase and lending activities and from the Treasury’s preferred equity contributions. In addition to loans and securities directly related to program activities, assets may include cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments, and short-term investments in non-marketable securities. Cash equivalents and short-term investments are recorded at fair value in accordance with FASB ASC 825, Financial Instruments, while short-term investments in non-marketable securities are accounted for at amortized cost in accordance with FASB ASC 320, Investments - Debt Securities.

Main Street holds loan participations through the various programs that are classified as held-for-investment and measured at principal amount outstanding, including capitalized interest, net of allowance, and charge-offs and including interest receivable, in accordance with FASB ASC 310, Receivables and FASB ASC 450, Contingencies.

MLF holds municipal notes designated as held-to-maturity and accounted for at amortized cost in accordance with FASB ASC 320, Investments - Debt Securities. TALF II made loans to borrowers that are designated as held-for-investment and accounted for at the loan's principal balance in accordance with FASB ASC 310, Receivables.

During the period January 2020 to May 2021, CCF investments in corporate debt securities were accounted for at amortized cost in accordance with FASB ASC 320, Investments - Debt Securities. Due to the wind down of the CCF portfolio, effective June 2021, corporate bonds held by CCF under the SMCCF were reclassified as trading securities and, as a result, were recorded at fair value in accordance with FASB ASC 320, Investments - Debt Securities. Upon reclassification, any portion of the unrealized holding gains or losses at the transfer date of the securities, which occurred prior to year-end, was recognized as a component of "Consolidated variable interest entities: Income (Loss), net" in the Consolidated Statements of Operations. CCF also held exchange-traded funds that were recorded at fair value in accordance with FASB ASC 825, Financial Instruments.

Additional information related to the assets held by consolidated VIEs is provided in Note 6.

i. Bank Premises, Equipment, and Software

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 and 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.

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. Leases

Leases are identified in accordance with FASB ASC 842, *Leases*. The Reserve Banks' material leases involve lessor and lessee arrangements for premises that are classified as operating leases and lessee arrangements for equipment that are classified as finance leases. When the Reserve Banks are a lessee, the discount rate is based on a risk-free Treasury borrowing rate at lease commencement using a period comparable to the lease term. Upon adoption of ASC 842, the Reserve Banks elected the short-term lease recognition exemption and did not separate lease components from non-lease components for all leases.

k. Federal Reserve Notes

Federal Reserve notes are the circulating currency of the United States. These notes, which are identified as issued to a specific Reserve Bank, must be fully collateralized. All of the Reserve Banks' assets are eligible to be pledged as collateral. The collateral value is equal to the book value of the collateral tendered with the exception of securities, for which the collateral value is equal to the par value of the securities tendered. The par value of securities pledged as collateral under 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 FRA 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 $360 billion and $250 billion at December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

At December 31, 2022 and 2021, all Federal Reserve notes outstanding, net, were fully collateralized. At December 31, 2022 and 2021, all gold certificates, all SDR certificates, and $2,243 billion and $2,171 billion,respectively, of domestic securities held in the SOMA were pledged as collateral. At December 31, 2022 and 2021, no investments denominated in foreign currencies were pledged as collateral.

l. Deposits

Depository Institutions

Depository institutions’ deposits represent balances maintained in master accounts and excess balance accounts held by the depository institutions at the Reserve Banks.
Depository institutions earn interest at the interest on reserve balance (IORB) rate. The Board of Governors sets the IORB rate at a rate not to exceed the general level of short-term interest rates and has the discretion to change the IORB rate at any time. Interest on depository institutions' balances is calculated and accrued daily at the specified rate. Interest payable on deposits of depository institutions at Reserve Banks is reported as a component of “Interest payable to depository institutions and others” in the Combined Statements of Condition. Interest expense on deposits of depository institutions at Reserve Banks is reported as a component of “Depository institutions and others” in the Combined Statements of Operations.

Treasury General Account

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

Other Deposits

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 a rate currently set equal to the interest rate paid on reserve balances maintained by depository institutions. The Board of Governors sets, and can change at its discretion, the rate paid to DFMUs. Interest payable on other deposits is reported as a component of “Interest payable to depository institutions and others” in the Combined Statements of Condition. Interest expense on other deposits is reported as a component of “Depository institutions and others” in the Combined Statements of Operations.

The FRBNY held other deposits for the FRBB's MMLF, and during 2021, the balance was returned after the MMLF's authority to extend loans ended on March 31, 2021.

m. Items in Process of Collection and Deferred Credit Items

Items in process of collection primarily represent 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 represent 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.

n. Reserve Bank Capital Paid-in

The FRA 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 have 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 FRA requires each Reserve Bank to pay each member bank an annual dividend based on the amount of the member bank’s paid-in capital stock and a rate determined by the member bank’s total consolidated assets. Member banks with total consolidated assets in excess of a threshold established in the FRA receive a dividend equal 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. Member banks with total consolidated assets equal to or less than the threshold receive a dividend of 6 percent. The threshold for total consolidated assets was $11.2 billion and $10.8 billion for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively. This threshold is adjusted annually based on the Gross Domestic Product Price Index, which is published by the Bureau of Economic Analysis. The dividend is paid semiannually and is cumulative.

o. Consolidated Variable Interest Entities Formed to Administer Credit and Liquidity Facilities: Non-Controlling Interest

The Treasury’s preferred equity contribution to the consolidated VIEs is reported as a component of “Consolidated variable interest entities formed to administer credit and liquidity facilities: Non-controlling interest” in the Combined Statements of Condition.

The reported amount also includes Treasury's allocated portion of undistributed net VIEs assets, determined in accordance with LLC agreements and accounting policies adopted by the VIEs. The Treasury’s non-controlling interest is reported as “Consolidated variable interest entities: Non-controlling interest” in the Combined Statements of Changes in Capital. Treasury’s allocated portion of undistributed net assets is determined in accordance with the hypothetical liquidation at book value methodology. A calculation is prepared to determine the amounts that would be received if the VIE liquidated all of its assets, measured as of the balance sheet date, and distributed the proceeds to the members based on the contractually defined liquidation priorities. The difference between the calculated liquidation distribution amounts at the beginning and the end of the reporting period is the Reserve Banks' share of the earnings or losses from the VIEs investments for the period.

p. Surplus

The FRA limits aggregate Reserve Bank surplus. The National Defense Authorization Act for 2021 reduced the statutory limit on aggregate Reserve Bank surplus from $6.825 billion to $6.785 billion, effective January 1, 2021.

On February 5, 2021, the Reserve Banks made a $40 million lump sum payment to the Treasury. 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.

Accumulated other comprehensive loss 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.

q. Earnings Remittances to the Treasury

The FRA requires that any amounts of the surplus funds of the Reserve Banks that exceed, or would exceed, the aggregate surplus limitation 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 aggregate surplus limitation. Remittances to the Treasury are made on a weekly basis. See Note 12 additional information on earnings remittances to the Treasury.

On a weekly basis, if earnings become less than the costs of operations, payment of dividends, and reservation of an amount necessary to maintain the aggregate surplus limitation, the Reserve Banks suspend weekly remittances to the Treasury and record a deferred asset. A deferred asset represents the shortfall in earnings from the most recent point that remittances to the Treasury were suspended. The deferred asset is the amount of net excess earnings the Reserve Banks will need to realize in the future before remittances to the Treasury resume. The net amount of the excess earnings and costs in excess of earnings recognized for the full year is reported as "Earnings remittances to the Treasury, net" in the Combined Statements of Operations. Amounts due to the Treasury are reported as "Accrued remittances to the Treasury" in the Combined Statements of Condition. The Reserve Banks record a deferred asset, which is reported as "Deferred asset – remittances to the Treasury" in the Combined Statements of Condition. This deferred asset is periodically reviewed for impairment and no impairment existed as of December 31, 2022.

r. Income and Costs Related to Treasury Services

When directed by the Secretary of the Treasury, the Reserve Banks are required by the FRA to serve as fiscal agent and depositary of the United States Government. By statute, the Treasury has appropriations to pay for these services. Revenue generated by the Reserve Banks in performing fiscal agent activities is recognized when the Reserve Banks' performance obligations are satisfied. During the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Reserve Banks were reimbursed for substantially all services provided to the Treasury as its fiscal agent.

s. Assessments

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

The Dodd-Frank Act requires that, after the transfer of its responsibilities to the Bureau on July 21, 2011, the Board of Governors fund the Bureau in an amount not to exceed a fixed percentage of the total operating expenses of the System as reported in the Board of Governors' 2009 annual report, which totaled $4.98 billion. After 2013, the amount is 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, 2022 and 2021 was 14.74 percent ($734.0 million) and 14.41 percent ($717.5 million), respectively. The Reserve Banks' assessment for Bureau funding is reported as “Operating expenses: Assessments: Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection” in the Combined Statements of Operations.

t. Fair Value

Assets of the Retirement Plan for Employees of the System and certain assets of the credit facilities, discussed in Note 6, 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.

u. 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 $56 million and $57 million for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively, and are reported as a component of “Operating expenses: Occupancy” in the Combined Statements of Operations.

v. Restructuring Charges

The Reserve Banks had no significant restructuring activities in 2022 and 2021.

w. Recently Issued Accounting Standards

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

In June 2016, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2016-13, Financial Instruments – Credit Losses (Topic 326): Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments, amended in subsequent related ASUs. ASU 2016-13 introduces the Current Expected Credit Losses (CECL) methodology which replaced the previous GAAP method of calculating credit losses. While the prior methodology required incurred losses to be probable before they were recognized, ASU 2016-13 requires the use of a lifetime expected loss methodology, which requires earlier recognition of credit losses on financial assets measured at amortized cost. The new standard modifies the methodology for measuring credit losses by incorporating future forecast assumptions while it does not change the determined credit risk on the underlying financial assets. The Board of Governors adopted this standard using the modified retrospective method to report results under ASU 2016-13 for reporting periods after January 1, 2023. The prior balance at December 31, 2022 was reported under the previous GAAP methodology, and an immaterial amount will be recorded to increase credit losses under the CECL methodology upon adoption at January 1, 2023.

