

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System Financial Statements as of and for the Years Ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, and Independent Auditors' Reports



Office of Inspector General

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System
Consumer Financial Protection Bureau




Office of Inspector General

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System
Consumer Financial Protection Bureau

MEMORANDUM

DATE: March 7, 2024

TO: Board of Governors

FROM: Mark Bialek 
Inspector General

SUBJECT: 2023 Audit of the Board's Financial Statements and Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

This memorandum transmits the *Independent Auditors' Report and Report on Compliance and Other Matters* (Independent Auditors' Reports), prepared by KPMG LLP on the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System's financial statements and internal control over financial reporting. We contracted with KPMG to audit the financial statements of the Board as of and for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, and to audit the Board's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2023.

The contract requires the audit of the financial statements to be performed in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, which is issued by the comptroller general of the United States; and the auditing standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board. The contract also requires the audit of internal control over financial reporting to be performed in accordance with the attestation standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants and in accordance with the auditing standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board.

We reviewed and monitored the work of KPMG to ensure compliance with the contract. KPMG is responsible for the accompanying Independent Auditors' Reports, both dated March 7, 2024.

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 Independent Auditors' Reports.

cc: Ricardo A. Aguilera
Winona H. Varnon
Jeff Riedel
Patrick J. McClanahan
Michelle A. Smith
Mark E. Van Der Weide

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System

Financial Statements as of and for the
Years Ended December 31, 2023 and 2022,
and Independent Auditors' Reports

BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
MANAGEMENT’S REPORT ON FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING	1
INDEPENDENT AUDITORS’ REPORT	2-4
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF AND FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022:	
Balance Sheets	5
Statements of Operations	6-7
Statements of Cash Flows	8
Notes to Financial Statements	9-29
INDEPENDENT AUDITORS’ REPORT ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH <i>GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS</i>	30



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

March 7, 2024

Management's Report on Financial Statements and 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 sheets as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, and the statements of operations and cash flows for the years 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 that 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 fair presentation.

The management of the Board is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting as it relates to the financial statements. The Board's internal control over financial reporting is designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external reporting 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 (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that in reasonable detail accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the Board's assets; (ii) 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 of its management and directors; and (iii) 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 its financial statements.


Even effective internal controls, no matter how well designed, have inherent limitations, including the possibility of human error, and therefore can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to the preparation of reliable financial statements. In addition, projections of effectiveness in the future are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

The management of the Board assessed its internal control over financial reporting 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 maintained effective internal control over financial reporting.

by


Pat McClanahan
Chief Operating Officer

by


Ricardo A. Aguilera
Chief Financial Officer



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

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System:

Opinions on the Financial Statements and Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

We have audited the accompanying balance sheets of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (the Board) as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the related statements of operations, and cash flows for each of the years then ended and the related notes (collectively, the financial statements). We also have audited the Board's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2023, based on criteria established in *Internal Control – Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

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, 2023 and 2022, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the years then ended, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. Also in our opinion, the Board maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2023 based on criteria established in *Internal Control – Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

Basis for Opinions

The Board's management is responsible for these financial statements, for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting, and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management's Report on Financial Statements and *Internal Control over Financial Reporting*. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Board's financial statements and an opinion on the Board's internal control over financial reporting based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB) and are required to be independent with respect to the Board in accordance with the relevant requirements related to our audit.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, and in accordance with the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud, and whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects.

Our audits of the financial statements included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audits also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinions.



Definition and Limitations of Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

An entity's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. An entity'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 entity; (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 receipts and expenditures of the entity are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the entity; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the entity's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Critical Audit Matter

The critical audit matter communicated below is a matter arising from the current period audit of the financial statements that was communicated or required to be communicated to the Committee on Board Affairs and that: (1) relate to accounts or disclosures that are material to the financial statements and (2) involved our especially challenging, subjective, or complex judgments. The communication of a critical audit matter does not alter in any way our opinion on the financial statements, taken as a whole, and we are not, by communicating the critical audit matter below, providing a separate opinion on the critical audit matter or on the accounts or disclosures to which they relate.

Evaluation of retirement and postretirement benefit obligations

As discussed in Notes 6 and 7 to the financial statements, the Board records retirement benefits under the Benefits Equalization Plan (BEP) and the Pension Enhancement Plan (PEP), which are non-qualified plans for its employees and records postretirement benefits related to its life insurance programs for active employees and retirees. The calculations of the obligations of these plans incorporate various actuarial and other assumptions, including discount rates, mortality tables and cost-of-living adjustments. As of December 31, 2023, the Board had \$163,822,550 and \$14,503,380 of retirement and postretirement benefit obligations, respectively.

We identified the evaluation of the BEP, PEP, and postretirement benefit obligations as a critical audit matter. A high degree of subjective auditor judgement was required as the assessment of the BEP, PEP, and postretirement benefit obligations involved the evaluation of complex actuarial models and the key assumptions used in such models, including the (1) discount rates, (2) mortality tables, and (3) cost-of-living adjustments. Changes in these key assumptions could have a significant change on the measurement of these benefit obligations.

