



OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

March 12, 2015

2015-FMIC-B-003

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System
Financial Statements as of and for the Years Ended
December 31, 2014 and 2013,
and Independent Auditors' Reports



OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL
BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM
CONSUMER FINANCIAL PROTECTION BUREAU

March 12, 2015

MEMORANDUM

TO: Board of Governors

FROM: Mark Bialek 
Inspector General

SUBJECT: 2014 Audit of the Board's Financial Statements and Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

This memorandum transmits the Independent Auditors' Report prepared by Deloitte & Touche LLP on the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System's (Board) financial statements and internal control over financial reporting. The Office of Inspector General contracted with Deloitte & Touche LLP to audit the financial statements of the Board as of and for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, and to audit the Board's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2014.

The contract requires the audits of the financial statements to be performed in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, and with auditing standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (PCAOB). The contract also requires the audit of internal control over financial reporting to be performed in accordance with attestation standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants and in accordance with the auditing standards of the PCAOB. The Office of Inspector General reviews and monitors the work of Deloitte & Touche LLP to ensure compliance with *Government Auditing Standards* and the contract. Deloitte & Touche LLP is responsible for the accompanying Independent Auditors' Report dated March 12, 2015.

We do not express an opinion on the Board's financial statements or internal control over financial reporting. In addition, we do not draw conclusions on the Board's compliance with laws and regulations.

cc: Donald Hammond, Chief Operating Officer, Office of the Chief Operating Officer
William Mitchell, Chief Financial Officer and Director, Division of Financial Management
Michell Clark, Director, Management Division
Sharon Mowry, Chief Information Officer and Director, Division of Information Technology
Scott G. Alvarez, General Counsel
Michelle Smith, Assistant to the Board, Chief of Staff, and Director, Office of Board Members

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System

Financial Statements as of and for the
Years Ended December 31, 2014 and 2013,
and Independent Auditors' Reports

BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

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BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM
WASHINGTON, DC 20551

March 12, 2015

Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

To the Committee on Board Affairs:

The management of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System ("the Board") is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the balance sheet as of December 31, 2014, and for the related statement of operations and statement of cash flows for the year then ended (the "Financial Statements"). The Financial Statements have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and, as such, include some amounts which are based on management judgments and estimates. To our knowledge, the Financial Statements are, in all material respects, fairly presented in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles and include all disclosures necessary for such presentation.

The Board's management is also responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting as it relates to the Financial Statements. Such internal control is designed to provide reasonable assurance to management and to the Committee on Board Affairs regarding the preparation of the Financial Statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The Board's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Board; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of Financial Statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that the Board's receipts and expenditures are being made only in accordance with authorizations by its management; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the Board's assets that could have a material effect on the Financial Statements.

Internal control, no matter how well designed and operated, can only provide reasonable assurance of achieving the Board's control objectives with respect to the preparation of reliable Financial Statements. The likelihood of achievement of such objectives is affected by limitations inherent to internal control, including the possibility of human error. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that specific controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or that the degree of compliance with policies or procedures may deteriorate.

The Board's management assessed its internal control over financial reporting with regards to the Financial Statements based upon the criteria established in the *Internal Control-Integrated Framework* (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

Based on this assessment, we believe that the Board has maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as it relates to its Financial Statements.

by 

Donald V. Hammond
Chief Operating Officer

by 

William L. Mitchell
Chief Financial Officer

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System:

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (the "Board"), which are comprised of the balance sheets as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, and the related statements of operations and cash flows for the years then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements. We also have audited the Board's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2014, based on criteria established in *Internal Control—Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

Management's Responsibility

The Board's management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. The Board's management is also responsible for its assertion of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management's Assertion.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements and an opinion on the Board's internal control over financial reporting based on our audits. We conducted our audits of the financial statements in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, auditing standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (the "PCAOB"), and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, and we conducted our audit of internal control over financial reporting in accordance with attestation standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants and in accordance with the auditing standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement and whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects.

An audit of financial statements involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Board's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit of financial statements also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting

policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. An audit of internal control over financial reporting involves obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Definition of Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

The Board's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed by, or under the supervision of, the Board's principal executive and principal financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, and effected by the Board's Committee on Board Affairs, management, and other personnel to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The Board's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Board; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and that receipts and expenditures of the Board are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the Board's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Because of the inherent limitations of internal control over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may not be prevented or detected and corrected on a timely basis. Also, projections of any evaluation of the effectiveness of the internal control over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Board as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Also, in our opinion, the Board maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2014, based on the criteria established in *Internal Control — Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

Report on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance with Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued a report dated March 12, 2015 on our tests of the Board's compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, grant agreements, and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* and should be read in conjunction with this report in considering the results of our audits.

Deloitte & Touche LLP

March 12, 2015

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System Balance Sheets

	As of December 31,	
	2014	2013
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash	\$ 69,243,271	\$ 90,851,317
Accounts receivable – net	4,800,677	7,911,011
Prepaid expenses and other assets	<u>7,043,863</u>	<u>4,621,633</u>
Total current assets	<u>81,087,811</u>	<u>103,383,961</u>
Noncurrent assets:		
Property, equipment, and software – net	256,324,432	195,347,206
Other assets	<u>1,484,570</u>	<u>1,959,389</u>
Total noncurrent assets	<u>257,809,002</u>	<u>197,306,595</u>
Total	<u>\$ 338,896,813</u>	<u>\$ 300,690,556</u>
Liabilities and cumulative results of operations		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 27,455,677	\$ 22,376,801
Accrued payroll and related taxes	22,699,129	25,105,590
Accrued annual leave	34,266,939	31,288,437
Capital lease payable	323,306	465,219
Unearned revenues and other liabilities	<u>1,977,674</u>	<u>2,509,202</u>
Total current liabilities	<u>86,722,725</u>	<u>81,745,249</u>
Long-term liabilities:		
Capital lease payable	92,204	603,897
Retirement benefit obligation	45,461,450	30,129,567
Postretirement benefit obligation	12,969,115	11,294,443
Postemployment benefit obligation	8,850,310	8,490,921
Other liabilities	<u>40,405,247</u>	<u>22,060,853</u>
Total long-term liabilities	<u>107,778,326</u>	<u>72,579,681</u>
Total liabilities	<u>194,501,051</u>	<u>154,324,930</u>
Cumulative results of operations:		
Fund balance	163,920,431	153,616,578
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	<u>(19,524,669)</u>	<u>(7,250,952)</u>
Total cumulative results of operations	<u>144,395,762</u>	<u>146,365,626</u>
Total	<u>\$ 338,896,813</u>	<u>\$ 300,690,556</u>

See notes to financial statements.