In October 2018, the FASB issued ASU 2018-17, Consolidation (Topic 810): Targeted Improvements to Related Party Guidance for Variable Interest Entities. This update broadens the existing accounting alternative available to private companies. The Board of Governors adopted this standard for the year ending December 31, 2021, and it did not have a material effect on the Reserve Banks' combined financial statements.

In March 2020, the FASB issued ASU 2020-04, Reference Rate Reform (Topic 848): Facilitation of the Effects of Reference Rate Reform on Financial Reporting; and in January 2021, ASU 2021-01, Reference Rate Reform (Topic

848): Scope. This update provides optional expedients to apply to contract modifications and hedging relationships that reference the London Inter-Bank Offered Rate (LIBOR) or another reference rate expected to be discontinued. The Board of Governors decided to elect these expedients through the transition to Secure Overnight Financing Rate (SOFR) and other comparable reference rates. This guidance is not expected to have a material impact on the Reserve Banks' combined financial statements.

In April 2022, the FASB issued ASU 2022-02, Financial Instruments—Credit Losses (Topic 326) Troubled Debt Restructurings and Vintage Disclosures. This update addresses issues related to troubled debt restructurings and gross write-offs within ASU 2016-13. The Board of Governors will adopt this update upon implementation of ASU 2016-13, and it is not expected to have a material impact 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. 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 the Reserve Banks 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 Banks, 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 Banks 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.

Other Loans

Paycheck Protection Program Liquidity Facility

PPPLF loans are non-recourse loans and only PPP loans guaranteed by the SBA are eligible to serve as collateral for the PPPLF. An eligible borrower may pledge SBA-guaranteed PPP loans that it has originated or purchased. Each PPPLF loan is equal to the maturity of the PPP loan pledged and has a term of two years or five years based on the PPP loan origination date. In an event of default, PPP covered loans are fully guaranteed as to principal and accrued interest by the SBA. The Reserve Banks have the rights to any such loan forgiveness reimbursement by the SBA to the eligible borrower. The eligible borrower shall pay fully collected funds to the Reserve Banks. At December 31, 2022 and 2021, no PPPLF loans were over 90 days past due and determined to be non-performing, or on non-accrual status. The PPPLF's authority to extend new loans ended July 30, 2021.

Money Market Mutual Fund Liquidity Facility

On March 18, 2020, the MMLF was established to provide funding to U.S. depository institutions and bank holding companies to finance their purchases of certain types of assets from money market mutual funds under certain conditions. The Bank extended loans to eligible financial institutions secured by high-quality assets purchased by the borrowing financial institution from money market mutual funds. On April 12, 2021, the MMLF returned the funded credit protection of $1.5 billion to the Treasury. Additionally, the MMLF remitted facility fees of $4 million to the Treasury, which are reported as a component of “Other items of income (loss): Other” in the Consolidated Statements of Operations. The MMLF's authority to extend loans ended March 31, 2021, and all loans were repaid by April 6, 2021.

Primary Dealer Credit Facility

On March 17, 2020, the PDCF was established as a term loan facility that provides funding to primary dealers in exchange for a broad range of collateral and is intended to foster the functioning of financial markets more generally. The PDCF's authority to extend loans ended March 31, 2021, and all loans were repaid by April 15, 2021.

The remaining maturity distribution and the total amount of loans outstanding at December 31, 2022 and 2021 were as follows (in millions):

	Within 15 days	16 days to 90 days	91 days to 1 year	Over 1 year to 5 years	Total
December 31, 2022					
Loans to depository institutions					
Primary, secondary, and seasonal credit	$ 3,783	$ 1,493	$ –	$ –	$ 5,276
Other loans					
PPPLF [1]	7	–	–	11,443	11,450
Total loans	$ 3,790	$ 1,493	$ –	$ 11,443	$ 16,726
December 31, 2021					
Loans to depository institutions					
Primary, secondary, and seasonal credit	$ 252	$ 303	$ –	$ –	$ 555
Other loans					
PPPLF	–	–	1,445	32,408	33,853
Total loans	$ 252	$ 303	$ 1,445	$ 32,408	$ 34,408

[1] A component of PPPLF loans presented in the "Within 15 days" category has reached maturity and is recognized as performing loans based upon the underlying guarantee of the collateral by the SBA.

Interest income attributable to loans outstanding during the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 was as follows (in millions):

	2022	2021
Interest income		
Loans to depository institutions		
Primary, secondary, and seasonal credit	$ 87	$ 2
Other loans		
PPPLF	67	222
MMLF	–	5
Total loans	$ 154	$ 229

At December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Bank did not have any loans that were impaired, restructured, past due and determined to be non-performing, or on non-accrual status, and no allowance for loan losses was required. There were no impaired loans during the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021.

(5) SYSTEM OPEN MARKET ACCOUNT

a. Domestic Securities Holdings

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

In response to the risks to economic activity posed by the coronavirus in March 2020, the FOMC directed the FRBNY to increase the SOMA portfolio by purchasing Treasury securities, RMBS, and CMBS as needed to sustain smooth functioning of markets for those securities. Effective December 2020, the FOMC directed the FRBNY to increase the SOMA portfolio by purchasing Treasury securities at a pace of $80 billion per month and RMBS at a pace of $40 billion per month and to increase the SOMA portfolio by purchasing Treasury securities, RMBS, and CMBS as needed to sustain smooth functioning of markets for these securities.

Pursuant to the FOMC directives, the FRBNY reduced the monthly pace of its net asset purchases for Treasury securities and RMBS as follows:

- Effective November 4, 2021, began reducing net asset purchases for Treasury securities to $70 billion per month and began reducing net asset purchases for agency MBS to $35 billion per month. The FRBNY ceased purchases of CMBS.

- Effective December 16, 2021, further reduced net asset purchases for Treasury securities to $60 billion per month and further reduced net asset purchases for RMBS to $30 billion per month.

- Effective mid-January 2022, further reduced net asset purchases for Treasury securities to $40 billion per month and further reduced net asset purchases for RMBS to $20 billion per month.

- Effective mid-February 2022, further reduced net asset purchases for Treasury securities to $20 billion per month and further reduced net asset purchases for RMBS to $10 billion per month.

The FOMC directed the FRBNY, effective March 17, 2022, to roll over all principal payments of Treasury securities and to reinvest payments of agency debt and RMBS into RMBS.

Pursuant to the FOMC directives, the FRBNY reinvested principal payments from Treasury securities and RMBS to the extent that they exceed monthly caps as follows:

- Effective June 2022 through August 2022, rolled over at auction Treasury securities maturing in the calendar month that exceed a cap of $30 billion and reinvested agency MBS maturities in the calendar month that exceed a cap of $17.5 billion.

- Effective September 2022 through December 2022, rolled over at auction Treasury securities maturing in the calendar month that exceed a cap of $60 billion and reinvested agency MBS maturities in the calendar month that exceed a cap of $35 billion.

The total Treasury securities, federal agency and GSE MBS, and GSE debt securities, net, excluding accrued interest, held in the SOMA at December 31, 2022 and 2021 was as follows (in millions):

	Total SOMA							
	2022				2021			
	Par	Unamortized premiums	Unaccreted discounts	Total amortized cost	Par	Unamortized premiums	Unaccreted discounts	Total amortized cost
Treasury securities								
Bills	$ 289,525	$ –	$ (2,940)	$ 286,585	$ 326,044	$ –	$ (88)	$ 325,956
Notes	3,521,904	49,573	(6,614)	3,564,863	3,748,992	69,017	(5,533)	3,812,476
Bonds	1,687,925	204,431	(14,557)	1,877,799	1,577,506	213,327	(11,839)	1,778,994
Total Treasury securities	**5,499,354**	**254,004**	**(24,111)**	**5,729,247**	**5,652,542**	**282,344**	**(17,460)**	**5,917,426**
Federal agency and GSE MBS								
Residential	$ 2,632,909	$ 58,862	$ (3,491)	$ 2,688,280	$ 2,606,309	$ 69,316	$ (568)	$ 2,675,057
Commercial	8,494	812	(3)	9,303	9,237	977	(3)	10,211
Total federal agency and GSE MBS	**2,641,403**	**59,674**	**(3,494)**	**2,697,583**	**2,615,546**	**70,293**	**(571)**	**2,685,268**
GSE debt securities	$ 2,347	$ 237	$ –	$ 2,584	$ 2,347	$ 263	$ –	$ 2,610

During the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, the FRBNY entered into repurchase agreements and reverse repurchase agreements as part of its monetary policy activities. 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.

The FIMA Repo Facility allows FIMA account holders to temporarily exchange their U.S. Treasury securities for U.S. dollars, which can then be available to institutions in their jurisdictions. On July 28, 2021, the FIMA Repo Facility was converted from temporary to a standing facility for repurchase agreements.

Financial information related to repurchase agreements held in the SOMA for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 was as follows (in millions):

	Total SOMA	
	2022	2021
Repo operations:		
Contract amount outstanding, end of year	$ –	$ –
Average daily amount outstanding, during the year	1	–
Maximum balance outstanding, during the year	61	46
FIMA Repo Facility:		
Contract amount outstanding, end of year	$ –	$ –
Average daily amount outstanding, during the year	–	161
Maximum balance outstanding, during the year	2	1,000
Total repurchase agreement contract amount outstanding, end of year	**$ –**	**$ –**
Supplemental information - interest income:		
Repo operations	$ –	$ –
FIMA Repo Facility	–	1
Total interest income - securities purchased under agreements to resell	**$ –**	**$ 1**

There were no outstanding repurchase agreement contracts that were transacted with primary dealers, eligible counterparties, and foreign official and international account holders as of December 31, 2022.