The following are the primary procedures we performed to address this critical audit matter. We evaluated the design and tested the operating effectiveness of certain internal controls related to the retirement and postretirement benefit obligation processes. This included certain controls related to the Board's development of the actuarial models and the key assumptions noted above. We involved actuarial professionals with specialized skills and knowledge, who assisted the engagement team in:

- assessing the appropriateness of (1) the actuarial models used by the Board when compared to the Board's plans and (2) changes to the models from the prior year
- evaluating the discount rates used in the valuation by comparing the inputs in the discount rates to publicly available data and assessing the resulting discount rates



- evaluating the assumptions related to mortality tables and cost-of-living adjustments used in the valuation by comparing the assumptions to publicly available data.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued a report dated March 7, 2024 on our tests of the Board's compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, and contracts and other matters. The purpose of that 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. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Board's compliance.

KPMG LLP

We have served as the Board's auditor since 2015.

Washington, DC
March 7, 2024

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System Balance Sheets

As of December 31,

	2023	2022
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash	\$ 182,005,753	\$ 211,945,105
Accounts receivable – net	5,602,857	2,799,811
Prepaid expenses and other assets	25,324,393	18,121,286
Total current assets	<u>212,933,003</u>	<u>232,866,202</u>
Noncurrent assets:		
Property, equipment, and software – net	937,991,958	735,073,839
Operating lease right-of-use assets	172,262,109	166,883,200
Other assets	6,496,729	1,411,640
Total noncurrent assets	1,116,750,796	903,368,679
Total assets	<u>\$ 1,329,683,799</u>	<u>\$ 1,136,234,881</u>
Liabilities and cumulative results of operations		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 118,532,931	\$ 84,003,981
Accrued payroll and related taxes	57,559,704	52,847,522
Accrued annual leave	67,742,552	63,134,681
Finance lease payable	58,742	58,221
Operating lease payable	33,901,934	26,398,134
Unearned revenues and other liabilities	5,192,762	9,312,155
Total current liabilities	<u>282,988,625</u>	<u>235,754,694</u>
Long-term liabilities:		
Finance lease payable	82,275	136,518
Retirement benefit obligation	161,587,661	131,510,105
Postretirement benefit obligation	13,751,596	13,055,249
Postemployment benefit obligation	4,125,602	4,321,685
Operating lease payable	174,341,216	169,273,709
Other liabilities	15,922,081	1,829,545
Total long-term liabilities	<u>369,810,431</u>	<u>320,126,811</u>
Total liabilities	652,799,056	555,881,505
Cumulative results of operations:		
Fund balance	657,684,261	542,400,690
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	<u>19,200,482</u>	<u>37,952,686</u>
Total cumulative results of operations	676,884,743	580,353,376
Total liabilities and cumulative results of operations	<u>\$ 1,329,683,799</u>	<u>\$ 1,136,234,881</u>

See notes to financial statements.

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System

Statements of Operations

For the years ended December 31,

	2023	2022
Board operating revenues:		
Assessments levied on Federal Reserve Banks for Board operating expenses and capital expenditures	\$ 1,144,000,000	\$ 1,015,000,000
Assessments levied on Federal Reserve Banks for currency-related operating expenses and capital expenditures	65,275,010	56,078,349
Other revenues	23,939,169	16,623,654
Total operating revenues	<u>1,233,214,179</u>	<u>1,087,702,003</u>
Board operating expenses:		
Salaries and contractual staffing fees	645,439,899	583,366,751
Retirement, insurance, and benefits	126,421,526	122,562,353
Other components of net periodic pension and postretirement costs	6,906,034	15,427,415
Contractual and professional fees	87,900,849	56,574,436
Depreciation, amortization, and net gains or losses on disposals	56,116,870	58,950,492
Travel	9,514,574	5,165,994
Non-capital furniture, equipment, postage, and supplies	35,515,735	37,931,572
Data, news, and research	24,130,896	31,007,236
Utilities	9,252,325	8,661,863
Software	37,962,031	31,506,040
Rentals of space and equipment	38,355,811	37,665,419
Repairs and maintenance	12,503,788	10,632,571
Other expenses	27,894,327	23,856,649
Total operating expenses	<u>1,117,914,665</u>	<u>1,023,308,791</u>
Net income	<u>115,299,514</u>	<u>64,393,212</u>
Currency costs:		
Assessments levied or to be levied on Federal Reserve Banks for currency costs	982,292,208	997,481,632
Expenses for costs related to currency	982,292,208	997,481,632
Currency assessments over (under) expenses	-	-
Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection (Bureau):		
Assessments levied on the Federal Reserve Banks for the Bureau	720,500,000	722,200,000
Transfers to the Bureau	<u>720,500,000</u>	<u>722,200,000</u>
Bureau assessments over (under) transfers	-	-
Total net income	<u>\$ 115,299,514</u>	<u>\$ 64,393,212</u>

See notes to financial statements.

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

For the years ended December 31,

	2023	2022
Other comprehensive income (loss):		
Pension and other postretirement benefit plans:		
Amortization of prior service (credit) cost	\$ (9,599)	\$ (9,599)
Amortization of net actuarial (gain) loss	(2,201,754)	6,722,556
Net actuarial gain (loss) arising during the year	(16,540,851)	131,756,910
Total other comprehensive income (loss)	<u>(18,752,204)</u>	<u>138,469,867</u>
Comprehensive income (loss)	<u>96,547,310</u>	<u>202,863,079</u>
Cumulative results of operations – beginning of year*	580,337,433	377,490,297
Cumulative results of operations – end of year	<u>\$ 676,884,743</u>	<u>\$ 580,353,376</u>

See notes to financial statements.