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System Statements of Operations

For the years ended December 31,

	2014	2013
Board operating revenues:		
Assessments levied on Federal Reserve Banks for Board operating expenses and capital expenditures	\$ 590,000,000	\$ 580,000,000
Other revenues	<u>17,757,157</u>	<u>14,888,833</u>
Total operating revenues	<u>607,757,157</u>	<u>594,888,833</u>
Board operating expenses:		
Salaries	351,495,519	322,740,797
Retirement, insurance, and benefits	78,111,357	73,336,663
Contractual services and professional fees	56,821,474	63,094,846
Depreciation, amortization, and net gains or losses on disposals	25,411,096	24,694,987
Travel	15,467,118	14,726,855
Postage, supplies, and non-capital furniture and equipment	13,197,042	10,955,269
Utilities	10,511,203	9,330,903
Software	13,532,082	11,592,703
Rentals of space	16,518,231	14,790,457
Repairs and maintenance	6,504,496	5,866,831
Other expenses	<u>9,883,686</u>	<u>9,282,383</u>
Total operating expenses	<u>597,453,304</u>	<u>560,412,694</u>
Net income (loss)	<u>10,303,853</u>	<u>34,476,139</u>
Currency costs:		
Assessments levied or to be levied on Federal Reserve Banks for currency costs	707,402,059	705,030,765
Expenses for costs related to currency	<u>707,402,059</u>	<u>705,030,765</u>
Currency assessments over (under) expenses	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection (Bureau):		
Assessments levied on the Federal Reserve Banks for the Bureau	563,000,000	563,200,000
Transfers to the Bureau	<u>563,000,000</u>	<u>563,200,000</u>
Bureau assessments over (under) transfers	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Office of Financial Research (Office):		
Assessments transferred to the Federal Reserve Banks for the Office	1,512,822	-
Transfers from the Office	<u>1,512,822</u>	<u>-</u>
Office assessments over (under) transfers	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total net income (loss)	<u>10,303,853</u>	<u>34,476,139</u>

See [notes to financial statements](#).

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System
Statements of Operations—continued

For the years ended December 31,

	2014	2013
Other comprehensive income:		
Pension and other postretirement benefit plans:		
Amortization of prior service (credit) cost	\$ 605,483	605,684
Amortization of net actuarial (gain) loss	481,850	1,218,367
Net actuarial gain (loss) arising during the year	<u>(13,361,050)</u>	<u>8,757,487</u>
Total other comprehensive income (loss)	<u>(12,273,717)</u>	<u>10,581,538</u>
Comprehensive income (loss)	<u>(1,969,864)</u>	<u>45,057,677</u>
Cumulative results of operations – beginning of year	<u>146,365,626</u>	<u>101,307,949</u>
Cumulative results of operations – end of year	<u><u>\$ 144,395,762</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 146,365,626</u></u>

See notes to financial statements.

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System Statements of Cash Flows

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2014	2013
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income (loss)	\$ 10,303,853	\$ 34,476,139
Adjustments to reconcile results of operations to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	25,132,858	22,804,365
Net loss (gain) on disposal of property and equipment	278,238	1,890,621
Other additional non-cash adjustments to results of operations	(308,326)	119,355
(Increase) decrease in assets:		
Accounts receivable, prepaid expenses and other assets	1,162,924	(6,455,266)
Increase (decrease) in liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(770,233)	4,260,385
Accrued payroll and related taxes	(2,406,461)	4,198,153
Accrued annual leave	2,978,502	2,069,774
Unearned revenues and other liabilities	(531,528)	1,891,415
Net retirement benefit obligation	4,326,019	4,694,408
Net postretirement benefit obligation	406,819	321,182
Net postemployment benefit obligation	359,389	(2,204,244)
Other long-term liabilities	<u>515,365</u>	<u>(523,133)</u>
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	<u>41,447,419</u>	<u>67,543,154</u>
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Capital expenditures	<u>(62,703,485)</u>	<u>(30,200,771)</u>
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	<u>(62,703,485)</u>	<u>(30,200,771)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Capital lease payments	<u>(351,980)</u>	<u>(456,217)</u>
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	<u>(351,980)</u>	<u>(456,217)</u>
Net increase (decrease) in cash	(21,608,046)	36,886,166
Cash balance – beginning of year	<u>90,851,317</u>	<u>53,965,151</u>
Cash balance – end of year	<u><u>\$ 69,243,271</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 90,851,317</u></u>

See notes to financial statements.

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System Notes to Financial Statements as of and for the Years Ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

(1) Structure

The Federal Reserve System (the System) was established by Congress in 1913 and consists of the Board of Governors (the Board), the Federal Open Market Committee, the twelve regional Federal Reserve Banks (Reserve Banks), the Federal Advisory Council, and the private commercial banks that are members of the System. The Board, unlike the Reserve Banks, was established as a federal government agency and is located in Washington, D.C.