Financial information related to reverse repurchase agreements held in the SOMA for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 was as follows (in millions):

	Total SOMA	
	2022	2021
Primary dealers and expanded counterparties:		
Contract amount outstanding, end of year	$ 2,553,716	$ 1,904,582
Average daily amount outstanding, during the year	1,997,187	717,540
Maximum balance outstanding, during the year	2,553,716	1,904,582
Securities pledged (par value), end of year	2,749,747	1,844,099
Securities pledged (fair value), end of year	2,508,194	1,905,973
Foreign official and international accounts:		
Contract amount outstanding, end of year	$ 335,839	$ 278,459
Average daily amount outstanding, during the year	290,552	251,068
Maximum balance outstanding, during the year	380,593	315,208
Securities pledged (par value), end of year	390,529	274,442
Securities pledged (fair value), end of year	335,886	278,472
Total reverse repurchase agreement contract amount outstanding, end of year	**$ 2,889,555**	**$ 2,183,041**
Supplemental information - interest expense:		
Primary dealers and expanded counterparties	$ 36,655	$ 337
Foreign official and international accounts	5,312	77
Total interest expense - securities sold under agreements to repurchase	**$ 41,967**	**$ 414**

Securities pledged as collateral, at December 31, 2022 and 2021, consisted solely of Treasury securities. The contract amount outstanding as of December 31, 2022 of reverse repurchase agreements that were transacted with primary dealers and expanded counterparties had a remaining term of one business day and matured on January 3, 2023. The contract amount outstanding as of December 31, 2022 of reverse repurchase agreements that were transacted with foreign official and international account holders had a remaining term of one business day and matured on January 3, 2023.

The remaining maturity distribution of Treasury securities, federal agency and GSE MBS, GSE debt securities, repurchase agreements, and reverse repurchase agreements at December 31, 2022 and 2021 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, 2022:							
Treasury securities (par value)	$ 91,280	$ 369,443	$ 721,298	$ 1,915,468	$ 937,231	$ 1,464,634	$ 5,499,354
Federal agency and GSE residential MBS (par value) [1]	–	2	36	3,557	45,302	2,584,012	2,632,909
Federal agency and GSE commercial MBS (par value) [1]	–	–	–	463	4,677	3,354	8,494
GSE debt securities (par value)	–	–	–	–	2,347	–	2,347
Securities purchased under agreements to resell (contract amount)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase (contract amount)	2,889,555	–	–	–	–	–	2,889,555
December 31, 2021:							
Treasury securities (par value)	$ 54,973	$ 351,418	$ 727,400	$ 2,146,103	$ 1,019,239	$ 1,353,409	$ 5,652,542
Federal agency and GSE residential MBS (par value) [1]	–	–	26	1,690	55,311	2,549,282	2,606,309
Federal agency and GSE commercial MBS (par value) [1]	–	–	–	113	5,017	4,107	9,237
GSE debt securities (par value)	–	–	–	–	2,134	213	2,347
Securities purchased under agreements to resell (contract amount)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase (contract amount)	2,183,041	–	–	–	–	–	2,183,041

[1] The par amount shown for federal agency and GSE residential MBS and commercial 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 differs from the stated maturity primarily because it factors in scheduled payments and prepayment assumptions. The estimated weighted-average lives of RMBS and CMBS as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 were as follows (in years):

	2022	2021
Estimated weighted-average life of		
RMBS	9.0	5.7
CMBS	7.4	8.3

The amortized cost and par value of Treasury securities and GSE debt securities that were loaned from the SOMA under securities lending agreements held in the SOMA at December 31, 2022 and 2021 were as follows (in millions):

	Total SOMA	
	2022	2021
Treasury securities (amortized cost)	$ 51,590	$ 40,737
Treasury securities (par value)	51,366	40,489
GSE debt securities (amortized cost)	23	–
GSE debt securities (par value)	21	–

Securities pledged as collateral by the counterparties in the securities lending arrangements at December 31, 2022 and 2021 consisted solely of Treasury securities. The securities lending agreements outstanding as of December 31, 2022 had a term of one business day and matured on January 3, 2023.

The FRBNY enters into commitments to buy and sell Treasury securities and federal agency and GSE MBS and records the related securities on a settlement-date basis. As of December 31, 2022, total purchases and sales under outstanding commitments were as follows (in millions):

	Total SOMA	Contractual settlement dates through
Purchases under outstanding commitments		
Treasury securities	$ 2,560	January 3, 2023
TBA RMBS	–	
CMBS	–	
Sales under outstanding commitments		
RMBS	$ –	
CMBS	–	

RMBS and CMBS 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 margin for RMBS commitments as part of its risk management practices used to mitigate the counterparty credit risk.

Other assets held in the SOMA consist primarily of cash and short-term investments related to the federal agency and GSE MBS portfolio and were $1 million and $1 million at December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

Other liabilities include the FRBNY’s accrued interest payable related to repurchase agreements transactions, obligations to return cash margin posted by counterparties as collateral under commitments to purchase and sell RMBS, and obligations that arise from the failure of a seller to deliver Treasury securities and RMBS and CMBS to the FRBNY on the settlement date. Although the FRBNY has ownership of and records its investments in Treasury securities and RMBS and CMBS 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 liabilities held in the SOMA at December 31, 2022 and 2021 was as follows (in millions):

	Total SOMA	
	2022	2021
Other liabilities:		
Accrued interest payable	$ 690	$ 3
Cash margin	–	2,359
Obligations from residential MBS transaction fails	–	12
Total other liabilities	**$ 690**	**$ 2,374**

Accrued interest receivable on domestic securities held in the SOMA was $34,229 million and $30,929 million as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, 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, federal agency and GSE MBS, and GSE debt securities held in the SOMA during the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, is summarized as follows (in millions):

	Total SOMA			
	Bills	Notes	Bonds	Total Treasury securities
Balance at December 31, 2020	$ 325,937	$ 3,133,576	$ 1,496,358	$ 4,955,871
Purchases [1]	996,069	1,380,267	324,921	2,701,257
Sales [1]	–	(50)	–	(50)
Realized gains (losses), net [2]	–	–	–	–
Principal payments and maturities	(996,284)	(691,911)	(42,195)	(1,730,390)
Amortization of premiums and accretion of discounts, net	234	(23,435)	(10,772)	(33,973)
Inflation adjustment on inflation-indexed securities	–	14,029	10,682	24,711
Subtotal of activity	19	678,900	282,636	961,555
Balance at December 31, 2021	$ 325,956	$ 3,812,476	$ 1,778,994	$ 5,917,426
Purchases [1]	958,843	514,065	105,271	1,578,179
Sales [1]	–	–	(21)	(21)
Realized gains (losses), net [2]	–	–	(5)	(5)
Principal payments and maturities	(1,002,507)	(762,463)	(11,460)	(1,776,430)
Amortization of premiums and accretion of discounts, net	4,293	(18,981)	(10,156)	(24,844)
Inflation adjustment on inflation-indexed securities	–	19,766	15,176	34,942
Subtotal of activity	(39,371)	(247,613)	98,805	(188,179)
Balance at December 31, 2022	$ 286,585	$ 3,564,863	$ 1,877,799	$ 5,729,247
Year-ended December 31, 2021				
Supplemental information - par value of transactions:				
Purchases [3]	$ 996,284	$ 1,363,886	$ 309,172	$ 2,669,342
Sales	–	(50)	–	(50)
Year-ended December 31, 2022				
Supplemental information - par value of transactions:				
Purchases [3]	$ 965,988	$ 515,609	$ 106,728	$ 1,588,325
Sales	–	–	(25)	(25)

[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.
[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.

	Total SOMA			
	Residential MBS	Commercial MBS	Total federal agency and GSE MBS	GSE debt securities
Balance at December 31, 2020	$ 2,098,753	$ 10,962	$ 2,109,715	$ 2,634
Purchases [1]	1,444,058	328	1,444,386	–
Sales [1]	(255)	–	(255)	–
Realized gains (losses), net [2]	1	–	1	–
Principal payments and maturities	(836,672)	(916)	(837,588)	–
Amortization of premiums and accretion of discounts, net	(30,828)	(163)	(30,991)	(24)
Subtotal of activity	576,304	(751)	575,553	(24)
Balance at December 31, 2021	$ 2,675,057	$ 10,211	$ 2,685,268	$ 2,610
Purchases [1]	402,649	–	402,649	–
Sales [1]	(345)	–	(345)	–
Realized gains (losses), net [2]	(28)	–	(28)	–
Principal payments and maturities	(376,705)	(744)	(377,449)	–
Amortization of premiums and accretion of discounts, net	(12,348)	(164)	(12,512)	(26)
Subtotal of activity	13,223	(908)	12,315	(26)
Balance at December 31, 2022	$ 2,688,280	$ 9,303	$ 2,697,583	$ 2,584
Year-ended December 31, 2021				
Supplemental information - par value of transactions:				
Purchases	$ 1,413,602	$ 313	$ 1,413,915	$ –
Sales	(248)	–	(248)	–
Year-ended December 31, 2022				
Supplemental information - par value of transactions:				
Purchases	$ 403,669	$ –	$ 403,669	$ –
Sales	(365)	–	(365)	–

[1] Purchases and sales may include payments and receipts related to principal, premiums, and discounts. The amount reported as sales includes the realized gains and losses on such transactions. Purchases and sales exclude TBA MBS 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.

b. Foreign Currency Denominated Investments

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

The FRBNY holds foreign currency deposits with foreign central banks and with the Bank for International Settlements (BIS). The FRBNY also 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.

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, 2022 and 2021 was as follows (in millions):

	Total SOMA	
	2022	2021
Euro:		
Foreign currency deposits	$ 7,092	$ 6,576
Dutch government debt instruments	1,103	1,791
French government debt instruments	2,591	2,910
German government debt instruments	688	932
Japanese yen:		
Foreign currency deposits	$ 7,088	$ 7,564
Japanese government debt instruments	3	557
Total	**$ 18,565**	**$ 20,330**

At December 31, 2022 and 2021, there were no repurchase agreements outstanding and, consequently, no related foreign securities held as collateral.