* The opening balance includes a cumulative-effect adjustment of \$15,943 for 2023 due to the adoption of ASU 2016-13, *Financial Instruments – Credit Losses (Topic 326)*. See footnote disclosures for more detail.

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

For the years ended December 31,

	2023	2022
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income	\$ 115,299,514	\$ 64,393,212
Adjustments to reconcile results of operations to net cash from (used in) operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	55,843,877	57,965,397
Net loss (gain) on disposal of property and equipment	272,993	985,095
Amortization of hosting arrangements implementation costs	1,503,946	101,552
Other additional noncash adjustments to results of operations	440	84,957
(Increase) decrease in assets:		
Accounts receivable	(2,803,046)	(837,710)
Prepaid expenses	(7,203,107)	(2,742,794)
Other assets	(5,085,089)	1,580,415
Increase (decrease) in liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	58,060,555	8,625,823
Accrued payroll and related taxes	4,712,182	(6,039,949)
Accrued annual leave	4,607,871	2,196,934
Unearned revenues and other liabilities	732,627	441,495
Operating lease payable (current portion)	7,503,800	1,855,903
Net retirement benefit obligation	11,211,574	27,692,741
Net postretirement benefit obligation	810,125	658,198
Net postemployment benefit obligation	(196,083)	(1,286,724)
Net operating lease assets and payable (non-current portion)	(311,402)	1,477,243
Other long-term liabilities	623,171	135,905
Net cash from (used in) operating activities	<u>245,583,948</u>	<u>157,287,693</u>
Cash flows used in investing activities:		
Capital expenditures	(275,469,577)	(106,380,169)
Net cash from (used in) investing activities	(275,469,577)	(106,380,169)
Cash flows used in financing activities:		
Finance lease payments	(53,723)	(68,294)
Net cash from (used in) financing activities	(53,723)	(68,294)
Net increase (decrease) in cash	(29,939,352)	50,839,230
Cash balance – beginning of year	<u>211,945,105</u>	<u>161,105,875</u>
Cash balance – end of year	<u>\$ 182,005,753</u>	<u>\$ 211,945,105</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, 2023 and December 31, 2022

(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 (FOMC), 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 Federal Reserve System uses advisory and working committees in carrying out its varied responsibilities. Five of these committees advise the Board: the Community Advisory Council, the Community Depository Institutions Advisory Council, the Federal Advisory Council, the Insurance Policy Advisory Committee, and the Model Validation Council. The Federal Advisory Council and the Insurance Policy Advisory Committee were established by law. The Community Advisory Council, the Community Depository Institutions Advisory Council, and the Model Validation Council were created by the Board.

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. 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. Accordingly, the Board's financial statements do not include financial data of the Bureau 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 FOMC. 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 FOMC. 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. financial 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 nonbank financial companies the Financial Stability Oversight Council (FSOC) has determined should be supervised by the Board. 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.

Section 11 of the Federal Reserve Act (as amended) 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 certain bank holding companies and savings and loan holding companies and nonbank financial companies designated for Board supervision by the FSOC. As an agent, the Board does not recognize the supervision and regulation assessments as revenue nor does the Board use the collections to fund Board expenses; the funds are transferred to the United States Treasury (Treasury).

Section 7(a)(3)(A) of the Federal Reserve Act requires that any amount of surplus funds of the Reserve Banks that exceed or would exceed \$6.825 billion be transferred to the Treasury via the Board. On January 1, 2021 the National Defense Authorization Act (Defense Act) for Fiscal Year 2021 was enacted and amended section 7 of the Federal Reserve Act related to Reserve Bank surplus. The Defense Act reduces the statutory limit on aggregate Reserve Bank surplus from \$6.825 billion to \$6.785 billion. As an intermediary transfer agent, the Board does not recognize the remittances as revenue nor does the Board use the remittances to fund Board expenses. Additional information and disclosures regarding these remittances to the Treasury can be found in the combined financial statements of the Federal Reserve Banks.

(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) on an accrual basis of accounting.

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. The allowance is reviewed monthly, based on the Board’s historical experiences, current conditions, and reasonable and supportable forecasts of its outstanding receivables.

Prepaid Expenses — The Board recognizes expenses as prepaid for costs paid in advance that will be expensed with the passage of time or upon the occurrence of a triggering event in future periods.

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.

Costs incurred to acquire software are capitalized based on the purchase price. Costs incurred during the application development stage to develop internal-use software, including costs to implement hosted arrangements that are service contracts, are capitalized based on the cost of direct services and materials associated with designing, coding, installing, and testing the software. Capitalized software costs and implementation costs incurred in hosting arrangements are amortized on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the software applications or contract term, which generally range from two to ten 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.

Benefit Obligations — The Board records annual amounts relating to its non-qualified retirement, postretirement, and postemployment plans based on calculations that incorporate various actuarial and other assumptions, including discount rates, mortality, compensation increases, and health-care cost trends. 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 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. The Board discloses pension and postretirement plan information required by Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB), Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) 715, *Compensation – Retirement Benefits*, including the amendments under Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2018-14, *Retirement Benefits-Defined Benefits Plans-General (Subtopic 715-20): Disclosure Framework – Changes to the Disclosure Requirements for Defined Benefit Plans*, which modified disclosure requirements.