The Board is required by the Federal Reserve Act (the Act) to report its operations to the Speaker of the House of Representatives. The Act also requires the Board, each year, to order a financial audit of each Reserve Bank and to publish each week a statement of the financial condition of each Reserve Bank and a combined statement for all of the Reserve Banks. Accordingly, the Board believes that the best financial disclosure consistent with law is achieved by issuing separate financial statements for the Board and for the Reserve Banks. Therefore, the accompanying financial statements include only the results of operations and activities of the Board. Combined financial statements for the Reserve Banks are included in the Board's annual report to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and weekly statements are available on the Board's public website.

The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Financial Protection Act of 2010 (Dodd-Frank Act) established the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection (Bureau) as an independent bureau within the System and designated the Board's Office of Inspector General (OIG) as the OIG for the Bureau. As required by the Dodd-Frank Act, the Board transferred certain responsibilities to the Bureau. The Dodd-Frank Act requires the Board to fund the Bureau from the combined earnings of the System. The Dodd-Frank Act also created the Financial Stability Oversight Council (FSOC), of which the Chairman of the Board is a member, as well as the Office of Financial Research (Office) within the U.S. Department of Treasury (Treasury) to provide support to the FSOC and the member agencies. The Dodd-Frank Act required that the Board provide funding for the FSOC and the Office until July 2012. 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 or the System; the Board has also determined that neither the FSOC nor the Office should be consolidated in the Board's financial statements. Accordingly, the Board's financial statements do not include financial data of the Bureau, the FSOC, or the Office other than the funding that the Board is required by the Dodd-Frank Act to provide.

(2) Operations and Services

The Board's responsibilities require thorough analysis of domestic and international financial and economic developments. The Board carries out those responsibilities in conjunction with the Reserve Banks and the Federal Open Market Committee. The Board also exercises general oversight of the operations of the Reserve Banks and exercises broad responsibility in the nation's payments system. Policy regarding open market operations is established by the Federal Open Market Committee. However, the Board has sole authority over changes in reserve requirements, and it must approve any change in the discount rate initiated by a Reserve Bank. The Board also plays a major role in the supervision and regulation of the U.S. banking system. It has supervisory

responsibilities for state-chartered banks that are members of the System, bank holding companies, savings and loan holding companies, foreign activities of member banks, U.S. activities of foreign banks, and any systemically important nonbank financial companies that are designated as such by the FSOC. Although the Dodd-Frank Act gave the Bureau general rule-writing responsibility for federal consumer financial laws, the Board retains rule-writing responsibility under the Community Reinvestment Act and other specific statutory provisions. The Board also enforces the requirements of federal consumer financial laws for state member banks with assets of \$10 billion or less. In addition, the Board enforces certain other consumer laws at all state member banks, regardless of size.

(3) Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Accounting — The Board prepares its financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (GAAP).

Revenues — The Federal Reserve Act authorizes the Board to levy an assessment on the Reserve Banks to fund its operations. The Board allocates the assessment to each Reserve Bank based on the Reserve Bank's capital and surplus balances.

Assessments to Fund the Bureau — The Board assesses the Reserve Banks for the funds transferred to the Bureau based on each Reserve Bank's capital and surplus balances. These assessments and transfers are reported separately from the Board's operating activities in the Board's Statements of Operations.

Assessments for Supervision and Regulation (S&R) — The Dodd-Frank Act directs the Board to collect assessments, fees, or other charges equal to the total expenses the Board estimates are necessary or appropriate to carry out the supervisory and regulatory responsibilities of the Board for bank holding companies and savings and loan holding companies with total consolidated assets of \$50 billion or more and nonbank financial companies designated for Board supervision by the FSOC. As a collecting entity, the Board does not recognize the S&R assessments as revenue nor does the Board use the collections to fund Board expenses; the funds are transferred to the Treasury. The Board collected and transferred \$433,897,258 and \$433,483,299 in 2014 and 2013, respectively.

Civil Money Penalties — The Board has enforcement authority over the financial institutions it supervises and their affiliated parties, including the authority to assess civil money penalties. As directed by statute, all civil money penalties that are assessed and collected by the Board are remitted to either the Treasury or Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). As a collecting entity, the Board does not recognize civil money penalties as revenue nor does the Board use the civil money penalty to fund Board expenses. Civil money penalties whose collection is contingent upon fulfillment of certain conditions in the enforcement action are not recorded in the Board's financial records. Checks for civil money penalties made payable to the National Flood Insurance Program are forwarded to FEMA and are not recorded in the Board's financial records.

Currency Costs — The Board issues the nation's currency (in the form of Federal Reserve notes), and the Reserve Banks distribute currency through depository institutions. The Board incurs expenses and assesses the Reserve Banks for the expenses related to producing, issuing, and retiring Federal Reserve notes as well as providing educational services. The assessment is allocated 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. These expenses and assessments are reported separately from the Board's operating activities in the Board's Statements of Operations.

Accounts Receivable and Allowance for Doubtful Accounts — Accounts receivable are recorded when amounts are billed but not yet received and are shown net of the allowance for doubtful accounts. Accounts receivable considered uncollectible are charged against the allowance account in the year they are deemed uncollectible. The allowance for doubtful accounts is adjusted monthly, based upon a review of outstanding receivables. The allowance for doubtful accounts is \$182,000 and \$122,000 as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

Property, Equipment, and Software — The Board's property, equipment, and software are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization. Depreciation and amortization are calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets, which range from three to ten years for furniture and equipment, ten to fifty years for building equipment and structures, and two to five years for software. Upon the sale or other disposition of a depreciable asset, the cost and related accumulated depreciation or amortization are removed and any gain or loss is recognized. Construction in process includes costs incurred for short-term and long-term projects that have not been placed into service; the majority of the balance represents long-term building enhancement projects.

Art Collections — The Board has collections of works of art, historical treasures, and similar assets. These collections are maintained and held for public exhibition in furtherance of public service. Proceeds from any sales of collections are used to acquire other items for collections. The cost of collections purchased by the Board is charged to expense in the year purchased and donated collection items are not recorded. The value of the Board's collections has not been determined.