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, total net interest income earned on foreign currency denominated investments held in the SOMA were as follows (in millions):

	Total SOMA	
	2022	2021
Net interest income: [1]		
Euro	$ (2)	$ (44)
Japanese yen	(1)	(1)
Total	**$ (3)**	**$ (45)**

[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 $34 million and $55 million for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

Accrued interest receivable on foreign currency denominated investments, net was $48 million and $47 million as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively. These amounts are reported as a component of “System Open Market Account: Accrued interest receivable” in the Combined Statements of Condition.

The remaining maturity distribution of foreign currency denominated investments at December 31, 2022 and 2021 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, 2022:												
Euro	$	7,158	$	–	$	193	$	2,965	$	1,158	$	11,474
Japanese yen		7,088		–		–		3		–		7,091
Total	**$**	**14,246**	**$**	**–**	**$**	**193**	**$**	**2,968**	**$**	**1,158**	**$**	**18,565**
December 31, 2021:												
Euro	$	2,149	$	–	$	5,329	$	2,163	$	2,568	$	12,209
Japanese yen		7,564		23		531		3		–		8,121
Total	**$**	**9,713**	**$**	**23**	**$**	**5,860**	**$**	**2,166**	**$**	**2,568**	**$**	**20,330**

There were no foreign exchange contracts related to foreign currency operations outstanding as of December 31, 2022.

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, 2022, there were no outstanding commitments to purchase foreign government debt instruments. During 2022, there were purchases, sales, and maturities of foreign government debt instruments of $829 million, $11 million, and $2,121 million, respectively. Sales of $11 million includes immaterial realized losses.

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, 2022 and 2021.

c. Central Bank Liquidity Swaps

U.S. Dollar Liquidity Swaps

The FOMC authorized and directed the FRBNY to expand standing U.S. dollar 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 as well as establish temporary swap U.S. dollar liquidity lines to the Reserve Bank of Australia, Banco Central de Brasil, Danmarks Nationalbank, the Bank of Korea, Banco de Mexico, the Norges Bank, the Reserve Bank of New Zealand, the Monetary Authority of Singapore, and Sveriges Riksbank. The temporary swap lines expired on December 31, 2021.

Total foreign currency held in the SOMA under U.S. dollar liquidity swaps at December 31, 2022 and 2021 was $412 million and $3,340 million, respectively.

The remaining maturity distribution of U.S. dollar liquidity swaps at December 31, 2022 and 2021 was as follows (in millions):

	2022			2021		
Currency swap transacted in	Within 15 days	16 days to 90 days	Total	Within 15 days	16 days to 90 days	Total
Euro	$ 412	$ –	$ 412	$ 940	$ –	$ 940
Mexican peso	–	–	–	–	50	50
Swiss franc	–	–	–	2,350	–	2,350
Total	**$ 412**	**$ –**	**$ 412**	**$ 3,290**	**$ 50**	**$ 3,340**

Net income earned on U.S. dollar liquidity swaps is reported as “System Open Market Account: Central bank liquidity swaps” in the Combined Statements of Operations.

Foreign Currency Liquidity Swaps

At December 31, 2022 and 2021, 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 FASB ASC 820, Fair Value Measurement. 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, federal agency and GSE MBS, GSE debt securities, 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, 2022 and 2021, 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, federal agency and GSE MBS, and GSE debt securities held in the SOMA at December 31, 2022 and 2021 (in millions):

	Total SOMA					
	2022			2021		
	Amortized cost	Fair value	Cumulative unrealized gains (losses), net	Amortized cost	Fair value	Cumulative unrealized gains (losses), net
Treasury securities						
Bills	$ 286,585	$ 286,373	$ (212)	$ 325,956	$ 325,929	$ (27)
Notes	3,564,863	3,285,274	(279,589)	3,812,476	3,802,434	(10,042)
Bonds	1,877,799	1,484,758	(393,041)	1,778,994	1,923,692	144,698
Total Treasury securities	**5,729,247**	**5,056,405**	**(672,842)**	**5,917,426**	**6,052,055**	**134,629**
Federal agency and GSE MBS						
Residential	$ 2,688,280	$ 2,282,190	$ (406,090)	$ 2,675,057	$ 2,667,752	$ (7,305)
Commercial	9,303	7,729	(1,574)	10,211	10,068	(143)
Total federal agency and GSE MBS	**2,697,583**	**2,289,919**	**(407,664)**	**2,685,268**	**2,677,820**	**(7,448)**
GSE debt securities	2,584	2,736	152	2,610	3,298	688
Total domestic SOMA portfolio securities holdings	**$ 8,429,414**	**$ 7,349,060**	**$ (1,080,354)**	**$ 8,605,304**	**$ 8,733,173**	**$ 127,869**
Memorandum–Commitments for purchases of:						
Treasury securities [1]	$ 2,560	$ 2,560	$ –	$ 4,674	$ 4,674	$ –
Federal agency and GSE MBS [1]	–	–	–	98,724	98,693	(31)
Memorandum–Commitments for sales of:						
Treasury securities [2]	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –
Federal agency and GSE MBS [2]	–	–	–	87	87	–

[1] The amortized cost column presents unsettled purchase costs.
[2] The amortized cost column presents unsettled sales proceeds.

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 were determined using pricing services that utilize 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 approximates fair value.

At December 31, 2022 and 2021, the fair value of foreign currency denominated investments held in the SOMA was $18,112 million and $20,398 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. Due to the short-term nature of foreign currency deposits, the cost basis is estimated to approximate fair value.

The following tables provide additional information on the amortized cost and fair value of the federal agency and GSE MBS portfolios held in the SOMA at December 31, 2022 and 2021 (in millions):

	Total SOMA			
	2022		2021	
Distribution of MBS holdings by coupon rate	Amortized cost	Fair value	Amortized cost	Fair value
Residential				
1.5%	$ 168,762	$ 139,602	$ 176,227	$ 172,999
2.0%	1,034,220	846,233	1,053,493	1,036,086
2.5%	750,796	628,922	736,648	728,310
3.0%	321,270	283,344	334,788	340,133
3.5%	210,290	191,813	216,456	223,964
4.0%	130,284	121,691	114,300	119,260
4.5%	54,176	52,350	29,973	32,369
5.0%	16,143	15,883	10,238	11,377
5.5%	2,007	2,020	2,521	2,794
6.0%	290	290	361	402
6.5%	42	42	52	58
Total	**$ 2,688,280**	**$ 2,282,190**	**$ 2,675,057**	**$ 2,667,752**
Commercial				
1.00% - 1.50%	$ 91	$ 71	$ 92	$ 87
1.51% - 2.00%	445	346	503	485
2.01% - 2.50%	1,027	838	1,128	1,104
2.51% - 3.00%	1,413	1,171	1,593	1,567
3.01% - 3.50%	2,928	2,428	3,151	3,119
3.51% - 4.00%	3,127	2,651	3,448	3,417
4.01% - 4.50%	272	224	296	289
Total	**$ 9,303**	**$ 7,729**	**$ 10,211**	**$ 10,068**
Total MBS	**$ 2,697,583**	**$ 2,289,919**	**$ 2,685,268**	**$ 2,677,820**

The following tables present the realized gains (losses) and the change in the cumulative unrealized gains (losses) related to SOMA domestic securities holdings held in the SOMA during the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 (in millions):

	Total SOMA			
	2022		2021	
	Realized gains (losses), net [1, 2]	Change in cumulative unrealized gains (losses) [3]	Realized gains (losses), net [1, 2]	Change in cumulative unrealized gains (losses) [3]
Treasury securities	$ (5)	$ (807,471)	$ –	$ (164,056)
Federal agency and GSE MBS				
Residential	(234)	(398,785)	(35)	(61,517)
Commercial	–	(1,431)	–	(333)
Total federal agency and GSE MBS	(234)	(400,216)	(35)	(61,850)
GSE debt securities	–	(536)	–	(222)
Total	**$ (239)**	**$ (1,208,223)**	**$ (35)**	**$ (226,128)**

[1] Realized gains (losses) for Treasury securities are reported in “Other items of income (loss): System Open Market Account: Treasury securities losses, net" in the Combined Statements of Operations.
[2] Realized gains (losses) for federal agency and GSE MBS are reported in “Other items of income (loss): System Open Market Account:Federal agency and government-sponsored enterprise mortgage-backed securities losses, 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 loss of $520 million and a loss of $102 million for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

Treasury securities, federal agency and GSE MBS, GSE debt securities, 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 ENTITIES

a. Summary Information for Consolidated Variable Interest Entities

The combined financial statements include the accounts and operations of CPFF II, CCF, Main Street, MLF, and TALF II. Purchases of portfolio assets or extensions of loans by the LLCs are funded by loans extended by the Reserve Banks. Intercompany balances and transactions are eliminated in consolidation. The assets and liabilities held by the LLCs are reported as "Consolidated variable interest entities: Assets held, net" and "Consolidated variable interest entities: Other liabilities," respectively, in the Consolidated Statements of Condition.

CPFF's authority to purchase commercial paper ended March 31, 2021. Prior to the termination of CPFF II, when all obligations of CPFF II were repaid, the remaining net assets were allocated and distributed to the FRBNY and Treasury in accordance with the Amended and Restated LLC Agreement of CPFF II. During 2021, CPFF II returned in full the Treasury's equity investment of $10 billion and Treasury's earnings since inception of $49 million, which are reported as a component of "Consolidated variable interest entities: Non-controlling interest – capital contribution (distribution)" and "Consolidated variable interest entities: Non-controlling interest – (earnings distribution)," respectively, on the Consolidated Statements of Changes in Capital.

The SMCCF's authority to purchase eligible assets ended on December 31, 2020. The Board announced in June 2021 plans to start winding down the CCF portfolio, and the SMCCF concluded sales in August 2021. Prior to the termination of CCF, when all obligations of CCF were repaid, the remaining net assets were allocated and distributed to the FRBNY and Treasury, in accordance with the Amended and Restated LLC Agreement of CCF. During 2021, CCF returned the Treasury's equity investment of $37.5 billion and Treasury's earnings since inception of $480 million, which are reported as a component of "Consolidated variable interest entities: Non-controlling interest – capital contribution (distribution)" and "Consolidated variable interest entities: Non-controlling interest - (earnings distribution)," respectively, on the Consolidated Statements of Changes in Capital.