Assessments to Fund the Board — 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. The Board recognizes the assessment in the period in which it is assessed.

Assessments for 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 costs and assesses the Reserve Banks for these costs related to producing, issuing, and retiring Federal Reserve notes as well as providing other 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. The Board recognizes the assessment in the year in which the associated costs are incurred.

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. The Board recognizes the assessment in the period in which it is assessed. These assessments and transfers are reported separately from the Board's operating activities in the Board's Statements of Operations.

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.

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 the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). As an agent, the Board does not recognize civil money penalties as revenue nor does the Board use civil money penalties 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.

Commitments and Contingencies — Liabilities for loss contingencies arising from claims, assessments, litigation, and other sources are recorded when it is probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount can be reasonably estimated. Legal costs incurred in connection with loss contingencies are expensed as incurred.

Estimates — The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. 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; accounts payable; benefit obligations; and commitments and contingencies.

Leases — Leases are identified in accordance with FASB ASC 842, *Leases*. For leases with terms greater than 12 months, the Board records the related right-of-use (ROU) assets and lease liabilities at the present value of lease payments over the lease terms. For leases with an initial term of 12 months or less (with purchase options or extension options that are not reasonably certain to be exercised), the Board does not record the arrangement on the balance sheet, but instead recognizes expense on a straight-line basis over the terms of the arrangement. The Board’s discount rate is based on a risk-free Treasury rate at lease commencement using a period comparable to the lease term.

Recently Issued Accounting Standards – In 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-13 *Financial Instruments – Credit Losses (Topic 326): Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments*. This standard replaced the incurred loss methodology with the current expected credit loss (“CECL”) methodology. CECL requires an estimate of losses for financial assets measured at amortized cost using historical experience, current conditions, and reasonable and supportable forecasts.

The Board adopted ASC 326 and all related subsequent amendments in 2023 using the modified retrospective approach for its trade receivables, which are financial assets measured at amortized cost. The transition adjustment for the adoption of CECL increased the allowance for doubtful accounts by \$15,943, which is presented as a reduction to the Accounts Receivable – Net balance. The Board recorded a corresponding adjustment decreasing its opening Fund Balance account for 2023 by \$15,943 for the cumulative effect of adopting CECL, which reflects the transition adjustment noted above. Results for reporting periods beginning in 2023 are presented under CECL while prior period amounts continue to be reported in accordance with previously applicable accounting standards.

Tax Exempt Status — The Board, as a federal government entity, is not subject to state or local income taxes. Federal income tax on corporations does not apply to the Board.

(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, 2023 and 2022:

	As of December 31,	
	2023	2022
Land	\$ 49,464,201	\$ 49,464,201
Buildings and improvements	693,346,323	686,341,053
Construction in process	357,260,135	132,535,471
Furniture and equipment	127,025,023	121,454,456
Software in use	91,239,219	83,524,044
Software in process	5,535,606	4,560,488
Vehicles	3,561,216	2,965,413
Lease – office equipment	270,033	366,333
Hosting arrangements implementation costs	23,517,073	17,003,132
Subtotal	1,351,218,829	1,098,214,591
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization excluding hosting amort.	(411,722,925)	(363,039,200)
Less accumulated amortization hosting arrangements implementation costs	(1,503,946)	(101,552)
Property, equipment, and software – net	<u>\$ 937,991,958</u>	<u>\$ 735,073,839</u>

Construction in process include costs incurred in the current or prior years for long-term projects and building enhancements. The Board entered into hosting arrangements for its Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system and Customer Relationship Management (CRM) software. In 2022 and 2023, these arrangements included implementation costs that meet the criteria to be capitalized. The Board recorded accrued liabilities for noncash capital assets of goods received or services performed, which resulted in a net change of (\$23,532,000) and \$36,187,000 for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively. The Board recorded retainage liabilities for noncash capital assets of goods received or services performed, which resulted in a net change of \$8,617,000 and (\$6,665,000) for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

(5) Leases

The Board has operating and finance leases for copiers, data communication equipment, offices, training center, data center, and warehouse space. The leases have remaining terms of 1 to 10 years, some of which include options to extend the term for up to 10 years. However, management determined that it was not reasonably certain that the Board would exercise its options to renew the leases, and therefore the renewal options were not included in the lease term or the resulting ROU asset and lease liability balances. The Board's current lease arrangements expire from 2024 through 2033.

In 2023, commencement of new operating leases for copiers and data center space resulted in the recording of ROU assets and corresponding lease liabilities of \$3,481,143 and \$3,481,358, respectively, as of December 31, 2023. In addition, the Board extended office space leases in 2023, which resulted in a net change to the ROU assets and corresponding lease liabilities of \$29,215,229 and \$30,425,089, respectively, as of December 31, 2023.

The Board's lease population does not include any residual value guarantees, and therefore none were considered in the calculation of the ROU asset and lease liability balances. The Board has leases that contain variable payments, most commonly in the form of common area maintenance charges, which are based on actual costs incurred. These variable payments were excluded from the calculation of the ROU asset and lease liability balances since they are not fixed or in-substance fixed payments. In 2023, the Board accounted for \$584,200 of rent concession for an office lease under the original lease contract as variable payments.