Deferred Rent — Leases for certain space contain scheduled rent increases over the term of the lease. Rent abatements, lease incentives, and scheduled rent increases must be considered in determining the annual rent expense to be recognized. The deferred rent represents the difference between the actual lease payments and the rent expense recognized. Lease incentives impact deferred rent and are non-cash transactions.

Estimates — The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Significant items subject to such estimates include useful lives of property, equipment, and software; allowance for doubtful accounts receivable; accounts payable; retirement benefit obligation; postretirement benefit obligation; postemployment obligation; and commitments and contingencies.

Benefit Obligations — The Board records annual amounts relating to its pension, postretirement, and postemployment plans based on calculations that incorporate various actuarial and other assumptions, including discount rates, mortality, compensation increases, turnover rates, and health-care cost trends rates. The Board reviews the assumptions on an annual basis and makes modifications to the assumptions based on a variety of factors. The effect of the modifications to the assumptions is recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income and amortized to net periodic cost over future periods, which is presented in the accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) footnote.

(4) Property, Equipment, and Software

The following is a summary of the components of the Board's property, equipment, and software, at cost, less accumulated depreciation and amortization as of December 31, 2014 and 2013:

	As of December 31,	
	2014	2013
Land	\$ 18,640,314	\$ 18,640,314
Buildings and improvements	282,596,215	217,293,649
Construction in process	12,225,222	15,436,635
Furniture and equipment	79,542,184	62,655,420
Software in use	38,309,794	33,690,483
Software in process	1,040,801	1,641,886
Vehicles	<u>1,835,191</u>	<u>1,205,025</u>
Subtotal	434,189,721	350,563,412
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization	<u>(177,865,292)</u>	<u>(155,216,206)</u>
Property, equipment, and software – net	<u>\$ 256,324,429</u>	<u>\$195,347,206</u>

The Board retired \$2,942,000 and \$28,331,000 of long-term assets during 2014 and 2013, respectively.

(5) Leases

Capital Leases — The Board entered into capital leases for copier equipment in 2012; the lease terms extend through 2016. In 2014, the Board terminated a portion of those leases of \$313,000, which is a non-cash event excluded from the Statements of Cash Flows. Furniture and equipment includes capitalized leases of \$1,258,000 and \$1,853,000 as of 2014 and 2013. Accumulated depreciation includes \$855,000 and \$801,000 related to assets under capital leases as of 2014 and 2013, respectively. The depreciation expense for leased equipment is \$339,000 and \$464,000 for 2014 and 2013, respectively.

The future minimum lease payments required under the capital leases and the present value of the net minimum lease payments as of December 31, 2014, are as follows:

Years Ended December 31,	Amount
2015	\$ 476,327
2016	<u>133,966</u>
Total minimum lease payments	610,293
Less amount representing maintenance	<u>(188,525)</u>
Net minimum lease payments	421,768
Less amount representing interest	<u>(6,258)</u>
Present value of net minimum lease payments	415,510
Less current maturities of capital lease payments	<u>(323,306)</u>
Long-term capital lease obligations	<u>\$ 92,204</u>

Operating Leases — The Board has entered into several operating leases to secure office, training, data center, and warehouse space. Minimum annual payments under the multiyear operating leases having an initial or remaining noncancelable lease term in excess of one year at December 31, 2014, are as follows:

Years Ended December 31,	
2015	\$ 24,266,047
2016	26,361,410
2017	27,168,904
2018	27,808,178
After 2018	<u>111,856,679</u>
	<u>\$ 217,461,218</u>

Rental expenses under the multiyear operating leases were \$15,854,000 and \$13,978,000 for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. The Board signed two letters of intent in early 2015 for additional office space. One is with one of the Reserve Banks. The estimated future minimum lease payments associated with the two letters of intent are not reflected in the schedule above.

The Board leases and subleases space, primarily to other governmental agencies. The revenues collected for these leases from governmental agencies were \$516,000 and \$508,000 in 2014 and 2013, respectively.

Deferred Rent — Other long-term liabilities include deferred rent of \$40,151,000 and \$21,783,000 as of the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. The Board recorded non-cash lease incentives of \$17,829,000 and \$1,322,000 for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

(6) Retirement Benefits

Substantially all of the Board's employees participate in the Retirement Plan for Employees of the Federal Reserve System (the System Plan). The System Plan provides retirement benefits to employees of the Board, the Reserve Banks, the Office of Employee Benefits of the Federal Reserve System (OEB), and certain employees of the Bureau. The Federal Reserve Bank of New York (FRBNY), on behalf of the System, recognizes the net assets and costs associated with the System Plan in its financial statements. Costs associated with the System Plan were not redistributed to the Board during the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013.

Employees of the Board who became employed prior to 1984 are covered by a contributory defined benefits program under the System Plan. Employees of the Board who became employed after 1983 are covered by a non-contributory defined benefits program under the System Plan. FRBNY, on behalf of the System, funded \$480 million and \$900 million during the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. The Board was not assessed a contribution for 2014 or 2013.

In October 2014, the Society of Actuaries released new mortality tables (RP-2014) and mortality projection scales (MP-2014) for use in valuations of benefits liabilities. The Board adopted the new mortality tables and new mortality projection scales, adjusted based on the System's recent mortality experience (which included the Board's workforce) and the recent retirement rate experience of System retirees, for the Board benefit plans that cannot be paid from the System Plan.