The classification of assets and liabilities of the consolidated VIEs as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 are as follows (in millions):

	2022			
	Main Street	MLF	TALF II	Total
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents [1]	$ 2,240	$ 101	$ 54	$ 2,395
Short-term investments in non-marketable securities [2]	9,907	2,482	887	13,276
Loan participations [3]	10,763	–	–	10,763
Municipal notes [4]	–	2,907	–	2,907
Loans [5]	–	–	996	996
Other assets	–	80	19	99
Total assets, net	**$ 22,910**	**$ 5,570**	**$ 1,956**	**$ 30,436**
Liabilities	94	1	1	96
Net assets and liabilities	**$ 22,816**	**$ 5,569**	**$ 1,955**	**$ 30,340**

[1] Includes $547 million of cash equivalents and $1,848 million of cash.
[2] Represents the portion of the Treasury preferred equity contribution to the credit facilities, which are held as short-term investments in non-marketable securities at amortized cost and the related earnings on those investments.
[3] Reported at principal amount outstanding, net of allowance, charge-offs, and recoveries and including interest receivable.
[4] Reported at amortized cost.
[5] Reported at principal amount outstanding.

	2021			
	Main Street	MLF	TALF II	Total
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents [1]	$ 2,931	$ 1	$ 32	$ 2,964
Short-term investments in non-marketable securities [2]	13,332	3,594	1,163	18,089
Short-term investments [3]	–	59	–	59
Loan participations [4]	13,444	–	–	13,444
Municipal notes [5]	–	4,131	–	4,131
Loans [6]	–	–	1,346	1,346
Other assets	–	79	59	138
Total assets, net	**$ 29,707**	**$ 7,864**	**$ 2,600**	**$ 40,171**
Liabilities	152	3	1	156
Net assets and liabilities	**$ 29,555**	**$ 7,861**	**$ 2,599**	**$ 40,015**

[1] Includes $553 million of cash equivalents and $2,411 million of cash.
[2] Represents the portion of the Treasury preferred equity contribution to the credit facilities, which are held as short-term investments in non-marketable securities at amortized cost and the related earnings on those investments.
[3] Reported at fair value.
[4] Reported at principal amount outstanding, net of allowance and charge-offs and including interest receivable.
[5] Reported at amortized cost.
[6] Reported at principal amount outstanding.

The following tables present the components of the LLCs' net operating income (loss) recorded for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 (in millions):

	2022			
	Main Street	MLF	TALF II	Total
Interest income [1]	$ 731	$ 83	$ 43	$ 857
Other items of income (loss):				
Fees	53	2	1	56
Provision for loan losses	885	–	–	885
Total other items of income	938	2	1	941
Less: expenses [2]	54	1	1	56
Net income attributable to consolidated VIEs	$ 1,615	$ 84	$ 43	$ 1,742
Allocated to non-controlling Treasury interest	$ 1,602	$ 77	$ 22	$ 1,701
Allocated to Reserve Banks	$ 13	$ 7	$ 21	$ 41
Memorandum–Cumulative earnings distribution: [3]	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –
Non-controlling Treasury interest	–	–	–	–
Reserve Banks	–	–	–	–

[1] Recorded when earned and includes amortization of premiums and accretion of discounts.
[2] Includes fees, loan participations servicing costs, and other expenses.
[3] Represents distribution of cumulative LLC earnings upon dissolution in accordance with the LLC's legal agreements.

	2021					
	CPFF II	CCF	Main Street	MLF	TALF II	Total
Interest income [1]	$ 1	$ 37	$ 442	$ 109	$ 22	$ 611
Other items of income (loss):						
Dividends	–	93	–	–	–	93
Fees	11	–	48	3	2	64
Provision for loan losses	–	–	367	–	–	367
Other [2]	–	(101)	10	–	–	(91)
Total other items of income	11	(8)	425	3	2	433
Less: expenses [3]	2	1	63	1	2	69
Net income attributable to consolidated VIEs	$ 10	$ 28	$ 804	$ 111	$ 22	$ 975
Allocated to non-controlling Treasury interest	$ 9	$ 17	$ 788	$ 95	$ 18	$ 927
Allocated to Reserve Banks	$ 1	$ 11	$ 16	$ 16	$ 4	$ 48
Memorandum–Cumulative earnings distribution: [4]	$ 54	$ 532	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ 586
Non-controlling Treasury interest	49	480	–	–	–	529
Reserve Banks	5	52	–	–	–	57

[1] Recorded when earned and includes amortization of premiums and accretion of discounts.
[2] Includes realized and unrealized gains and losses on portfolio holdings.
[3] Includes fees, loan participations servicing costs, and other expenses.
[4] Represents distribution of cumulative LLC earnings upon dissolution in accordance with the LLC's legal agreements.

At December 31, 2022 and 2021, the maturity distribution of the LLCs' holdings are as follows (in millions):

	2022					
	Within 15 days	16 days to 90 days	91 days to 1 year	Over 1 year to 5 years	Non-specified term	Total
Cash equivalents	$ 447	$ 100	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ 547
Short-term investments in non-marketable securities	13,276	–	–	–	–	13,276
Loan participations	–	–	–	10,763	–	10,763
Municipal notes	–	–	2,907	–	–	2,907
Loans	–	–	996	–	–	996
Total	**$ 13,723**	**$ 100**	**$ 3,903**	**$ 10,763**	**$ –**	**$ 28,489**

	2021					
	Within 15 days	16 days to 90 days	91 days to 1 year	Over 1 year to 5 years	Non-specified term	Total
Cash equivalents	$ 553	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ 553
Short-term investments in non-marketable securities	18,089	–	–	–	–	18,089
Short-term investments	–	–	59	–	–	59
Loan participations	–	–	–	13,444	–	13,444
Municipal notes	–	482	–	3,649	–	4,131
Loans	–	–	–	1,346	–	1,346
Total	**$ 18,642**	**$ 482**	**$ 59**	**$ 18,439**	**$ –**	**$ 37,622**

Credit Impairment

Investments held by MLF are subject to review each reporting period to identify indications of possible credit impairment. Impairment is evaluated using numerous factors including collectability, liquidity and credit support, collateral, and the financial condition and near-term prospects of the issuer. If, after analyzing the above factors, an investment is determined to be impaired, then an evaluation is performed to determine if the impairment is other-than-temporary by considering whether it is probable that the LLC will be unable to collect substantially all of the contractual interest and principal payment on the maturity date of the investment. If the impairment is deemed to be other-than-temporary, the amortized cost of the individual security is written down to estimated fair value and a realized loss is recorded.

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, there were no assets for which the Bank considered impairment to be other-than-temporary, no assets were impaired or restructured, and no allowance for credit impairment was required.

Allowance for Loan Losses and Charge-Offs

TALF II's loans are subject to review each reporting period to identify and evaluate loans that had indications of possible impairment. TALF II recognizes an allowance for loan loss for the loans when it is probable that TALF II will be unable to collect all amounts due, including both the contractual interest and principal payments under the loan agreement. Based on current information and events, if it is probable that a loan loss has been incurred and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated, a loan loss is recorded. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, no loans were considered impaired, and there were no allowances for loan losses.

Main Street’s allowance for loan losses consists of specific allowances for impaired loan participations and a general allowance for all other loan participations, collectively reflecting management's estimate of probable loan losses inherent in the loan portfolio at reporting date.

Loan participations are considered impaired when it is determined to be probable that the Main Street will be unable to collect all of the contractual interest and principal payments as scheduled in the loan participation agreement. For purposes of the Main Street, a loss is generally deemed probable when (1) an individual loan participation is assigned a doubtful classification or below, or (2) it is placed on non-accrual status due to delinquency status or management judgment, for factors including a decline in its fair value to 80 percent of its outstanding balance (or below), that is determined to be credit-related. For loan participations purchased by Main Street that have been deemed impaired and meet a certain materiality threshold, a loss allowance is measured at the individual loan level on a quarterly basis. Loan participations reviewed through this process deemed not to be impaired and all other loans not subject to individual evaluation are subject to a general allowance. Main Street’s general allowance determination considers both quantitative and qualitative factors.

Main Street continuously evaluates and challenges inputs and assumptions in these calculations. The process to determine the allowance for loan losses requires Main Street to exercise considerable judgment regarding the risk characteristics of the loan portfolios and the effect of relevant internal and external factors. While Main Street evaluates currently available information in establishing the allowance for loan losses, future adjustments to the allowance for loan losses may be necessary if conditions differ substantially from the assumptions used in making the evaluations. Main Street performs a comprehensive review of the allowance for loan losses on a quarterly basis.

The principal exposure of loan participations in non-accrual status as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 was $2.0 billion and $3.0 billion, respectively. The evaluation of loan participations purchased by Main Street resulted in recording a loan loss allowance in the amount of $1.1 billion and $2.0 billion as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

When a loan participation is charged off, any accrued but uncollected interest from both current and prior periods are charged against the allowance for loan losses as remaining interest receivable is specifically considered in the determination of the allowance for loan loss. The LLC realized principal and interest losses of $79.9 million and $16.8 million for charge-offs during the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

Troubled Debt Restructurings

In certain cases, when a borrower experiences significant financial difficulties and is unable to meet its financial obligations, modifications to contractual terms may be approved that would not otherwise have been approved if the loan were performing. Modifications may include changes in payment structure and timing such as principal or interest payment deferral and other actions intended to minimize economic loss and avoid foreclosure or repossession of collateral. Loan participations totaling $80 million were then classified as a troubled debt restructuring loan as of December 31, 2022. Main Street evaluated all troubled debt restructuring loans for impairment on an individual basis. All loan participations classified as troubled debt restructurings are within the service industry and are on non-accrual status.

b. Fair Value

There was no material difference between the cost and fair value amounts of $547 million of cash equivalents at December 31, 2022 and $553 million of cash equivalents and $59 million of short-term investments at December 31, 2021.