Correction of Prior Year Statement of Cash Flows. Subsequent to the issuance of the Board's financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2022, the Board concluded that its Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended December 31, 2022 contained an immaterial error. The amortization of the operating lease ROU assets in the amount of \$26,521,124 was reflected in the Capital expenditures within the Cash flows used in investing activities. The error has been corrected to be reflected in the Net operating lease assets and payable (non-current portion) within the Cash flows from operating activities in the comparative Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended December 31 2022. The error had no impact to the Board's ending cash balance or net income. The Board determined that the error was not material to the financial statements.

Lease cost. The Board's lease cost was comprised of the following components for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022:

	2023	2022
Operating lease cost	\$ 34,739,900	\$32,324,228
Short-term lease cost	18,190	10,550
Variable lease cost	3,597,721	5,320,092
Amortization of finance lease assets	54,007	70,057
Interest on finance lease liabilities	1,475	2,073
Sublease income	(645,984)	(428,609)
Total lease cost	<u>\$ 37,765,309</u>	<u>\$37,298,391</u>

Lease commitments. The Board's future minimum lease payments required under operating and finance leases as of December 31, 2023 were as follows:

	Operating Leases	Finance Leases
2024	\$ 36,770,920	\$ 59,841
2025	36,685,802	55,237
2026	39,546,126	27,619
2027	38,309,181	-
2028	24,420,939	-
Thereafter	41,258,885	-
Total lease payments	216,991,853	142,697
Less imputed interest	8,748,703	1,680
Present value of lease payments	<u>208,243,150</u>	<u>141,017</u>
Less current maturities of lease obligations	33,901,934	58,742
Long-term lease obligations	<u>\$ 174,341,216</u>	<u>\$ 82,275</u>

In order to calculate the ROU asset and lease liability for a lease, ASC 842 requires that a lessee apply a discount rate equal to the rate implicit in the lease whenever that rate was readily determinable. The Board's lease agreements did not provide a readily determinable implicit rate, nor was the rate available to the Board from its lessors. Therefore, as permitted under Topic 842 for non-public business entities in such situations, management estimated the Board's risk-free rate (U.S. Treasury rate), as determined using a period comparable with that of the lease term. The risk-free rate, which is based on information available at either the implementation date of ASC 842 or at lease commencement for leases entered into subsequently, was used to discount the remaining lease payments to present value.

Additional lease information. Additional information related to the Board's leases as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 were as follows:

	2023	2022
Weighted Average Remaining Lease Term		
Operating leases	6.19 years	7.01 years
Finance leases	2.50 years	3.50 years
Weighted Average Discount Rate		
Operating leases	1.68%	0.91%
Finance leases	0.89%	0.89%

Supplemental cash flow information. Supplemental cash flow information related to the Board's leases during the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 were as follows:

	2023	2022
Cash paid for amounts included in measurement of lease liabilities:		
Operating cash flows from operating leases	\$ 28,199,782	\$ 34,247,177
Operating cash flows from finance leases	\$ 1,515	\$ 2,112
Financing cash flows from finance leases	\$ 53,723	\$ 68,294

(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, and certain employees of the Bureau. The Federal Reserve Bank of New York (FRBNY), on behalf of the System, recognized the net assets and costs associated with the System Plan in its financial statements during 2022 and January 1, 2023 through July 31, 2023. Previously, the Office of Employee Benefits of the Federal Reserve System (OEB) was a separate legal entity that administered the selected System benefit plans. Effective August 1, 2023, the OEB was integrated into the operations of the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta (FRBA). Beginning August 1, 2023, FRBA began recognizing the net asset or net liability and costs associated with the System Plan in its financial statements; costs associated with the System Plan are not redistributed to the Board.

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. The FRBNY, on behalf of the System, funded \$140,000,000 and \$140,000,000 during the seven months ended July 31, 2023, and the year ended December 31, 2022, respectively. The FRBA, on behalf of the System, funded \$100,000,000 during the last five months of 2023. The Board was not assessed a contribution for 2023 or 2022.

Annually, the Society of Actuaries' Retirement Plan Experience Committee reviews the most recent mortality experience and can release updated mortality tables and mortality projection scales. This year, the annual review released in October 2023 did not update the mortality tables or mortality projections, however, the System reviewed its actual retiree mortality experience as part of an annual review. As a result, the System retained for year-end 2023 the modified MP-2019 projections scales and Pri-2012 mortality tables with updated adjustments to reflect the recent mortality experience of System retirees. The adjusted tables and scales included the Board's experience and the Board concurred with the adoption of these changes.

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.

During 2023, the BEP projected benefit obligation (PBO) increased as a result of several factors. The primary driver of the increase in the liability resulted from a decrease in the discount rate to 5.49% from 5.78%. The census data update due to experience differing from expected and the actual Cost Of Living Adjustment (COLA) increase from 2023 to 2024 greater than assumed resulted in further increases in the liability. This was partially offset by the update in Internal Revenue Code compensation and benefit limits for 2024.