Benefits Equalization Plan — Board employees covered under the System Plan are also covered under a Benefits Equalization Plan (BEP). Benefits paid under the BEP are limited to those benefits that cannot be paid from the System Plan due to limitations imposed by the Internal Revenue Code. Activity for the BEP as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, is summarized in the following tables:

	2014	2013
Change in projected benefit obligation:		
Benefit obligation – beginning of year	\$ 12,673,892	\$ 15,152,833
Service cost	1,125,134	1,361,346
Interest cost	705,339	656,007
Plan participants’ contributions	-	-
Actuarial (gain) loss	6,238,231	(4,473,905)
Gross benefits paid	<u>(15,196)</u>	<u>(22,389)</u>
Benefit obligation – end of year	<u>\$ 20,727,400</u>	<u>\$ 12,673,892</u>
Accumulated benefit obligation – end of year	<u>\$ 2,327,825</u>	<u>\$ 1,699,943</u>
Weighted-average assumptions used to determine benefit obligation as of December 31:		
Discount rate	4.25 %	5.26 %
Rate of compensation increase	4.00 %	4.50 %
Change in plan assets:		
Fair value of plan assets – beginning of year	\$ -	\$ -
Employer contributions	15,196	22,389
Plan participants’ contributions	-	-
Gross benefits paid	<u>(15,196)</u>	<u>(22,389)</u>
Fair value of plan assets – end of year	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Funded status:		
Reconciliation of funded status – end of year:		
Fair value of plan assets	\$ -	\$ -
Benefit obligation (current)	31,281	55,061
Benefit obligation (noncurrent)	<u>20,696,119</u>	<u>12,618,831</u>
Funded status	<u>(20,727,400)</u>	<u>(12,673,892)</u>
Amount recognized – end of year	<u>\$ (20,727,400)</u>	<u>\$ (12,673,892)</u>
Amounts recognized in the balance sheets consist of:		
Asset	\$ -	\$ -
Liability – current	(31,281)	(55,061)
Liability – noncurrent	<u>(20,696,119)</u>	<u>(12,618,831)</u>
Net amount recognized	<u>\$ (20,727,400)</u>	<u>\$ (12,673,892)</u>
Amounts recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income consist of:		
Net actuarial loss (gain)	\$ 4,769,469	\$ (1,534,296)
Prior service cost (credit)	<u>421,610</u>	<u>521,188</u>
Net amount recognized	<u>\$ 5,191,079</u>	<u>\$ (1,013,108)</u>

Expected cash flows:

Expected employer contributions – 2015	<u>\$ 31,281</u>
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Expected benefit payments:*

2015	\$ 31,281
2016	\$ 54,155
2017	\$ 75,372
2018	\$ 87,034
2019	\$ 102,247
2020–2024	\$ 995,786

* Expected benefit payments to be made by the Board.

	2014	2013
Components of net periodic benefit cost:		
Service cost	\$ 1,125,134	\$ 1,361,346
Interest cost	705,339	656,007
Expected return on plan assets		-
Amortization:		
Actuarial (gain) loss	\$ (65,534)	-
Prior service (credit) cost	<u>99,578</u>	<u>99,779</u>
Net periodic benefit cost (credit)	<u>\$ 1,864,517</u>	<u>\$ 2,117,132</u>
Weighted-average assumptions used to determine net periodic benefit cost:		
Discount rate	5.26 %	4.25 %
Rate of compensation increase	4.50 %	4.50 %
Other changes in plan assets and benefit obligations recognized in other comprehensive income:		
Current year actuarial (gain) loss	\$ 6,238,231	\$ (4,473,905)
Amortization of prior service credit (cost)	(99,578)	(99,779)
Amortization of actuarial gain (loss)	<u>65,534</u>	<u>0</u>
Total recognized in other comprehensive (income) loss	<u>\$ 6,204,187</u>	<u>\$ (4,573,684)</u>
Total recognized in net periodic benefit cost and other comprehensive income	<u>\$ 8,068,704</u>	<u>\$ (2,456,552)</u>

Estimated amounts that will be amortized from accumulated other comprehensive income into net periodic benefit cost (credit) in 2015 are shown below:

Net actuarial (gain) loss	\$ 234,334
Prior service (credit) cost	<u>99,578</u>
Total	<u>\$ 333,912</u>

Pension Enhancement Plan — The Board also provides another non-qualified plan for officers of the Board. The retirement benefits covered under the Pension Enhancement Plan (PEP) increase the pension benefit calculation from 1.8 percent above the Social Security integration level to 2.0 percent. Activity for the PEP as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, is summarized in the following tables:

	2014	2013
Change in projected benefit obligation:		
Benefit obligation – beginning of year	\$ 17,593,667	\$ 18,440,730
Service cost	676,722	795,619
Interest cost	961,720	821,785
Plan participants’ contributions	-	-
Actuarial (gain) loss	5,824,802	(2,312,328)
Gross benefits paid	<u>(199,423)</u>	<u>(152,139)</u>
Benefit obligation – end of year	<u>\$ 24,857,488</u>	<u>\$ 17,593,667</u>
Accumulated benefit obligation – end of year	<u>\$ 20,463,136</u>	<u>\$ 14,172,160</u>
Weighted-average assumptions used to determine benefit obligation as of December 31:		
Discount rate	4.12 %	5.06 %
Rate of compensation increase	4.00 %	4.50 %
Change in plan assets:		
Fair value of plan assets – beginning of year	\$ -	\$ -
Employer contributions	199,423	152,139
Plan participants’ contributions	-	-
Gross benefits paid	<u>(199,423)</u>	<u>(152,139)</u>
Fair value of plan assets – end of year	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Funded status:		
Reconciliation of funded status – end of year:		
Fair value of plan assets	\$ -	\$ -
Benefit obligation – current	279,260	240,788
Benefit obligation – noncurrent	<u>24,578,228</u>	<u>17,352,879</u>
Funded status	<u>(24,857,488)</u>	<u>(17,593,667)</u>
Amount recognized – end of year	<u>\$ (24,857,488)</u>	<u>\$ (17,593,667)</u>
Amounts recognized in the balance sheets consist of:		
Asset	\$ -	\$ -
Liability – current	(279,260)	(240,788)
Liability – noncurrent	<u>(24,578,228)</u>	<u>(17,352,879)</u>
Net amount recognized	<u>\$ (24,857,488)</u>	<u>\$ (17,593,667)</u>