The following table presents the LLCs' holdings at December 31, 2022 and 2021, reported at amortized cost (in millions). Fair value is provided as supplemental information.

	2022			
Assets at amortized cost	**Amortized cost**	**Cumulative unrealized gains [1]**	**Cumulative unrealized losses [1]**	**Fair value**
Short-term investments in non-marketable securities	$ 13,276	$ –	$ –	$ 13,276
Municipal notes	2,907	–	(41)	2,866
Total	**$ 16,183**	**$ –**	**$ (41)**	**$ 16,142**

[1] Because the LLCs' holdings are recorded at amortized cost, unrealized gains (losses) are not reported in the Combined Statements of Operations.

	2021			
Assets at amortized cost	**Amortized cost**	**Cumulative unrealized gains [1]**	**Cumulative unrealized losses [1]**	**Fair value**
Short-term investments in non-marketable securities	$ 18,089	$ –	$ –	$ 18,089
Municipal notes	4,131	83	–	4,214
Total	**$ 22,220**	**$ 83**	**$ –**	**$ 22,303**

[1] Because the LLCs' holdings are recorded at amortized cost, unrealized gains (losses) are not reported in the Combined Statements of Operations.

Collateral associated with loans were assigned a lending value, reduced by a margin, upon initial extension of credit to determine the maximum amount TALF II could lend. The following table presents the loan principal and collateral fair value on TALF II's loans at December 31, 2022 and 2021 (in millions):

	2022		2021	
	Loan principal	Collateral fair value [1]	Loan principal	Collateral fair value [1]
Loans [2]	$ 996	$ 1,099	$ 1,346	$ 1,560

[1] Collateral fair value reflects the market value of collateral including accrued interest.
[2] All loans are fully collateralized.

The following table presents the financial instruments recorded at fair value as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 by the FASB ASC 820, Fair Value Measurements & Disclosures hierarchy (in millions):

	2022			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total [1]
Cash equivalents	$ 447	$ 100	$ –	$ 547
Total investments at fair value	**$ 447**	**$ 100**	**$ –**	**$ 547**

[1] There were no transfers between levels during the year ended December 31, 2022.

	2021			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total [1]
Cash equivalents	$ 553	$ –	$ –	$ 553
Short-term investments	–	59	–	59
Total investments at fair value	$ 553	$ 59	$ –	$ 612

[1] There were no transfers between levels during the year ended December 31, 2021.

	2022		
	Government/ agency	Not rated [1]	Total
Cash equivalents	$ 155	$ 392	$ 547
Short-term investments in non-marketable securities	13,276	–	13,276
Municipal notes	–	2,907	2,907

[1] Not rated categorization includes municipal notes with private ratings.
Note: Lowest of all ratings is used for the purpose of this table if rated by two or more nationally recognized statistical rating organizations.

	2021			
	BBB+ to BBB-	Government/ agency	Not rated [1]	Total
Cash equivalents	$ –	$ 33	$ 520	$ 553
Short-term investments in non-marketable securities	–	18,089	–	18,089
Short-term investments	–	59	–	59
Municipal notes	1,224	–	2,907	4,131

[1] Not rated categorization includes municipal notes with private ratings.
Note: Lowest of all ratings is used for the purpose of this table if rated by two or more nationally recognized statistical rating organizations.

At December 31, 2022 and 2021, the ratings breakdown of the fair value of collateral securing TALF II's loans were as follows (in millions):

Collateral sector	2022			2021		
	AAA	Government/ agency	Total	AAA	Government/ agency	Total
SBA loans	$ –	$ 899	$ 899	$ –	$ 1,146	$ 1,146
Commercial mortgages	19	–	19	32	–	32
Leveraged loans	181	–	181	382	–	382
Total	**$ 200**	**$ 899**	**$ 1,099**	**$ 414**	**$ 1,146**	**$ 1,560**

Note: Lowest of all ratings was used for the purpose of this table if rated by two or more nationally recognized statistical rating organizations.

The estimated fair value for loan participations, which are recorded at the cost of purchase, plus capitalized interest, less any principal paydowns, is approximately $10.8 billion and $13.8 billion at December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively. Because external observable pricing information is not available, a market based discounted cash flow model is used to value loan participations classified within level 3. Key inputs to the model include market spread data for each credit rating, collateral type, and other relevant contractual features.

c. Risk Profile

Short-term investments are subject to minimal interest rate and credit risk as these are principally short-term government-guaranteed investments. The average internal risk rating for loan participations at principal amount outstanding held as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 was equivalent to a Moody's rating of B2.

The following table shows rating distribution using internally derived risk ratings on a scale comparable to a Moody's rating scale as of December 31, 2022 and 2021:

Rating	Percentage of loan participations	
	2022	2021
Ba or higher	37 %	29 %
B	38 %	35 %
Caa	14 %	16 %
Ca	11 %	20 %
Total	**100 %**	**100 %**

Under MLF, credit-related risk on municipal securities arises from losses due to an inability of a particular issuer to repay its debt. MLF holds a municipal security issued by a transportation authority. Primary factors affecting a transportation authority's ability to service its debt include the general economic condition of the service area, ridership levels, the authority's own financial condition, and level of political and financial support from the city, state, and/or federal government. MLF's portfolio is subject to changes in general municipal market conditions. Certain notes may be repayable from proceeds of future bond issuances, or take-out bonds, and lack of market access would greatly increase risk of non-payment. In addition, deteriorating market conditions may make it more costly, or not possible, for issuers to raise liquidity or fund necessary capital projects.

TALF II investments are exposed to credit risk from the CMBS, collateralized loan obligations, and certain ABS collateralizing TALF loans. Credit losses far in excess of expectations on the pools of loans and receivables underlying these securities may result in a default on the payment of principal or interest on the securities, which in turn could result in credit impairment on the related loans. SBA ABS are backed by Small Business Administration loans guaranteed by the U.S. Government and therefore do not expose TALF II to credit losses. TALF II is also exposed to interest rate risk from the securities collateralizing loans, particularly securities that pay fixed rate coupons, as an increase in interest rates would lower the securities' fair value. TALF program terms permit borrowers to satisfy obligations under their loans by surrendering collateral securities in lieu of payment, and borrowers would be incented to do so if credit or market risk factors caused a decline in the securities' value in excess of margin on the related loans. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, all TALF loans were fully collateralized and no securities collateralizing TALF loans had been thus surrendered.

d. Contributions and Distributions of Treasury Equity

The following table presents the Treasury's contributions and distributions of capital, distributions of LLC earnings, and current year undistributed LLC earnings as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 (in millions), which are reported as "Consolidated variable interest entities: Non-controlling interest - capital contribution (distribution)," "Consolidated variable interest entities: Non-controlling interest – (earnings distribution)," and "Consolidated variable interest entities: Income (loss), net," respectively, in the Combined Statements of Changes in Capital.

	CPFF II	CCF	Main Street	MLF	TALF II	Total
Treasury's equity, January 1, 2021	$ 10,040	$ 37,963	$ 35,098	$ 17,532	$ 10,013	$ 110,646
Capital contribution, during the year	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital (distribution)	(10,000)	(37,500)	(21,826)	(13,281)	(8,636)	(91,243)
Current year undistributed LLC earnings	9	17	788	95	18	927
Earnings distribution [1]	(49)	(480)	–	–	–	(529)
Treasury's equity, December 31, 2021	$ –	$ –	$ 14,060	$ 4,346	$ 1,395	$ 19,801
Capital contribution, during the year	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital (distribution)	–	–	(4,222)	(1,349)	(340)	(5,911)
Current year undistributed LLC earnings	–	–	1,602	77	22	1,701
Earnings distribution [1]	–	–	–	–	–	–
Treasury's equity, December 31, 2022	**$ –**	**$ –**	**$ 11,440**	**$ 3,074**	**$ 1,077**	**$ 15,591**

[1] Represents distribution of cumulative LLC earnings upon dissolution in accordance with the LLC's legal agreements.

The following tables present the Treasury's cumulative capital contributions and undistributed LLC earnings (loss) as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 (in millions):

	Main Street	MLF	TALF II	Total
Cumulative capital contributions	$ 15,674	$ 4,219	$ 1,364	$ 21,257
Cumulative undistributed LLC (loss) earnings	(1,614)	127	31	(1,456)
Treasury's equity, December 31, 2021	$ 14,060	$ 4,346	$ 1,395	$ 19,801
Cumulative capital contributions	$ 11,452	$ 2,870	$ 1,024	$ 15,346
Cumulative undistributed LLC (loss) earnings	(12)	204	53	245
Treasury's equity, December 31, 2022	$ 11,440	$ 3,074	$ 1,077	$ 15,591

The assets of the VIE and the amounts provided by the Treasury as credit protection are used to secure the loans from the Reserve Banks. Funds provided by the Treasury's preferred equity contribution are invested as mutually agreed upon by each LLC and Treasury and consented to by the Reserve Banks. Additionally, the managing member has been deemed to have contributed a nominal amount to each LLC.

e. Short-Term Investments in Non-Marketable Securities

In accordance with the terms of the Preferred Equity Investment Agreements for Main Street, MLF and TALF II, approximately 85 percent of the Treasury's initial equity contribution was invested in overnight non-marketable securities issued by the Treasury to each LLC. These investments are reported as restricted cash and cash equivalents as there are contractual limitations and restrictions on the use of the funds and ability to withdraw the funds. The remaining equity contribution of approximately 15 percent of the initial equity contribution was held in cash on deposit at the Reserve Banks to support the liquidity needs of each LLC. Due to the short-term nature of cash equivalents and non-marketable securities, the cost basis is estimated to approximate fair value.