Activity for the BEP as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, is summarized in the following tables:

	2023	2022
Change in projected benefit obligation:		
Benefit obligation – beginning of year	\$ 80,007,707	\$ 164,297,741
Service cost	6,212,778	12,678,673
Interest cost	5,329,658	5,800,573
Actuarial (gain) loss	11,666,232	(102,355,393)
Gross benefits paid	(574,086)	(413,887)
Benefit obligation – end of year	<u>\$ 102,642,289</u>	<u>\$ 80,007,707</u>
Accumulated benefit obligation – end of year	<u>\$ 27,929,739</u>	<u>\$ 26,559,211</u>
Weighted-average assumptions used to determine benefit obligation as of December 31:		
Discount rate	5.49%	5.78%
Rate of compensation increase	4.50%	4.50%
Change in plan assets:		
Fair value of plan assets – beginning of year	\$ -	\$ -
Employer contributions	574,086	413,887
Gross benefits paid	(574,086)	(413,887)
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)	698,845	553,796
Benefit obligation (noncurrent)	101,943,444	79,453,911
Funded status	<u>(102,642,289)</u>	<u>(80,007,707)</u>
Amount recognized – end of year	<u>\$ (102,642,289)</u>	<u>\$ (80,007,707)</u>
Amounts recognized in the balance sheets consist of:		
Asset	\$ -	\$ -
Liability – current	(698,845)	(553,796)
Liability – noncurrent	(101,943,444)	(79,453,911)
Net amount recognized	<u>\$ (102,642,289)</u>	<u>\$ (80,007,707)</u>
Amounts recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income consist of:		
Net actuarial (gain) loss	<u>\$ (25,666,532)</u>	<u>\$ (39,389,864)</u>
Net amount recognized	<u>\$ (25,666,532)</u>	<u>\$ (39,389,864)</u>

Expected cash flows:

Expected employer contributions – 2024	\$ 698,845
--	------------

Expected benefit payments:*

2024	\$ 698,845
2025	\$ 832,847
2026	\$ 957,290
2027	\$ 1,078,059
2028	\$ 1,234,438
2029–2033	\$ 10,435,909

* Expected benefit payments to be made by the Board.

	2023	2022
Components of net periodic benefit cost:		
Service cost	\$ 6,212,778	\$ 12,678,673
Interest cost	\$ 5,329,658	\$ 5,800,573
Expected return on plan assets	-	-
Amortization:		
Actuarial (gain) loss	\$ (2,057,100)	\$ 3,911,134
Net periodic benefit cost	<u>\$ 9,485,336</u>	<u>\$ 22,390,380</u>

Weighted-average assumptions used to determine net periodic benefit cost:

Discount rate	5.78%	3.33%
Rate of compensation increase	4.50%	4.25%

Other changes in plan assets and benefit obligations**recognized in other comprehensive income:**

Current year actuarial (gain) loss	\$ 11,666,232	\$ (102,355,393)
Amortization of actuarial gain (loss)	<u>2,057,100</u>	<u>(3,911,134)</u>
Total recognized in other comprehensive (income) loss	<u>\$ 13,723,332</u>	<u>\$ (106,266,527)</u>
Total recognized in net periodic benefit cost and other comprehensive income	<u>\$ 23,208,668</u>	<u>\$ (83,876,147)</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.

During 2023, the PEP PBO increased as a result of several factors. The primary driver of the increase in the liability resulted from a decrease in the discount rate to 5.19% from 5.50%. The census data update due to experience differing from expected and the actual Cost Of Living Adjustment (COLA) increase from 2023 to 2024 greater than assumed resulted in further increases in the liability. This was partially offset by the Social Security Wage Base Growth increase from 2023 to 2024 greater than assumed and change in assumed future growth rate.

Activity for the PEP as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, is summarized in the following tables:

	2023	2022
Change in projected benefit obligation:		
Benefit obligation – beginning of year	\$ 53,155,160	\$ 73,260,117
Service cost	1,455,415	2,334,110
Interest cost	3,056,704	2,354,913
Actuarial (gain) loss	4,606,588	(23,661,594)
Gross benefits paid	(1,362,760)	(1,132,386)
Benefit obligation – end of year	<u>\$ 60,911,107</u>	<u>\$ 53,155,160</u>
Accumulated benefit obligation – end of year	<u>\$ 51,610,310</u>	<u>\$ 45,356,792</u>
Weighted-average assumptions used to determine benefit obligation as of December 31:		
Discount rate	5.19%	5.50%
Rate of compensation increase	4.50%	4.50%
Change in plan assets:		
Fair value of plan assets – beginning of year	\$ -	\$ -
Employer contributions	1,362,760	1,132,386
Gross benefits paid	(1,362,760)	(1,132,386)
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	1,536,044	1,335,690
Benefit obligation – noncurrent	59,375,063	51,819,470
Funded status	(60,911,107)	(53,155,160)
Amount recognized – end of year	<u>\$ (60,911,107)</u>	<u>\$ (53,155,160)</u>
Amounts recognized in the balance sheets consist of:		
Asset	\$ -	\$ -
Liability – current	(1,536,044)	(1,335,690)
Liability – noncurrent	(59,375,063)	(51,819,470)
Net amount recognized	<u>\$ (60,911,107)</u>	<u>\$ (53,155,160)</u>