	2014	2013
Amounts recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income consist of:		
Net actuarial loss (gain)	\$ 10,647,540	\$ 5,314,468
Prior service cost (credit)	<u>1,117,698</u>	<u>1,649,093</u>
Net amount recognized	<u>\$ 11,765,238</u>	<u>\$ 6,963,561</u>
Expected cash flows:		
Expected employer contributions – 2015	<u>\$ 279,260</u>	
Expected benefit payments:*		
2015	\$ 279,260	
2016	\$ 353,887	
2017	\$ 434,246	
2018	\$ 528,384	
2019	\$ 634,515	
2020–2024	\$ 4,767,388	
* Expected benefit payments to be made by the Board.		
Components of net periodic benefit cost:		
Service cost	\$ 676,722	\$ 795,619
Interest cost	961,720	821,785
Expected return on plan assets	-	-
Amortization:		
Actuarial (gain) loss	491,730	887,744
Prior service (credit) cost	<u>531,395</u>	<u>531,395</u>
Net periodic benefit cost (credit)	<u>\$ 2,661,567</u>	<u>\$ 3,036,543</u>
Weighted-average assumptions used to determine net periodic benefit cost:		
Discount rate	5.06 %	4.00 %
Rate of compensation increase	4.50 %	4.50 %
Other changes in plan assets and benefit obligations recognized in other comprehensive income:		
Current year actuarial (gain) loss	\$ 5,824,802	\$ (2,312,328)
Amortization of prior service credit (cost)	(531,395)	(531,395)
Amortization of actuarial gain (loss)	<u>(491,730)</u>	<u>(887,744)</u>
Total recognized in other comprehensive (income) loss	<u>\$ 4,801,677</u>	<u>\$ (3,731,467)</u>
Total recognized in net periodic benefit cost and other comprehensive income	<u>\$ 7,463,244</u>	<u>\$ (694,924)</u>

Estimated amounts that will be amortized from accumulated other comprehensive income into net periodic benefit cost (credit) in 2015 are shown below:

Net actuarial (gain) loss	\$ 870,684
Prior service (credit) cost	<u>531,395</u>
Total	<u>\$ 1,402,079</u>

The total accumulated retirement benefit obligation includes a liability for a supplemental retirement agreement and a benefits equalization plan under the System's Thrift Plan. The total obligation as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, is summarized in the following table:

	2014	2013
Retirement benefit obligation:		
Benefit obligation – BEP	\$20,727,400	\$12,673,892
Benefit obligation – PEP	24,857,488	17,593,667
Additional benefit obligations	<u>187,103</u>	<u>157,857</u>
Total accumulated retirement benefit obligation	<u>\$45,771,991</u>	<u>\$30,425,416</u>

A relatively small number of Board employees participate in the Civil Service Retirement System or the Federal Employees' Retirement System. These defined benefit plans are administered by the U.S. Office of Personnel Management, which determines the required employer contribution levels. The Board's contributions to these plans totaled \$891,000 and \$778,000 in 2014 and 2013, respectively. The Board has no liability for future payments to retirees under these programs and is not accountable for the assets of the plans.

Employees of the Board may also participate in the System's Thrift Plan or Roth 401(k). Board contributions to members' accounts were \$21,982,000 and \$20,288,000 in 2014 and 2013, respectively.

(7) Postretirement Benefits

The Board provides certain life insurance programs for its active employees and retirees. Activity as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, is summarized in the following tables:

	2014	2013
Change in benefit obligation:		
Benefit obligation – beginning of year	\$ 11,693,311	\$ 13,249,648
Service cost	163,420	219,222
Interest cost	582,779	533,435
Plan participants' contributions	-	-
Actuarial (gain) loss	1,298,018	(1,971,254)
Gross benefits paid	<u>(353,234)</u>	<u>(337,740)</u>
Benefit obligation – end of year	<u>\$ 13,384,294</u>	<u>\$ 11,693,311</u>
Weighted-average assumptions used to determine benefit obligation as of December 31 – discount rate	<u>4.05 %</u>	<u>4.97 %</u>
Change in plan assets:		
Fair value of plan assets – beginning of year	\$ -	\$ -
Employer contributions	353,234	337,740
Gross benefits paid	<u>(353,234)</u>	<u>(337,740)</u>
Fair value of plan assets – end of year	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Funded status:		
Reconciliation of funded status – end of year:		
Fair value of plan assets	\$ -	\$ -
Benefit obligation – current	415,179	398,868
Benefit obligation – noncurrent	<u>12,969,115</u>	<u>11,294,443</u>
Funded status	<u>(13,384,294)</u>	<u>(11,693,311)</u>
Amount recognized – end of year	<u>\$ (13,384,294)</u>	<u>\$ (11,693,311)</u>
Amounts recognized in the balance sheets consist of:		
Asset	\$ -	\$ -
Liability – current	(415,179)	(398,868)
Liability – noncurrent	<u>(12,969,115)</u>	<u>(11,294,443)</u>
Net amount recognized	<u>\$ (13,384,294)</u>	<u>\$ (11,693,311)</u>