(7) BANK PREMISES, EQUIPMENT, AND SOFTWARE

Bank premises and equipment at December 31, 2022 and 2021 were as follows (in millions):

	2022	2021
Bank premises and equipment:		
Land and land improvements	$ 429	$ 428
Buildings	3,246	3,207
Construction	131	125
Furniture and equipment	2,224	2,030
Subtotal	6,030	5,790
Accumulated depreciation	(3,330)	(3,180)
Bank premises and equipment, net	$ 2,700	$ 2,610
Depreciation expense, for the years ended December 31	$ 244	$ 236

Bank premises and equipment at December 31, 2022 and 2021 included the following amounts for finance or capital leases (in millions):

	2022	2021
Leased premises and equipment under finance leases	$ 62	$ 46
Accumulated depreciation	(41)	(31)
Leased premises and equipment under finance leases, net	$ 21	$ 15
Depreciation expense related to leased premises and equipment under finance leases, for the years ended December 31	$ 9	$ 6

The Reserve Banks lease space to outside tenants with remaining lease terms ranging from 1 to 15 years, which reflect any renewal options the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise or termination options not reasonably certain to exercise. Rental income from such leases was $37 million and $35 million for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively, and is reported as a component of “Other items of income (loss): 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, 2022 are as follows (in millions):

2023	$ 29
2024	29
2025	25
2026	24
2027	22
Thereafter	86
Total	$ 215

The Reserve Banks had capitalized software assets, net of amortization, of $445 million and $372 million at December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively. Amortization expense was $108 million and $106 million for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, 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, 2022, the Reserve Banks were obligated under non-cancelable leases for premises with remaining terms ranging from 1 to approximately 7 years. The lease term and the recorded amount of right-of-use assets and lease liabilities include any renewal options reasonably certain to be exercised or termination options not reasonably certain to be exercised. These leases provide for increased lease payments based upon increases in real estate taxes, operating costs, or selected price indexes.

Rental expense for certain operating facilities, warehouses, and data processing (including taxes, insurance, and maintenance when included in rent) was $11 million and $11 million for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

Lease right-of-use assets were $18 million and $19 million at December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively, and are reported as a component of “Other assets” in the Combined Statements of Condition, while lease liabilities are disclosed below and are reported as a component of “Other liabilities” in the Combined Statements of Condition. Future minimum lease payments and total lease liabilities under non-cancelable operating leases at December 31, 2022 are as follows (in millions):

	Operating leases
2023	$ 6
2024	6
2025	4
2026	2
2027	1
Thereafter	1
Future minimum lease payments	$ 20

At December 31, 2022, the Reserve Banks, acting on their own behalf, had unrecorded unconditional purchase commitments extending through the year 2027 with a remaining fixed commitment of $320 million. Purchases of $73 million and $56 million were made against these commitments during 2022 and 2021, respectively. These commitments represent maintenance of currency processing machines and development of new equipment and have variable and fixed components. The fixed payments for the next five years under these commitments are as follows (in millions):

2023	$	42
2024		55
2025		42
2026		35
2027		35

Under an insurance agreement of the Reserve Banks, each of the Reserve Banks has agreed to bear, on a per-incident basis, a share of certain losses in excess of 1 percent of the capital paid-in of the claiming Reserve Bank, up to 50 percent of the total capital paid-in of all Reserve Banks. Losses are borne in the ratio of a Reserve Bank's capital paid-in to the total capital paid-in of all Reserve Banks at the beginning of the calendar year in which the loss is shared. No claims were outstanding under the agreement at December 31, 2022 and 2021.

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, eligible Bureau employees may participate in the System Plan and, during the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, 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 Reserve Banks report the service cost related to the System Plan as "Operating expenses: System pension service cost" in its Combined Statements of Operations, and other net benefit costs related to the System Plan as a component of "Other items of income (loss): Other components of net benefit costs" in its Combined Statements of Operations. The Reserve Banks report the service

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

costs related to the BEP and SERP as a component of "Operating expenses: Salaries and benefits" in its Combined 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, 2022 and 2021 (in millions):

	2022	2021
Estimated actuarial present value of projected benefit obligation at January 1	$ 24,194	$ 23,594
Service cost - benefits earned during the period	946	954
Interest cost on projected benefit obligation	775	708
Actuarial (gain)	(7,745)	(527)
Contributions by plan participants	6	3
Special termination benefits	7	24
Benefits paid	(624)	(562)
Estimated actuarial present value of projected benefit obligation at December 31	$ 17,559	$ 24,194

Annually, the Society of Actuaries Retirement Plan Experience Committee releases updated mortality tables and mortality projection scales. This year, the System reviewed the mortality tables released in October 2022 relative to the System's actual retiree mortality experience, as part of an annual review of the updated mortality tables and scales. As a result, the System retained for year-end 2022 the modified MP-2019 projections scales and Pri-2012 mortality tables with updated adjustments to reflect the recent mortality experience of System retirees. These adjustments resulted in an addition to the Retirement Plan projected benefit obligation of approximately $68 million in 2022.

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, 2022 and 2021 (in millions):

	2022	2021
Estimated plan assets at January 1 (of which $24,643 and $22,628 is measured at fair value as of January 1, 2022 and 2021, respectively)	$ 24,666	$ 22,660
Actual return on plan assets	(5,338)	1,946
Contributions by the employers	182	619
Contributions by plan participants	6	3
Benefits paid	(624)	(562)
Estimated plan assets at December 31 (of which $18,897 and $24,643 is measured at fair value as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively)	$ 18,892	$ 24,666
Funded status and accrued pension benefit costs	$ 1,333	$ 472
Amounts included in accumulated other comprehensive loss are shown below:		
Net actuarial loss	$ (1,593)	$ (2,754)
Total accumulated other comprehensive loss	$ (1,593)	$ (2,754)

The FRBNY, on behalf of the System, funded $140 million and $570 million during the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, 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 years ended December 2022 and 2021, the Bank received contributions from the Bureau of $42 million and $49 million, respectively.

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 $15,430 million and $20,440 million at December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

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

	2022	2021
Discount rate	5.55 %	3.09 %
Rate of compensation increase	4.50 %	4.25 %

Net periodic benefit expenses for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 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:

	2022	2021
Discount rate	3.09 %	2.90 %
Expected asset return	5.25 %	5.25 %
Rate of compensation increase	4.25 %	4.25 %

Discount rates reflect yields available on high-quality corporate and other taxable 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 various asset classes; and projected returns for equities and fixed income investments based on observable inputs for real interest rates, inflation expectations, and equity risk premiums.

The components of net periodic pension benefit expense for the System Plan for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 are shown below (in millions):

	2022	2021
Service cost - benefits earned during the period	$ 946	$ 954
Other components of periodic pension benefit expense		
Interest cost on projected benefit obligation	$ 775	$ 708
Amortization of prior service cost	–	3
Amortization of actuarial loss	45	173
Expected return on plan assets	(1,290)	(1,200)
Special termination benefits	7	24
Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection contributions	(42)	(49)
Other components of periodic pension benefit (credit)	(505)	(341)
Total periodic pension benefit expense	$ 441	$ 613

The service cost component of periodic pension benefit expense is reported as "Operating expenses: System pension service cost" in the Combined Statements of Operations and the other components of periodic pension benefit expense are reported as a component of "Other items of income (loss): Other components of net benefit costs" in the Combined Statements of Operations.

The recognition of special termination benefits is primarily the result of enhanced retirement benefits provided to employees in the normal course of operations. Following is a summary of expected benefit payments, excluding enhanced retirement benefits (in millions):

2023	$ 695
2024	741
2025	787
2026	835
2027	884
2028 - 2032	5,181
Total	$ 9,123

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, 2022, the System Plan's assets were held in 50 investment vehicles: 7 actively-managed long-duration fixed income portfolios, a passively-managed long-duration fixed income portfolio, an actively-managed high yield fixed income portfolio, an indexed U.S. equity fund, an indexed non-U.S. developed-markets equity fund, an indexed emerging-markets equity fund, 10 private equity limited partnerships, a private equity separate account, 4 core real estate funds, 22 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 seven actively-managed long-duration fixed income portfolios are separate accounts benchmarked to a custom benchmark of 55 percent Bloomberg Long Credit Downgrade Protected Index and 45 percent Bloomberg 15+ years Treasury STRIPS Index. This custom benchmark was selected as a proxy to match the liabilities of the System 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 Bloomberg Long Credit Index and 45 percent Bloomberg 20+ STRIPS Index. The actively-managed high yield fixed income portfolio is benchmarked to a custom benchmark of 75 percent Bloomberg BB High Yield Index and 25 percent Bloomberg BBB 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 22 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 24 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 10 private equity limited partnerships invest globally across various private equity strategies and the private equity separate account invests in various private equity funds (both primary and secondary interests) and coinvestment opportunities globally in private companies and targets returns in excess of public markets over a complete market cycle.

The 4 core real estate funds invest in high quality, well leased, low leverage commercial real estate throughout the U.S.

The 22 real estate limited partnerships invest in core plus, value-add and opportunistic 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 certain derivatives, are defined in either the trust agreement (for the passively-managed long-duration fixed income and indexed equity funds 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, 2022 and 2021 by asset category, are as follows:

	2022	Actual asset allocations	
	Policy weight	2022	2021
Long-duration fixed income	50.0 %	50.0 %	49.0 %
U.S. equities	19.6 %	18.3 %	21.3 %
International equities	9.6 %	8.5 %	10.1 %
Private equity	7.0 %	8.6 %	6.7 %
High yield fixed income	5.0 %	5.0 %	4.3 %
Real estate	5.0 %	5.9 %	3.9 %
Emerging markets equities	3.8 %	3.2 %	3.9 %
Cash	0.0 %	0.5 %	0.8 %
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 2023 is $240 million. In 2023, the Bank plans to make monthly contributions of $20 million and will reevaluate the monthly contributions quarterly and upon completion of the 2023 actuarial valuation. The Reserve Banks' projected benefit obligation, funded status, and net pension expenses for the BEP and SERP at December 31, 2022 and 2021, and for the years then ended, were immaterial.