	2023	2022
Amounts recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income consist of:		
Net actuarial (gain) loss	\$ 8,304,562	\$ 3,697,974
Net amount recognized	<u>\$ 8,304,562</u>	<u>\$ 3,697,974</u>
Expected cash flows:		
Expected employer contributions – 2024	<u>\$ 1,536,044</u>	
Expected benefit payments:*		
2024	\$ 1,536,044	
2025	\$ 1,711,461	
2026	\$ 1,907,050	
2027	\$ 2,121,212	
2028	\$ 2,354,598	
2029–2033	\$ 15,726,797	
* Expected benefit payments to be made by the Board.		
Components of net periodic benefit cost:		
Service cost	\$ 1,455,415	\$ 2,334,110
Interest cost	3,056,704	2,354,913
Expected return on plan assets	-	-
Amortization:		
Actuarial (gain) loss	-	\$ 2,503,596
Net periodic benefit cost	<u>\$ 4,512,119</u>	<u>\$ 7,192,619</u>
Weighted-average assumptions used to determine net periodic benefit cost:		
Discount rate	5.50%	3.03%
Rate of compensation increase	4.50%	4.25%
Other changes in plan assets and benefit obligations recognized in other comprehensive income:		
Current year actuarial (gain) loss	\$ 4,606,588	\$ (23,661,594)
Amortization of actuarial gain (loss)		(2,503,596)
Total recognized in other comprehensive (income) loss	<u>\$ 4,606,588</u>	<u>\$ (26,165,190)</u>
Total recognized in net periodic benefit cost and other comprehensive income	<u>\$ 9,118,707</u>	<u>\$ (18,972,571)</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, 2023 and 2022, is summarized in the following table:

	2023	2022
Retirement benefit obligation:		
Benefit obligation – BEP	\$ 102,642,289	\$ 80,007,707
Benefit obligation – PEP	60,911,107	53,155,160
Additional benefit obligations	269,154	236,724
 Total accumulated retirement benefit obligation	 <u>\$ 163,822,550</u>	 <u>\$ 133,399,591</u>

A relatively small number of Board employees may participate in the Civil Service Retirement System or the Federal Employees’ Retirement System instead of the System Plan. 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 \$2,004,000 and \$1,857,000 in 2023 and 2022, respectively. The Board has no liability for future payments to retirees under these programs and is not accountable for the assets of the plans. The same employees may also participate in the Federal Thrift Savings Plan. The Board’s contributions to members’ accounts were \$127,000 and \$105,000 in 2023 and 2022, respectively.

Employees of the Board may also participate in the System’s Thrift Plan or Roth 401(k). The Board’s contributions to members’ accounts were \$38,651,000 and \$35,093,000 in 2023 and 2022, respectively.

(7) Postretirement Benefits

The Board provides certain life insurance programs for its active employees and retirees. Activity as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, is summarized in the following tables:

	2023	2022
Change in benefit obligation:		
Benefit obligation – beginning of year	\$ 13,779,731	\$ 19,121,980
Service cost	74,412	139,937
Interest cost	731,025	558,972
Actuarial (gain) loss	268,031	(5,739,923)
Gross benefits paid	(349,819)	(301,235)
Benefit obligation – end of year	<u>\$ 14,503,380</u>	<u>\$ 13,779,731</u>
Weighted-average assumptions used to determine benefit obligation as of December 31 – discount rate	5.10%	5.42%
Change in plan assets:		
Fair value of plan assets – beginning of year	\$ -	\$ -
Employer contributions	349,819	301,235
Gross benefits paid	(349,819)	(301,235)
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	751,784	724,482
Benefit obligation – noncurrent	13,751,596	13,055,249
Funded status	(14,503,380)	(13,779,731)
Amount recognized – end of year	<u>\$ (14,503,380)</u>	<u>\$ (13,779,731)</u>
Amounts recognized in the balance sheets consist of:		
Asset	\$ -	\$ -
Liability – current	(751,784)	(724,482)
Liability – noncurrent	(13,751,596)	(13,055,249)
Net amount recognized	<u>\$ (14,503,380)</u>	<u>\$ (13,779,731)</u>

	2023	2022
Amounts recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income consist of:		
Net actuarial (gain) loss	\$ (1,788,386)	\$ (2,201,071)
Prior service credit	<u>(50,123)</u>	<u>(59,722)</u>
Net amount recognized	<u>\$ (1,838,509)</u>	<u>\$ (2,260,793)</u>
Expected cash flows:		
Expected employer contributions – 2024	<u>\$ 751,784</u>	
Expected benefit payments:*		
2024	\$ 751,784	
2025	\$ 780,020	
2026	\$ 812,713	
2027	\$ 835,261	
2028	\$ 865,383	
2029–2033	\$ 4,697,037	
* Expected benefit payments to be made by the Board.		
Components of net periodic benefit cost:		
Service cost	\$ 74,412	\$ 139,937
Interest cost	731,025	558,972
Expected return on plan assets	-	-
Amortization:		
Actuarial (gain) loss	(144,654)	307,826
Prior service credit	(9,599)	(9,599)
Net periodic benefit cost	<u>\$ 651,184</u>	<u>\$ 997,136</u>
Weighted-average assumptions used to determine net periodic benefit cost – discount rate		
	5.42%	2.94%
Other changes in plan assets and benefit obligations recognized in other comprehensive income:		
Current year actuarial (gain) loss	\$ 268,031	\$ (5,739,923)
Amortization of prior service credit	9,599	9,599
Amortization of actuarial gain (loss)	144,654	(307,826)
Total recognized in other comprehensive (income) loss	<u>\$ 422,284</u>	<u>\$ (6,038,150)</u>
Total recognized in net periodic benefit cost and other comprehensive income	<u>\$ 1,073,468</u>	<u>\$ (5,041,014)</u>