	2014	2013
Amounts recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income consist of:		
Net actuarial loss (gain)	\$ 2,742,925	\$ 1,500,562
Prior service cost (credit)	<u>(174,574)</u>	<u>(200,064)</u>
Net amount recognized	<u>\$ 2,568,351</u>	<u>\$ 1,300,498</u>
Expected cash flows:		
Expected employer contributions – 2015	<u>\$ 415,179</u>	
Expected benefit payments:*		
2015	\$ 415,179	
2016	\$ 441,775	
2017	\$ 464,025	
2018	\$ 472,883	
2019	\$ 497,258	
2020–2024	\$ 2,890,444	
* Expected benefit payments to be made by the Board.		
Components of net periodic benefit cost:		
Service cost	\$ 163,420	\$ 219,222
Interest cost	582,779	533,435
Expected return on plan assets	-	-
Amortization:		
Actuarial (gain) loss	55,654	330,623
Prior service (credit) cost	<u>(25,490)</u>	<u>(25,490)</u>
Net periodic benefit cost (credit)	<u>\$ 776,363</u>	<u>\$ 1,057,790</u>
Weighted-average assumptions used to determine net periodic benefit cost – discount rate		
	<u>4.97 %</u>	<u>4.00 %</u>
Other changes in plan assets and benefit obligations recognized in other comprehensive income:		
Current year actuarial (gain) loss	\$ 1,298,017	\$ (1,971,254)
Amortization of prior service credit (cost)	25,490	25,490
Amortization of actuarial gain (loss)	<u>(55,654)</u>	<u>(330,623)</u>
Total recognized in other comprehensive (income) loss	<u>\$ 1,267,853</u>	<u>\$ (2,276,387)</u>
Total recognized in net periodic benefit cost and other comprehensive income	<u>\$ 2,044,216</u>	<u>\$ (1,218,597)</u>

Estimated amounts that will be amortized from accumulated other comprehensive income into net periodic benefit cost (credit) in 2015 are shown below:

Net actuarial (gain) loss	\$ 170,536
Prior service (credit) cost	<u>(25,490)</u>
Total	<u>\$ 145,046</u>

(8) Postemployment Benefits

The Board provides certain postemployment benefits to eligible former or inactive employees and their dependents during the period subsequent to employment but prior to retirement.

Postemployment costs were actuarially determined using a December 31 measurement date and discount rates of 2.47 percent and 3.43 percent as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. The net periodic postemployment benefit cost (credit) recognized by the Board as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, was \$1,448,000 and (\$217,000), respectively.

(9) Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)

A reconciliation of beginning and ending balances of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, is as follows:

	Amount Related to Defined Benefit Retirement Plans	Amount Related to Postretirement Benefits Other Than Pensions	Total Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)
Balance – January 1, 2013	\$ (14,255,604)	\$ (3,576,886)	\$ (17,832,490)
Change in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss):			
Net actuarial gain (loss) arising during the year	<u>6,786,233</u>	<u>1,971,254</u>	<u>8,757,487</u>
Other comprehensive income before reclassifications	<u>6,786,233</u>	<u>1,971,254</u>	<u>8,757,487</u>
Amortization of prior service (credit) costs ^{(a)(b)}	631,174	(25,490)	605,684
Amortization of net actuarial (gain) loss ^{(a)(b)}	<u>887,744</u>	<u>330,623</u>	<u>1,218,367</u>
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income	<u>1,518,918</u>	<u>305,133</u>	<u>1,824,051</u>
Change in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	<u>8,305,151</u>	<u>2,276,387</u>	<u>10,581,538</u>
Balance – December 31, 2013	<u>(5,950,453)</u>	<u>(1,300,499)</u>	<u>(7,250,952)</u>
Change in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss):			
Net actuarial gain (loss) arising during the year ^(a)	<u>(12,063,033)</u>	<u>(1,298,017)</u>	<u>(13,361,050)</u>
Other comprehensive income before reclassifications	<u>(12,063,033)</u>	<u>(1,298,017)</u>	<u>(13,361,050)</u>
Amortization of prior service (credit) costs ^{(a)(b)}	630,973	(25,490)	605,483
Amortization of net actuarial (gain) loss ^{(a)(b)}	<u>426,196</u>	<u>55,654</u>	<u>481,850</u>
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income	<u>1,057,169</u>	<u>30,164</u>	<u>1,087,333</u>
Change in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	<u>(11,005,864)</u>	<u>(1,267,853)</u>	<u>(12,273,717)</u>
Balance – December 31, 2014	<u>\$ (16,956,317)</u>	<u>\$ (2,568,352)</u>	<u>\$ (19,524,669)</u>

^(a) These components of accumulated other comprehensive income are included in the computation of net periodic pension cost (see Notes 6 and 7 for additional details).

^(b) These components of accumulated other comprehensive income are reflected in the “Retirement, insurance, and benefits” line on the Statements of Operations.

(10) Reserve Banks

The Board performs certain functions for the Reserve Banks in conjunction with its responsibilities for the System, and the Reserve Banks provide certain administrative functions for the Board. The Board assesses the Reserve Banks for its operations, to include expenses related to its currency responsibilities, as well as for the funding the Board is required to provide to the Bureau and the Office. Activity related to the Board and Reserve Banks is summarized in the following table:

	2014	2013
For the years ended December 31:		
Assessments levied or to be levied on Reserve Banks for:		
Currency expenses	\$ 707,402,059	\$ 705,030,765
Board operations	590,000,000	580,000,000
Transfers of funds to the Bureau	<u>563,000,000</u>	<u>563,200,000</u>
Total assessments levied or to be levied on Reserve Banks	<u>\$ 1,860,402,059</u>	<u>\$ 1,848,230,765</u>
Funds returned from the Office and transferred to the Reserve Banks	<u>\$ 1,512,822</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Board expenses charged to the Reserve Banks for data processing and office space	<u>\$ 364,165</u>	<u>\$ 417,324</u>
Reserve Bank expenses charged to the Board:		
Data processing and communication	\$ 1,250,884	\$ 861,671
Office space	468,463	1,289,714
Contingency site	<u>1,247,766</u>	<u>1,262,616</u>
Total Reserve Bank expenses charged to the Board	<u>\$ 2,967,113</u>	<u>\$ 3,414,001</u>
Net transactions with Reserve Banks	<u>\$ 1,856,286,289</u>	<u>\$ 1,845,234,088</u>
As of December 31:		
Accounts receivable due from the Reserve Banks	\$ 495,018	\$ 5,496,852
Accounts payable due to the Reserve Banks	\$ 415,314	\$ 1,000,923

The Board contracted for audit services on behalf of entities that are included in the combined financial statements of the Reserve Banks. The entities reimburse the Board for the cost of the audit services. The Board accrued liabilities of \$39,000 and \$47,000 in audit services and recorded net receivables of \$39,000 and \$47,000 from the entities as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

The OEB administers certain System benefit programs on behalf of the Board and the Reserve Banks, and costs associated with the OEB's activities are assessed to the Board and Reserve Banks. The Board was assessed \$2,503,000 and \$2,402,000 for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

(11) Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council

The Board is one of the five member agencies of the Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council (the Council), and currently performs certain administrative functions for the Council. The five agencies that are represented on the Council are the Board, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, National Credit Union Administration, Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, and the Bureau.