Determination of Fair Value

The System Plan’s publicly traded 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 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, 2022 and 2021 by FASB ASC 820 hierarchy (in millions):

	2022							
Description	Level 1		Level 2		Level 3		Total [1]	
Short-term investments	$	329	$	–	$	–	$	329
Treasury and federal agency securities		135		3,214		–		3,349
Corporate bonds		–		4,277		–		4,277
Other fixed income securities		–		380		–		380
Collective trusts		7,828		–		–		7,828
Real estate		–		749		–		749
Investments measured at net asset value [2]		–		–		–		1,989
Total investments at fair value [3]	$	8,292	$	8,620	$	–	$	18,901

[1] There were no transfers between levels during the year ended December 31, 2022.
[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 total investments, the System Plan holds future margin receivable of $4 million, future margin payable of $7 million, and foreign exchange forward payable of $1 million at December 31, 2022.

	2021							
Description	Level 1		Level 2		Level 3		Total [1]	
Short-term investments	$	395	$	–	$	–	$	395
Treasury and federal agency securities		111		3,777		–		3,888
Corporate bonds		–		5,147		–		5,147
Other fixed income securities		–		449		–		449
Collective trusts		12,161		–		–		12,161
Real estate		–		643		–		643
Investments measured at net asset value [2]		–		–		–		1,957
Total investments at fair value [3]	$	12,667	$	10,016	$	–	$	24,640

[1] There were no transfers between levels during the year ended December 31, 2021.
[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 total investments at fair value, the System Plan holds future margin receivable of $6 million, future margin payables of $3 million, and foreign exchange forward payable of $0.2 million at December 31, 2021.

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, 2022 and 2021, a portion of short-term investments was available for futures trading. There were $14 million and $9 million of Treasury securities pledged as collateral for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

The System Plan also enters into currency spot and forward transactions as a means of hedging currency exposure for securities denominated in a foreign currency.

Forward currency transactions are non-exchange-traded contracts or agreements for delayed delivery of specific currencies in which the seller agrees to make delivery at a specified future date of specified currencies. Risks associated with forward currency contracts are the inability of counterparties to meet the terms of their respective contracts and movements in fair value and exchange rates. The forward contracts are customized for the specific asset(s) being hedged.

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 $173 million and $167 million for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, 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, 2022 and 2021 (in millions):

	2022	2021
Accumulated postretirement benefit obligation at January 1	$ 1,931	$ 2,046
Service cost - benefits earned during the period	102	109
Interest cost on accumulated benefit obligation	59	55
Net actuarial gain	(682)	(257)
Special termination benefits loss	–	1
Contributions by plan participants	32	32
Benefits paid	(105)	(92)
Medicare Part D subsidies	2	1
Plan amendments	(1)	36
Accumulated postretirement benefit obligation at December 31	$ 1,338	$ 1,931

At December 31, 2022 and 2021, the weighted-average discount rate assumptions used in developing the postretirement benefit obligation were 5.43 percent and 2.91 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, 2022 and 2021 (in millions):

	2022	2021
Fair value of plan assets at January 1	$ –	$ –
Contributions by the employer	73	60
Contributions by plan participants	32	32
Benefits paid	(105)	(92)
Fair value of plan assets at December 31	$ –	$ –
Unfunded obligation and accrued postretirement benefit costs	$ 1,338	$ 1,931
Amounts included in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) are shown below:		
Prior service cost	$ 46	$ 74
Net actuarial gain (loss)	587	(99)
Total accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	$ 633	$ (25)

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, 2022 and 2021 are provided in the table below:

	2022	2021
Health-care cost trend rate assumed for next year	6.50 %	5.50 %
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	2030	2028

The following is a summary of the components of net periodic postretirement benefit expense for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 (in millions):

	2022		2021	
Service cost - benefits earned during the period	$	102	$	109
Other components of periodic postretirement benefit expense:				
Interest cost on accumulated benefit obligation	$	59	$	55
Amortization of prior service credit		(30)		(58)
Amortization of net actuarial loss		5		27
Special termination benefits loss		–		1
Other components of periodic postretirement benefit expense		34		25
Total periodic postretirement benefit expense	**$**	**136**	**$**	**134**

The service cost component of periodic postretirement benefit expense is reported as a component of “Operating expenses: Salaries and benefits” in the Combined Statements of Operations and the other components of periodic postretirement benefit expense are reported as a component of “Other items of income (loss): Other components of net benefit costs” in the Combined Statements of Operations.

Net postretirement benefit costs are actuarially determined using a January 1 measurement date. At January 1, 2022 and 2021, the weighted-average discount rate assumptions used to determine net periodic postretirement benefit costs were 2.91 percent and 2.61 percent, respectively.

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

Federal Medicare Part D subsidy receipts were immaterial in the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021. Expected receipts in 2022, related to benefits paid in the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, are immaterial.

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

	Without subsidy	With subsidy
2023	$ 83	$ 81
2024	85	83
2025	86	85
2026	91	89
2027	95	93
2028 - 2032	536	526
Total	**$ 976**	**$ 957**

Postemployment Benefits

The Reserve Banks offers benefits to former qualifying or inactive employees. Postemployment benefit costs are actuarially determined using a December 31 measurement date and include the cost of providing disability; medical, dental, and vision insurance; survivor income benefits, and certain workers' compensation expenses. The accrued postemployment benefit costs recognized by the Reserve Banks at December 31, 2022 and 2021 were $74 million and $98 million, respectively. This cost is included as a component of “Accrued benefit costs” in the Combined Statements of Condition. Net periodic postemployment benefit (credit) expense included in 2022 and 2021 operating expenses were $(7) million and $3 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, 2022 and 2021 (in millions):

	2022			2021		
	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	$ (2,754)	$ (25)	$ (2,779)	$ (4,204)	$ (215)	$ (4,419)
Change in funded status of benefit plans:						
Prior service costs arising during the year	–	1	1	–	(36)	(36)
Amortization of prior service cost (credit) [1]	–	(30)	(30)	3	(58)	(55)
Change in prior service costs related to benefit plans	–	(29)	(29)	3	(94)	(91)
Net actuarial gain arising during the year	1,116	682	1,798	1,274	257	1,531
Amortization of net actuarial loss [1]	45	5	50	173	27	200
Change in actuarial gain (loss) related to benefit plans	1,161	687	1,848	1,447	284	1,731
Change in funded status of benefit plans - other comprehensive income	1,161	658	1,819	1,450	190	1,640
Balance at December 31	$ (1,593)	$ 633	$ (960)	$ (2,754)	$ (25)	$ (2,779)

[1] Reclassification is reported as a component of "Other items of income (loss): Other components of net benefit costs" in the Combined Statements of Operations.

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

(12) RECONCILIATION OF TOTAL DISTRIBUTION OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND TREASURY REMITTANCES

In accordance with the FRA, 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 aggregate surplus (see Note 3q).

The Reserve Banks remitted excess earnings to the Treasury on a weekly basis during all of 2021 and most of 2022. In the fall, the Reserve Banks first suspended weekly remittances to the Treasury because earnings shifted from excess to less than the costs of operations, payment of dividends, and reservation of surplus. The Reserve Banks began accumulating a deferred asset. At December 31, 2022, the deferred asset represents the net accumulation of costs in excess of earnings and is reported as “Deferred asset – remittances to the Treasury” in the Combined Statements of Condition. The deferred asset is the amount of net excess earnings the Reserve Banks will need to realize in the future before remittances to the Treasury resume.

The following table presents the distribution of the Reserve Banks' and System's total comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 (in millions):

	System total			
	2022		2021	
Reserve Bank and consolidated variable interest entity net income before providing for remittances to the Treasury	$	58,836	$	107,928
Other comprehensive income		1,819		1,640
Total comprehensive income - available for distribution	$	60,655	$	109,568
Distribution of comprehensive income (loss):				
Transfer from surplus	$	–	$	(40)
Dividends		1,209		583
Remittances transferred to the Treasury [1, 2]		76,031		109,025
Deferred asset increase		(16,585)		–
Earnings remittances to the Treasury, net		59,446		109,025
Total distribution of comprehensive income	$	60,655	$	109,568

[1] Represents cumulative excess earnings remittances transferred to the Treasury during the period prior to entering a period of a shortfall of earnings and suspending remittances.
[2] Inclusive of a lump-sum payment of $40 million that was remitted to the Treasury on February 5, 2021 as required by the National Defense Authorization Act of 2021. As a result, aggregate surplus limitation in the FRA was reduced from $6.825 billion to $6.785 billion.

(13) SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On March 12, 2023, the Board of Governors announced that it will make available additional funding to eligible depository institutions to help assure banks have the ability to meet the needs of all their depositors.

The Board of Governors announced the Bank Term Funding Program (BTFP) authorizing the Reserve Banks to provide liquidity to U.S. depository institutions by extending loans of up to one year to eligible borrowers. Eligible collateral includes U.S. Treasuries, agency debt and mortgage-backed securities, and other qualifying assets. The collateral will be valued at par value. The loans will be limited in amount to the value of the pledged collateral and the rate of the loans will be fixed to the one-year overnight index swap rate plus 10 basis points. The Treasury using the ESF, made available $25 billion as credit protection to the BTFP. Under BTFP, new credit extensions will be available until at least March 11, 2024. As of March 14, 2023, the Reserve Banks extended loans under the BTFP.

Depository institutions were also able to obtain liquidity against a wide range of collateral through primary credit extensions. Effective March 12, 2023, the same margins used for securities eligible for the BTFP are applied to the same types of securities used to secure loans to depository institutions, further increasing the lendable value of collateral pledged. Beginning March 2023, loans to depository institutions increased in excess of $200 billion, and a portion of those loans were extended to depository institutions established by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) and where the Reserve Banks received loan repayment guarantees from the FDIC.

Subsequent events were evaluated through March 14, 2023, which is the date that the combined financial statements were available to be issued.

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