(8) Postemployment Benefits

The Board provides certain postemployment benefits to eligible former or inactive employees and their dependents. Postemployment costs were actuarially determined using a December 31 measurement date and discount rates of 4.08 percent and 4.07 percent as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively. The net periodic postemployment benefit cost (credit) recognized by the Board as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, was \$423,000 and (\$782,000), 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, 2023 and 2022, 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, 2022	\$ (96,739,827)	\$ (3,777,354)	\$ (100,517,181)
Change in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss):			
Net actuarial gain (loss) arising during the year	<u>126,016,987</u>	<u>5,739,923</u>	<u>131,756,910</u>
Other comprehensive income before reclassifications	126,016,987	5,739,923	131,756,910
Amortization of prior service (credit) costs ^{(a)(b)}		(9,599)	(9,599)
Amortization of net actuarial (gain) loss ^{(a)(b)}	<u>6,414,730</u>	<u>307,826</u>	<u>6,722,556</u>
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income	6,414,730	298,227	6,712,957
Change in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	<u>132,431,717</u>	<u>6,038,150</u>	<u>138,469,867</u>
Balance – December 31, 2022	35,691,890	2,260,796	37,952,686
Change in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss):			
Net actuarial gain (loss) arising during the year ^(a)	(16,272,820)	(268,031)	(16,540,851)
Other comprehensive income before reclassifications	<u>(16,272,820)</u>	<u>(268,031)</u>	<u>(16,540,851)</u>
Amortization of prior service (credit) costs ^{(a)(b)}	-	(9,599)	(9,599)
Amortization of net actuarial (gain) loss ^{(a)(b)}	(2,057,100)	(144,654)	(2,201,754)
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income	<u>(2,057,100)</u>	<u>(154,253)</u>	<u>(2,211,353)</u>
Change in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(18,329,920)	(422,284)	(18,752,204)
Balance – December 31, 2023	<u>\$ 17,361,970</u>	<u>\$ 1,838,512</u>	<u>\$ 19,200,482</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) Selected Transactions with the 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. Selected activity related to the Board and Reserve Banks is summarized in the following table:

	2023	2022
For the years ended December 31:		
Assessments levied or to be levied on Reserve Banks for:		
Currency expenses	\$ 1,047,567,218	\$ 1,053,559,981
Board operations	1,144,000,000	1,015,000,000
Transfers of funds to the Bureau	<u>720,500,000</u>	<u>722,200,000</u>
Total assessments levied or to be levied on Reserve Banks	<u>\$ 2,912,067,218</u>	<u>\$ 2,790,759,981</u>

The OEB administers certain System benefit plans 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 \$3,835,000 and \$2,902,000 for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively. Activity related to the Board and the OEB is summarized in the following table:

	2023	2022
As of December 31:		
Accounts payable due to the Office of Employee Benefits	\$ 572,049	\$ 727,347

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

The Board’s financial statements do not include financial data for the Council. The Council expenses charged to the Board were \$4,276,000 and \$3,567,000 for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively for the assessment of operating, examiner education, and other Council program expenses. The Board expenses charged to the Council were \$2,690,000 and \$2,159,000 for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively for the reimbursement of data processing and other administrative charges performed on behalf of the Council.

(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 Bureau transfers funds to the Board to fund their share of OIG operations. The Board recognized revenue of \$19,500,000 and \$12,800,000 related to OIG funding in each of the 2023 and 2022 calendar years.

(13) Currency Costs

The United States Department of Treasury’s Bureau of Engraving and Printing is the sole supplier for currency printing and also provides currency retirement, new Bureau of Engraving and Printing facility, and meaningful access services. The Board 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, 2023 and 2022, are reflected in the following table:

	2023	2022
Costs related to Bureau of Engraving and Printing:		
Printing	\$ 852,464,919	\$ 918,735,138
Retirement of Federal Reserve Currency	4,844,540	4,266,474
Meaningful access program	1,032,290	803,459
New facility	123,950,459	73,676,561
Subtotal related to Bureau of Engraving and Printing	<u>\$ 982,292,208</u>	<u>\$ 997,481,632</u>
Other currency costs:		
Shipping	\$ 26,932,677	\$ 26,509,702
Research and development	26,396,676	20,500,789
Quality assurance services	6,365,481	3,933,383
Education services	<u>5,580,176</u>	<u>5,134,475</u>
Subtotal of other currency costs	\$ 65,275,010	\$ 56,078,349
Total currency costs	<u>\$ 1,047,567,218</u>	<u>\$ 1,053,559,981</u>

(14) 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 2020 which includes option periods beyond 2023.

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.

(15) Subsequent Events

There were no subsequent events that require adjustments to or disclosures in the financial statements as of December 31, 2023. Subsequent events were evaluated through March 7, 2024, which is the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

* * * * *



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

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 the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), 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, the financial statements of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (the Board), which comprise the balance sheet as of December 31, 2023, and the related statements of operations and cash flows for the year then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated March 7, 2024.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Board's financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2023 are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the financial statements. 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 the Board's 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.

KPMG LLP

Washington, DC
March 7, 2024