The Board's financial statements do not include financial data for the Council. Activity related to the Board and Council is summarized in the following table:

	2014	2013
For the years ended December 31:		
Council expenses charged to the Board:		
Assessments for operating expenses	\$ 154,633	\$ 141,111
Assessments for examiner education	1,047,803	988,233
Central Data Repository	1,197,920	1,049,787
Home Mortgage Disclosure Act/Community Reinvestment Act	882,464	717,177
Uniform Bank Performance Report	<u>224,797</u>	<u>134,977</u>
Total Council expenses charged to the Board	<u>\$3,507,617</u>	<u>\$3,031,285</u>
Board expenses charged to the Council:		
Data processing related services	\$4,611,282	\$4,233,290
Other administrative services	<u>245,000</u>	<u>223,000</u>
Total Board expenses charged to the Council	<u>\$4,856,282</u>	<u>\$4,456,290</u>
As of December 31:		
Accounts receivable due from the Council	\$ 221,749	\$ 442,749
Accounts payable due to the Council	\$ 132,125	\$ 326,875

(12) The Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection

Beginning July 2011, section 1017 of the Dodd-Frank Act requires the Board to fund the Bureau from the combined earnings of the System, in an amount determined by the Director of the Bureau to be reasonably necessary to carry out the authorities of the Bureau under federal consumer financial law, taking into account such other sums made available to the Bureau from the preceding year (or quarter of such year). The Dodd-Frank Act limits the amount to be transferred each fiscal year to a fixed percentage of the System's total operating expenses. The Board received and processed funding requests for the Bureau totaling \$563,000,000 and \$563,200,000 during calendar years 2014 and 2013, respectively. The Bureau transferred to the Board funding for the operations of the OIG of \$9.3 million and \$10 million in 2014 and 2013, respectively. Beginning in 2014, the Bureau's funding share of OIG operations was adjusted based on actual OIG expenses and work allocation from the previous year. The Board accrued a liability of \$1.84 million as of December 31, 2013, which was applied to the Bureau transfer in 2014. The Board accrued a receivable of \$1.73 million as of December 31, 2014, which will be applied to subsequent Bureau transfers.

(13) The Office of Financial Research

Section 155(c) of the Dodd-Frank Act requires the Board to provide an amount sufficient to cover the expenses of the Office for the two-year period following the date of the enactment (July 21, 2010). The expenses of the FSOC are included in the expenses of the Office. Over the two-year period, the Board provided \$91,515,944 to cover the Office's expenses. In 2012, based on its review of actual expenditures and accruals through the end of the two-year period, the Office determined that \$39,921,702 should be returned to the Board; the Board subsequently received and returned that amount to the Reserve Banks. At that time, the Office noted that an additional adjustment may be needed based upon the actual expenses incurred for work under the Dodd-Frank Act. In 2014, the Office performed its final review and determined that an additional \$1,512,822 should be returned to the Board. That amount was returned to the Board and transferred to the Reserve Banks in September 2014.

(14) Currency

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing (BEP) is the sole supplier for currency printing and also provides currency retirement and meaningful access services. The Board provides or contracts for other services associated with currency, such as shipping, education, and quality assurance. The currency costs incurred by the Board for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, are reflected in the following table:

	2014	2013
Expenses related to BEP services:		
Printing	\$ 656,810,224	\$ 660,957,789
Retirement	3,500,408	3,081,392
Meaningful access program	<u>808,017</u>	<u>-</u>
Subtotal related to BEP services	<u>\$ 661,118,649</u>	<u>\$ 664,039,181</u>
Other currency expenses:		
Shipping	\$ 27,460,180	\$ 20,732,476
Research and development	5,096,781	5,393,220
Quality assurance services	11,690,796	11,284,687
Education services	<u>2,035,653</u>	<u>3,581,201</u>
Subtotal other currency expenses	<u>\$ 46,283,410</u>	<u>\$ 40,991,584</u>
Total currency expenses	<u>\$ 707,402,059</u>	<u>\$ 705,030,765</u>

(15) Commitments and Contingencies

Commitments — The Board has entered into an agreement with the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, through the Council, to fund a portion of the enhancements and maintenance fees for a central data repository project that requires maintenance through 2019 and one two-year option period. The estimated Board expense to support this effort is \$5 million.

Litigation and Contingent Liabilities — The Board is subject to contingent liabilities which arise from litigation cases and various business contracts. These contingent liabilities arise in the normal

course of operations and their ultimate disposition is unknown. Based on information currently available to management, it is management's opinion that the expected outcome of these matters, in the aggregate, will not have a material adverse effect on the financial statements.

(16) Subsequent Events

There were no subsequent events that require adjustments to or disclosures in the financial statements as of December 31, 2014. Subsequent events were evaluated through March 12, 2015, which is the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS

To the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System:

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, auditing standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (the "PCAOB"), and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (the "Board") as of and for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, and the related notes to the financial statements. We have also audited, in accordance with attestation standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants and in accordance with the auditing standards of the PCAOB, the Board's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2014, based on the criteria established in *Internal Control—Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. We have issued our report on the aforementioned audits dated March 12, 2015.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Board's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Board's compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

Deloitte & Touche LLP

March 12, 2015